THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1940 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1940—VOL. XXXII, NO. 264

**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands / FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Spanish Official Returns After Brenner Pass Talk; Boston to Hear Smith

The World's Day—At a Glance

Oct. 5, 1940

Serrano Suner Leaves Rome for Spain

Rome (AP)—Ramon Serrano Suner, Spanish Minister of Government who has been conferring with Axis leaders in Berlin and Rome since Sept. 16, departed today for Spain. Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister who returned this morning from the Axis meeting at the Brenner Pass, had a 30-minute talk with Señor Serrano Suner shortly before he left. The conference between the Nazi and Fascist leaders at the Brenner Pass lasted for three hours. At the latter portion of the discussion they were joined by Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, head of the Supreme Command of the German armed forces. The subject of the talks, which has given rise to plentiful conjectures, was not revealed in the perfunctory communiqué merely announcing the fact of the meeting.

In New England: Smith to Speak in Boston

Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York and onetime Democratic candidate for President of the United States, is expected to give a speech for Wendell L. Willkie in Boston soon. [Details: Page 9.]

No home will be broken up because of conscription for military training in peace time, according to Major Joseph F. Battley, a representative of the Assistant Secretary of War, who arrived in Boston last night.

The second annual New England Foods Exposition and Household Appliance Show opened in Boston Garden in a patriotic setting of flags representing every Western Hemisphere republic.

In Washington: Civil Functions Bill Passes

Congress completed its major defense legislation by sending the $239,000,000 civil functions appropriation bill to the White House. The compromise version included $40,000,000, half the C. A. B. (Civil Aeronautics Board) request for improving 250 commercial airports which have military value. It also included funds for training 700,000 civilian defense workers. [Details: Page 1.]

Representative John Taber (R) of New York declared in the House that the effect of an opinion by Attorney General Robert H. Jackson regarding labor policies of defense contractors is "sabotage of the defense program." Mr. Jackson had sent an informal opinion to the Defense Commission in which he asserted that decisions of the National Labor Relations Board were "binding and conclusive" upon all other branches of the Executive Department.

A complaint that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is engaging in "political activity" was received by the Senate Campaign Investigation Committee. Chairman Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa, who did not disclose the source of the complaint, said he had asked the Department of Agriculture for a statement. When it is received, his Committee will act on the complaint.

Plans for the construction of an additional huge aircraft plant at Buffalo, N. Y., have been disclosed by Curtiss-Wright Corporation, at a cost estimated to be about $18,000,000, funds to be furnished by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Similar plants are projected for St. Louis, Mo., and Columbus, Ohio, as part of the national defense plan. [Details: Financial Page.]

King Boris Decorates Axis Celebrities

Budapest (AP)—King Boris of Bulgaria awarded the Superlative Order of St. Alexander to German Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring and the Berlin and Rome Foreign Ministers, Joachim von Ribbentrop and Count Galeazzo Ciano.

Lehman Demands State 'Fifth Column' Inquiry

Albany, N. Y. (AP)—New York State began erection of an intended bulwark against "fifth columnists" with Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's demand for a secret inquiry into subversive activities.

War Summary: R. A. F. Offensive Forecast

More offensive action by Britain's air force was seen in the appointment as Chief of the R. A. F. of Sir Charles Portal, who has been in charge of R. A. F. bombing attacks on Germany. [Details: Page 1.]

Slackened air warfare, brought about by unfavorable weather, gave London another night of comparative quiet, while R. A. F. bombers refrained from counterattacks on German objectives. [Details: Page 4.]

The war in Egypt remained virtually quiescent, although dispatches from Rome reported minor land action with British tank patrols around Sidi Barrani, Italian-held Egyptian port.

Frontier violations by Thailand (Siamese) planes, ranging systematically into French Indo-China, was charged by the Vichy Government of Marshal Pétain, which has refused Thai demands for frontier revision.

President Dedicates Hyde Park Schools

Hyde Park, N. Y. (AP)—A speech dedicating three new schools drew President Roosevelt home from Washington today for what may be his last visit before he returns to vote on Nov. 5. The two grade schools and a high school were constructed, with financial aid from PWA, of the Dutchess County fieldstone for which the President has shown a special fondness.

Alsace-Lorraine Return to Germany Alleged

London (AP)—General de Larminat, appointed Governor General of French Equatorial Africa by the pro-British French General Charles de Gaulle, asserted that a secret clause of the French-German armistice returned Alsace-Lorraine to the Reich immediately and unconditionally. He made the accusation in a message to the de Gaulle headquarters here.

Italy Follows Nazi Daylight Saving Lead

Rome (AP)—Daylight Time, which was to end in Italy at midnight tonight, will continue through the winter, the Government announced today. Italy's action followed a similar announcement that Germany would retain the summer time.

The Monitor Index

Saturday, Oct. 5, 1940

The Week in Focus	2
Political Primer	3
Education Page	7
The Home Forum	8
Abundant Harvest [With Danish Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Entertainment Timetable	9
Radio Timetable	10
News of Art, Music, and Theater	12
Chess	13
Sports Page	13
Financial Pages	14-15-16
Daily Features Page	19
Movie Guide	19
Editorials	20
Special Winter Fashions Supplement	21-39
Weekly Magazine Section	
Schools for Young Job Seekers	2
A Bulgarian Dream Comes True	3
Is the New Deal Spending Sound? (Campaign debate)	4
Notice: Citizens at Work	5
Tracking Down the Tuna	6
Art and the Business Man	7
"Their Colors Speak"	8-9
Books and Features	10-15

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S

Political Primer

will be found on

Page 3

Japan Facing Drastic Cut In U. S. Machines

Demands for American defense and export to Britain may cause 'natural' embargo.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—The rapidly accelerating American and British demand for all types of power-driven, metal-working machinery will soon absorb the entire American output, thus leaving none for export to Japan, according to Commerce Department and Defense Commission sources.

Emphatically denying that there is any current embargo on the shipment of such vitally important machinery to Japan, officials believe that it is but a matter of a few months at the very outside when a "natural" embargo upon their export, except to Great Britain, will result from America's own defense needs.

These predictions are buttressed by figures showing that the United States's present metal-working machinery capacity is far below that necessary to meet the orders which are expected to develop when the country's $10,000,000,000-plus defense program is really under way and when Britain begins to take shipment of the vast amounts of machinery she has ordered from American manufacturers.

Estimates on Capacity

Unofficial although reliable estimates place the United States's current metal-working machinery capacity at $450,000,000 worth, with the possibility that the next 18 months may see approximately $500,000,000 worth of this equipment produced here. It is believed that as against this productive capacity the United States will soon develop an annual need ranging from $600,000,000 to $800,000,000. In addition, there is the as yet unestimated need of the British Empire which is believed to total well over $100,000,000.

Thus, officials here hold that American production will fall short of meeting American demands by $100,000,000 at the very minimum and that this shortage will be general in all categories of power-driven, metal-working machinery, making it impossible under the export license system to ship any significant amount of material to Japan.

Although the United States may have to defer filling some of its own needs at the beginning, it is understood, Britain will be given practical priority with this country in the matter of such machinery on the grounds that the longer and more vigorously Britain defends itself the more time this country will have to perfect its own defenses.

British Imports Rise

That Britain is not counting on the United States in vain to supply it with the machinery which it hopes will give it eventual air and land, as well as sea, superiority over Germany is seen here in a recent Commerce Department report that British imports of metal-working machinery from the United States rose by 60 per cent during the month of August.

Similar reports demonstrate the extent to which Japan is dependent upon the United States for its imports of metal—working machinery. Since the United States, Great Britain, and Germany are the only large-scale manufacturers of such machinery, the European war has left this country as the only remaining market open to Japan.

During the first seven months of this year Japan imported $16,988,000 worth of metal-working machinery from the United States as compared with $15,963,000 worth during the same period in 1939. In addition, exports of this equipment to Japan from the United States totaled $2,150,000 during August.

Sino-Japanese War

Commerce Department figures show that a few years ago Japan's purchases of metal-working machinery in the United States regularly averaged around $3,000,000, but that in 1937—the year in which Sino-Japanese war broke out—Japanese purchases jumped to $11,904,000. This was followed by purchases of $23,627,000 in 1938 and of $24,578,000 in 1939, despite the fact that Japan's supply of foreign credits was declining rapidly.

If Japanese purchases of this equipment for 1940 were to continue at the rate established for the first eight months of this year, they would reach a new high of approximately $29,000,000, it is revealed. American and British needs are seen as a guarantee against any such result.

While stating categorically that there is no other source of metal-working machinery now open to Japan in the world, officials here do not predict that a cessation of American exports will seriously hamper Japan's war effort immediately. They warn that the huge jump in Japanese purchases during the past three or four years may have enabled Japan to accumulate large reserves.

Co-ordinator

Wide World

Nelson Rockefeller

Directs plan to promote trade and cultural relations of the American Republics.

Expert Board Seeks Closer American Ties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—Famous Americans in the fields of radio, cinema, and the press may be invited to aid in the furtherance of inter-American cultural understanding, according to Nelson A. Rockefeller, recently appointed by President Roosevelt to the post of Co-ordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics.

Making his first statement on the progress of the State Department's new "cultural offensive," Mr. Rockefeller also announced appointment of a board of six specialist assistants who will deal with the different aspects of inter-American relations.

As explained and directed by Mr. Rockefeller, the work of the board will be to keep each Government department informed of all steps being taken by other departments in the Latin-American field and to call attention to spots where special emphasis is needed.

Closer Bonds Fostered

Working in co-operation with long-established State Department bureaus, Mr. Rockefeller's board will make a careful survey of all Government and private organizations which have been active in the field of cultural activities and to determine in what these activities may be intensified. Mr. Rockefeller said that new organizations may be formed if necessary, but that every attempt will be made to work through existing bodies.

Study is now being given to the possibility of making direct contact with groups of cultural influence in Latin-American cities and countries, and it is hoped that

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Airport Bill Is Whittled, Then Passed

Politics and defense clash head-on when election-minded group cuts CAA funds.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—Politics and defense clashed head-on this week when Congress considered the nation's vital need for new and enlarged airports.

As a result, the Civil Aeronautics Authority will get $40,000,000 instead of $80,000,000 to begin work on a vast new network of landing facilities necessary to alleviate hazardous conditions caused by recent enormous increases in commercial and military air traffic all over the country.

The precarious journey of the airport appropriation through Congress as a part of the third supplemental civil functions bill illustrates what can happen when defense gets tangled in a morass of politics in election year.

Airport congestion these days is extremely serious. With increased Army and Navy activity, initiation of the enlarged CAA civilian pilot training program and the skyrocketing of commercial air traffic, airport construction, financed chiefly through the Work Projects Administration, has failed to keep pace with needs.

Private Plant Ban

CAA officials today view the overcrowding at some of the nation's leading airports as definitely hazardous. So extreme is the emergency that a special governmental committee is now contemplating the exclusion of private fliers from certain airports to make room for the commercial and military activity.

To meet the growing emergency, the Civil Aeronautics Authority has drawn up a six year construction program for 4,000 airports, including expansion of existing fields and construction of new ones. The total cost would run between $500,000,000 and $600,000,000.

Recently, Robert H. Hinckley, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, took the proposed program to Congress. He asked for $30,000,000 in direct appropriations and $50,000,000 in contract authorizations to begin work. He left with the House Appropriations Committee a list of the 4,000 cities and towns that the CAA had drawn up in conjunction with the Army and Navy as the most advantageous sites for better airport facilities.

Cities Feel Slighted

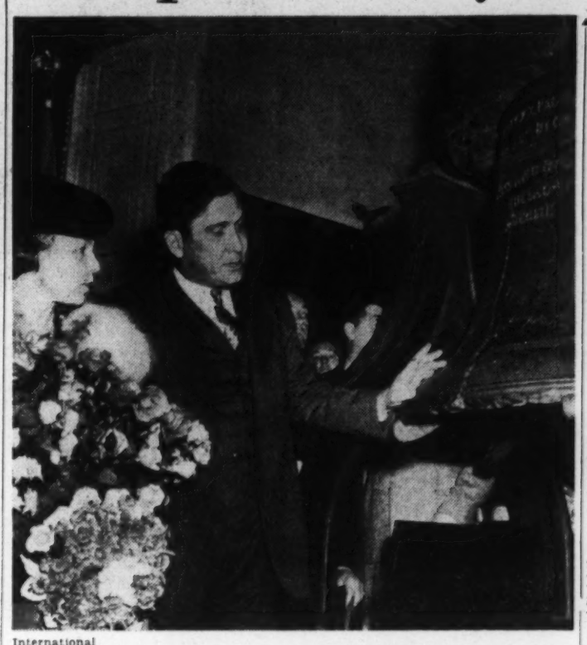
The House approved the CAA plan and agreed to the $80,000,000 program for the present year, emphasizing the urgency for immediate action. The bill was sent over to the Senate.

Then came the incident that almost wrecked the airport program.

A Senator acceded to newspaper-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Willkie Accuses New Deal Of 'Fumbling Defense' Despite Money and Power



International

Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Willkie

The Republican presidential candidate and his wife shown as they looked reverently at the Liberty Bell in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, during a recent visit. While in the City, Mr. Willkie stumped for Jay Cooke for Senator during afternoon speeches and for himself at night in an address at Shibe Park.

Republican candidate lays 'ghost tanks' on Roosevelt doorstep; cites plane lack.

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—Is America today getting the defense it needs in a dangerous world or is the New Deal covering up the deficiences in a critical election year?

What chance is there of obtaining the vital necessities of defense under the New Deal?

What chance is there of obtaining them before it is too late?

Agreeing that the New Deal has long had the knowledge of the impending war and almost unlimited money to spend, what has it lacked to put the needed weapons of defense into the hands of Army and Navy and the Air Force?

As Wendell L. Willkie today advanced his Presidential drive into New York in quest of the State's great bloc of 47 electoral votes, these are the questions which he is asking the nation to ponder long and well.

Second Visit

This is the Republican nominee's second invasion of the Empire State since the opening of the campaign and the effectiveness of his appeal at this moment may easily be a controlling factor in the success of his candidacy.

Following his trek through Brookyn last night Mr. Willkie will campaign for two days in New York and New Jersey and then go on to Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts.

It is evident that Mr. Willkie is making the issue of "fumbling with defense" the insistent and dominant challenge of this phase of his eastern campaign. Returning to the subject of defense again last night in his radiocast address at Philadelphia's Shibe Park, after charging in Cleveland only two nights before that the New Deal was "playing politics with the safety of America," Mr. Willkie declared the Administration is building "ghost tanks and ghost planes" and that it is perpetuating a grim deception upon the people by concealing the facts under the fancy phrase, "on hand and on order."

"Ghost Tanks" on Order

To prove his accusation the Republican candidate cited the instance of a large manufacturing company in Michigan, where, he said, hundreds of these "ghost tanks" are on order.

"Yet the building in which these tanks are 'on order,' hasn't even been built," he declared.

To prove his accusation, Mr. Willkie cited the instance of an aircraft company which, he says, has millions of dollars of "ghost planes" on order.

"But the company is working not even on the building, just on the designs for the building in which the aircraft is to be manufactured," he declared.

"I say to the American people," Mr. Willkie asserted, "that what the New Deal is really talking about are not tanks and airplanes on order—but factories on order."

Mr. Willkie submits that the President, having knowledge of the developing crisis and having billions at his disposal, has failed to show either the leadership or the capacity to achieve defense and is now asking for "one, two and even three years" to do what should today be far advanced.

Candidate's Answers

Thus Mr. Willkie's own answers to the defense questions he is asking the Nation to ponder are:

"The New Deal has lacked the ability to get things done.

"It has lacked a fundamental understanding of the forces of production.

"It has lacked a fundamental regard for the forces that make democracy strong.

"Think about this. Turn it over in your minds. It is the very heart of the issue of this campaign.

"Without increased production we cannot defend ourselves."

To prove his point further Mr. Willkie cites the example of France which lost its battle with the Nazis before it actually began because "it had been lost by the wasted years when France was floundering under the Blum Government—her own New Deal."

French Production Decline

French production of steel, the Republican nominee observes increased from 1932 to 1937, but under Premier Blum declined in 1938 when France needed it most; and French production of airplanes, which was 1,000 a month at the end of the World War, dropped to 50 a month when M. Blum nationalized the aircraft factories and never went above 300 a month at the peak of the Battle of France.

And what of America? Mr. Will-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Text of Willkie's speech: Page 6.

Shift in British Air Command Taken as Sign of New Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 5—Reinforcing the hope of the general public here that the smaller-scale German air raids of the past few nights may provide an opportunity for Britain to attempt to take the initiative, comes today the appointment of Sir Charles Portal as Chief of the Air Staff and an additional member of the Air Council.

For Sir Charles, who succeeds Air Chief Marshal Sir Cyril Newall, has been head of the bomber command which in the last five months has been directing the spearhead of the British air offensive. Night and day his forces have been pounding the Nazi "invasion" bases, industrial centers, communications, coastal batteries, and other key German objectives.

Air Power Greatly Expanded

Probably the greatest incentive the British could have in the war effort at this moment is evidence that the plans for offensive are taking priority over those of defense in air or on land, and the unexpected change in the air command encourages the notion that the present reshuffle may perhaps be taken as such evidence.

The new Air Chief today takes charge of the Air Force made into a tremendously formidable weapon largely through the organizing gifts, thoroughness, and keen strategical appreciation of Sir Cyril who since becoming Chief of the Air Staff in 1937 has seen the Royal Air Force undergo prodigious expansion. Sir Cyril succeeds in February Viscount Galway as Governor-General of New Zealand whence are now coming a stream of air pilots conceded among the most capable in the world.

Sir Cyril's successor as Air Chief has had a service career that reads like a chapter out of a boys' adventure book. As a dispatch rider in 1914, Sir Charles was mentioned in the first dispatches of Sir John French a month after the World War began.

Distinguished Record

The next year as a Lieutenant he became an observer in the Royal Flying Corps. He won the Military Cross for bravery in shooting down German aircraft and received the Distinguished Service Order for brilliant leadership and sustained devotion to duty, and at 25 was promoted to Colonel.

After 1918, Sir Charles joined the R. A. F., with a permanent commission, was squadron leader commanding the British air arm at Aden and was elevated to the rank of Air Vice-Marshal in 1937 as a prelude to becoming air member for personnel in 1939.

The place Sir Charles filled so successfully as chief of the bomber command was taken today by Air Marshal Sir Richmond Peirse, Vice-Chief of the Air Staff, son of Admiral Sir Richard Peirse.

Clouds over channel cause comparative quiet in war: Page 4.

Air-Raid Shelter In Britain Built On Roman Fort

CARLISLE, England, Oct. 5 (AP)—Workmen constructing air-raid shelters in the suburb of Stanwix have uncovered a nine-acre Roman fort dating back to about the second century.

The fort, which formed part of Hadrian's wall, is rectangular shaped, 580 feet by 700 feet, and is 300 feet broader than any other fort on the wall.

Hadrian's wall, 74 miles long, was built by Emperor Hadrian in about 120 A. D., and stretched from Solway Firth to the mouth of the Tyne. It was designed to protect Roman Britain from the tribes of the north.

Bomber Named for Boston

LONDON (AP)—The British Air Ministry has given the name "Boston" to the new Douglas DB7 type, twin-engine bombers, in compliment to the United States Ambassador, Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy, a Bostonian. A number of the American-built bombers are already in England.

Intimate Message from Washington

American Red Cross Disposes of Rumors Spread by 'Fifth Columnists' and Intended to Cause Rift in Humane Agency

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Officials of the American Red Cross here are growing more and more conscious every day of a definite "fifth column" effort to sabotage the work of the nation's long-established humanitarian agency.

From out over the country come such rumors as these:

A woman who made a sweater for a Belgian refugee received a note from a German soldier saying he was wearing it and enjoying it very much.

Ground glass had been found in certain Red Cross surgical dressings: and as a result the Red Cross has ordered these all to be made under close supervision.

Dresses made for European refugees by Red Cross patterns were so baggy and ill-formed that they could not be worn.

In these and other tales apparently going the rounds of Red Cross workrooms and women's sewing circles, officials at national headquarters see undercover work on the part of some group trying to stir up dissension against the Red Cross.

Facts Contradict Rumors

The answers to these rumors are:

Not a single penny or garment has gone to the European Continent since the first of July; no garments were ever shipped to Belgium; a German soldier could not write to an American benefactor because all notes and addresses are carefully removed before garments are shipped abroad.

Surgical dressings have always been made in chapter headquarters rather than at home because of the complexity of specifications.

As many persons are complaining about the Red Cross' use of Vogue patterns as are complaining of the garments' "bagginess."

German agents have a definite cause for stirring up strife in this country against the Red Cross that they did not have in the World War. In those days, the Red Cross was a neutral agency, overlooking the rights and wrongs of international warfare and alleviating suffering wherever found, even behind enemy lines.

Today with war engulfing civilian populations as well as armies food is looked upon as much of a weapon in the fight against aggression as are tanks and airplanes. Better to aid the conquered populations of Europe to throw off the yoke of Nazism and aggression now, through hunger, than to abet the dictators by shouldering part of the responsibility they have assumed in their promise to "protect" the people of Europe. That is United States foreign policy. That is the policy governing Red Cross activity today.

British Blockade Respected

The last shipment of Red Cross supplies to the Continent reached there early in July. Since the fall of France, Britain's blockade has been scrupulously respected. Not even the unoccupied area of France is getting any Red Cross aid today.

Nine freight cars of milk and other foodstuffs purchased in Switzerland were sent to Paris to be distributed under careful supervision of American Red Cross officials to children and prisoners of war in the environs of Paris during the coming months. One car was reported lost for a while, but it has since been found, supporting Red Cross assurances that not one mouthful of food nor one garment sent from this country has fallen into German hands.

Meanwhile, the American Red Cross has turned its attention to the British Isles where, according to latest reports, it has sent approximately $4,225,000 in money and supplies to date.

More than 100 shipments of 200 different commodities, ranging from nursing bottles to ambulances, have gone forth to help supply the needs of some 15,000 homeless families. Over 500,000 garments made by American women have already been shipped for distribution by the British Women's Voluntary Services, headed by Lady Reading.

Ample Food for Britain

Shipments of food to Britain have been discontinued because of plentiful supplies there. Latest American Red Cross gift to the British were 12 canteen units, made up of "snack-bars," "tea-vans," and miscellaneous trucks that can be rushed out to feed people in bombed sections of London.

However subtle the propaganda against the Red Cross may be, officials are certain that to date it has had little success in undermining confidence in their organization. The effect has been to tighten up public opinion behind Red Cross policy. For the last two months, headquarters here have been swamped with letters wanting assurance that the Red Cross will not relent in its decision not to aid people in German-occupied areas. Whether they contributed $1 or $1,000 to the Red Cross thousands of these people are vehemently objecting to having it used for food that might in any way contribute to better breakfasts for airmen back from raining bombs on the British Capital.

Mary Hornaday

The Week in Focus: America Stiffens Far East Policy; Axis Chiefs Confer

U. S.-Mexican Defense Looms; Chamberlain Resigns Cabinet

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

America moved steadily ahead with aid for Britain despite the threat implicit in the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo alliance.

Senator King of Utah proposed loans to Britain by revision of the Johnson Act.

Twenty-four tanks crossed the border into friendly Canada.

Executive and State Department officials explored further aids to Britain and economic curbs on Japan.

Naval experts inspected proposed base sites in the Bahamas.

French Martinique abandoned fortification plans opposed by the United States. Washington is seeking to recover planes sold to France and now in Martinique.

Another Brennero

Without much advance notice, Hitler and Mussolini met again at Brenner Pass. What they said during three hours is anyone's guess. They didn't even hint. Observers saw two mighty factors confronting the dictators: (1) Undefeated Britain. (2) America more aroused against aggression, rather than frightened off, by the Axis pact.

Careful reports out of Berlin indicate that Germany is resigned to a winter of warfare. The air Blitzkrieg against Britain has not succeeded so far, despite appalling damage. Less is heard of invasion.

A vast new turn in the war is obviously afoot. Strategy in the grand manner and on a world scale succeeds earlier phases. Premier Mussolini's paper, Popolo D'Italia, hinted that Japan is preparing to attack British Singapore, and warned America to stand aside.

Britain shifted its Cabinet. Neville Chamberlain, whose umbrella became the symbol of appeasement, resigned. Prime Minister Winston Churchill thanked him for his sincere efforts. Labor Minister Ernest Bevin and Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, were added to the Inner War Cabinet.

The Axis reportedly is "giving" Gibraltar to Spain, if Spain will help take it.

U. S.-Mexican Defense Board?

First Latin-American reactions to the Japanese pact include more active support for the United States.

Well-informed diplomatic sources in Washington expect announcement shortly of a joint defense board with Mexico, similar to the one already functioning with Canada. Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles in an address at Cleveland hinted at some such development, without naming Mexico.

Japanese fishing boats were recently deprived by Mexico of rights they have been reliably reported to use for strategic soundings on approaches to the Panama Canal. But Mexico reportedly is considering sale of scrap iron to Japan in place of some U. S. scrap just banned.

The Mexican Government acted to end strikes in oil plants.

Twenty of the highest military officers in nine Latin-American countries came to Washington as the vanguard of others who will inspect American defense preparations. Every southern country will see how the United States is arming.

The Pesos of Pan Americanism

Argentina and Brazil opened in Buenos Aires a trade parley designed to increase Inter-American exchanges.

Warren Lee Pierson, President of the Export-Import Bank, left Buenos Aires for Chile in his exploration of ways to help Latin America with the new $500,000,000 voted by Congress. A loan of $20,000,000 to Argentina is reported near conclusion. Since the Havana consultations in July, Argentina has become more active in support of Pan Americanism.

Uruguay, just across the Rio de la Plata from Argentina, began a census of "fifth-column" suspects. Brazil suspended for five days the pro-German afternoon daily, Meio Dia, because of subversive comment.

Costa Rica in Central America proposed a joint Inter-American appeal to Spain not to enter the war.

Dr. Arnulfo Arias assumed the Presidency in Panama, pledged support of Inter-American solidarity.

Henry A. Wallace, Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, addressed an Albuquerque, N. M., rally in Spanish. He has learned the language recently because he feels that Inter-American relations are of prime importance. "Make no mistake about it," he told his Southwest audience, "the dictators have definite designs on this Hemisphere."

Herblock, Saint Paul Pioneer Press
The Next Big Push?

Scott, The Oregonian
Willkie's Cure for Unemployment

Hutton, The Philadelphia Inquirer
At Least It's Going to Keep Us Awake

Shogunless Shogunate

Japan, according to experienced observers who note Tokyo's total swing from liberalism, is returning to a cloaked feudalism. Civil Government has ended. The Army acts in place of the ancient Shogun, who held separate court from the Emperor and acted as a military dictator while permitting the Emperor to play his semi-deified role.

In the name and over the seal of Emperor Hirohito of Japan, a revealing document came out of Tokyo this week concerning Japan's part in the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo alliance. Couched in Oriental phraseology, the Imperial Rescript stated openly a view of Japanese policy seldom brought to public notice:

"To enhance justice on earth and make of the world one household is the great injunction bequeathed by our imperial ancestors and to which we lay our heart day and night."

The reference is to traditional Japanese belief in a world mission commanded to the first Emperor by Amaterasu, the sun goddess.

The rescript also repeats an interpretation of the Axis pact that was stated by Premier Prince Konoye as well as the Foreign Office. This interpretation is that Japan joined Germany and Italy with a primary expectation of frightening the United States away from war either in Europe or Asia.

Tokyo Tries Intimidation

Col. Shuitsu Matsuoka, chief of the Japanese Army information section, said the pact will "save hundreds of thousands of Americans from death on foreign battlefields." He sees the pact as "a brake on such rashness."

Prince Konoye declared that it is "inevitable" the three totalitarian powers should assume leadership in Europe and Asia. Japan, he added, now assumes its part in "creating a new era in the entire world." Resistance to this aim, he implied, will meet armed action of the Axis. As the week ended he said peace in the Pacific depends on attitudes of the United States, and that Japan would "fight to the finish."

Yachichiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesman, said the subject of a nonaggression pact with Russia is "too delicate for comment."

Free China protested Japan's action but professed little concern over the pact, since Germany and Italy are believed unable to aid Japan materially.

Bombs From Indo-China

Japanese bombers, operating from new bases in French Indo-China, struck at Yunnanfu, important Chinese supply junction. Negotiations continued between Japanese and French officials on "larger aspects" of Japanese demands. Japanese troops were reported pressing into Kwangsi Province from Indo-China. Americans evacuated property seized by the Japanese at Haiphong.

Two prominent British businessmen were given suspended jail terms in Japan's espionage trials. Four others were fined.

In North China, Japan restricted export of foodstuffs affecting Britain. A trade monopoly also excluded Americans in several North China products.

The Japanese-dominated Nanking regime refused to renew Britain's 10-year lease of port facilities on the Liu Kwang Islands near Weihaiwei in Shantung Province. Chungking extended the lease, giving legal rights, although Japan does not recognize this action.

The Netherlands East Indies press sees the Axis pact as a "propaganda stunt" to distract attention from failure to conquer Britain.

Russia Waits

The Bear of the North that "walks like a man" across pages of European history maintained a discreetly balanced poise as the capitalistic world, in Pravda's words, moved toward "further aggravation of the war and expansion of its realm."

Dienst aus Deutschland, publication of the Nazi Foreign Office, stated that Germany, Italy, and Japan had agreed among themselves on the area to be under Russia's Red Star in the reshuffled world.

Moscow, speaking through the newspaper Pravda, gave no details about Russia's place in Axis plans, but admitted that advance notice of the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo pact had been given by Berlin. Also, Moscow views the pact as a logical development in view of increasing British-American solidarity.

These cautious observations are seen by observers as indicating no change in Soviet Russia's basic strategy: To let the capitalistic world weaken itself through war; to seize whatever advantages are available short of involvement in the main war; and to keep Russia strong for an attempt to Sovietize a prostrate Europe. Another possibility exists that Russia and Britain may reach a basis of agreement.

Willkie Tackles New York

Keeping up with the Willkie campaign is more than a greyhound's assignment. Within this week he crossed most of the continent eastward, fired his first salvos in the home State of President Roosevelt, headed West again to Detroit, spoke in Cleveland and Pittsburgh on his way back to New York, and ends the week with broadsides in Brooklyn.

Everywhere the Republican candidate stresses his theme of making America internally strong, giving the country "back to the people," and providing "jobs, jobs, jobs" by releasing the productive energies of industry.

In foreign affairs, Mr. Willkie proposed immediate extension of joint Anglo-American defense action to counter Japanese pressures in the Pacific.

The Democratic campaign continued to rest on the quiet actions of President Roosevelt in office, and the active campaigning of Henry A. Wallace, Vice-Presidential candidate, who entered several Western States previously toured by Mr. Willkie.

Madagascar

On the fringes of Europe's conflict this week the sparring for position continued. Madagascar, French island colony off the eastern coast of Africa, rejected a British demand for adherence to the Free French cause of Gen. Charles de Gaulle. The Nazi-dominated French Government at Vichy reported that British warships had been warned to stay 50 miles away from the shores of Madagascar. For more than two months, according to Vichy, the island has been blockaded.

French Oceania, comprising several groups of islands in the South Pacific, is aligned with General de Gaulle, it was stated by Premier Peter Fraser of New Zealand.

In Dakar, capital of French West Africa, a small directing committee replaced the Colonial Council. Vichy did not indicate whether the move had any direct connection with the attempt of General de Gaulle.

"France Forever," an organization of French citizens living in the United States, began at Philadelphia this week to aid General de Gaulle.

Citizen Einstein

In line among other candidates for United States citizenship this week stood Albert Einstein. The scene was a New Jersey courtroom at Trenton. The judge spoke:

"It is our concept that he was created equal with all men. . . ."

Federal Judge Phillip Forman thus welcomed one of the world's leading mathematicians in a simple ceremony. Driven from his native land, Germany, by Nazi race persecution, Dr. Einstein joins the company whose presence, Judge Forman added, "is America's gain."

Himself the son of Jewish immigrants, Judge Forman feelingly expressed his own gratitude for America:

"No price can be placed upon the value of the freedom we enjoy. . . . The light will not go out in this country."

Virginia and Washington Fret; Potomac Keeps Rollin' Along

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—The 94-year-old argument over where Virginia begins and Washington ends—or vice versa—is up for another lusty debate.

The villain of the controversy is the fickle Potomac River, a languorous-looking stream which changes its curves without notice.

Trouble started over a few muddy feet of ground in 1846 and now it has grown to include the Washington National Airport—one of the world's newest and biggest commercial fields.

For almost 100 years the orators of the Old Dominion have argued that everything on the Virginia Bank is Virginia, and for the same number of years, Washington orators have contended Virginia ends at the Potomac's highwater mark.

The squabble went from committee to commission and from commission to court and finally to the Supreme Court, which a few years ago set the boundary at the highwater mark of 1791.

Just where the highwater mark was 149 years ago has never been established to everyone's satisfaction. Fortunately, the same problem doesn't arise about the 1940 highwater mark. Anyhow, geographers agree that the two are some distance apart.

Located between them is a narrow strip of territory that has come to be known as No Man's Land, populated by filling stations, hot dog stands and other businesses.

It has caused tremendous confusion.

Crimes committed in "No Man's Land" have found Virginia and Washington police battling over jurisdiction. Rows over taxes have come and gone.

Now it's the huge new air terminal.

One-third of the field is in Virginia. A bill and an amendment in Congress would put the entire field in Washington.

That sounds simple, but—

Virginia would lose all the gasoline tax, which would be quite an item.

If the bill passes Congress it couldn't become a law until ratified by the Virginia Legislature, and Virginia officials say this won't be done.

If part of the field stays in Virginia, a Civil Aeronautics Board official pointed out, the Government will lose between $50,000 and $100,000 a year in charges already agreed upon.

ATLANTA, GA.
J. M. HARRISON & CO.
DODGE-PLYMOUTH
Cars — Trucks
Parts — Service
Used Cars
17 North Avenue, N. E.

ATLANTA, GA.
Whitman's Laundry
"Beats the Dutch"
Announcing Our New
Zoric Garment Cleaning System
• Odorless quality cleaning
• No shrinking or fading
Call JAckson 0414

S & W CAFETERIAS
WASHINGTON ATLANTA
CHARLOTTE ASHEVILLE
KNOXVILLE CHATTANOOGA
RALEIGH ROANOKE
Over 7 Million Meals Served Yearly

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
Hemlock 0436
Hours 8 to 11 a. m. daily except Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
ATLANTA, GA.

Now! at RICH'S
Foot Saver Shoes
Rich's takes genuine pride in announcing the addition of nationally advertised Foot Saver Shoes to our roster of great shoe brands. Foot Saver's exclusive Shortback* lasts insure smooth comfortable fit—full fashioned fit—and Foot Saver's styles are loveliest ever.
*Registered
RICH'S
Atlanta Georgia

British Blockade Shifts Tide of German Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

One important effect of the war on Germany—the consequences of which have still to be fully understood—is the marked change-about in Nazi methods of trade. Since the German mechanized forces moved into Poland a year ago, the elaborate system of autarchy and trade by barter has been completely made over.

Before the war, Germany was recklessly driving to force all small nations within its orbit to buy German goods. Exports were heavily subsidized, if necessary sold at a loss and in defiance of all necessity for balancing trade, sometimes permitting purchasing nations to pile up heavy indebtedness in the Reich.

Since the war broke out, with the inauguration of the Allied blockade against Germany, Germany's main need has been to buy all it could lay hands on. Trade treaties recently signed with Switzerland and Sweden have been aimed largely at assuring Germany of obtaining needed Swedish ore and lumber and Swiss food and manufactures.

Germany's prewar method is illustrated by the fact that while in 1932 Germany was responsible for 28.6 per cent of Rumania's imports, five years later, in 1937, its share of Rumania's imports had risen to 40.1 per cent. Corresponding figures for Germany's share of Greek imports were a rise from 11.9 per cent to 30.2 per cent. A rise in Germany's share of Turkish imports of from 25.3 per cent to 43.7 per cent was recorded in the same period.

"Aski" Marks Used

In the prewar period, some 4.1 per cent of German exports went to Brazil in 1932. By 1938, this proportion had increased to about 15 per cent. When Brazil had more coffee to sell than was covered by these German exports, Germany bought it with "aski" marks—currency which was valueless in other countries and must therefore be used by Brazil for buying more goods from Germany.

With such a system carried on wherever possible, Germany, by 1937, was selling 443,000,000 marks' worth of goods more than it was buying. But the method did not encourage small nations to continue importing from Germany and by 1938 Germany found itself, despite all its efforts, buying 432,400,000 marks worth of goods more than it sold. Twelve months later, Reichsführer Hitler was saying: "Germany must export or die."

Today, with a cluster of conquered countries added to the Greater Germany, and a blockade around its borders, Germany has changed its tune. It needs food, grain, oil, and manufactures. It needs gold and iron ore, rubber and other ingredients to its huge war effort.

Two months ago, Switzerland was beginning to feel the pressure of the Reich. German agents were after Swiss reserves of oil, grain, and food that Britain had been allowing the small country to ship in through Italy. They were after the large amounts of American securities held by the Swiss.

Yet Switzerland has depended on its imports. It must import coal and raw materials for its heavy industries. As Switzerland found its markets with Britain and France grow more uncertain, it developed other smaller markets such as Lithuania, which exported much pork to the Swiss. But all foreign trade became increasingly uncertain and finally, last month, a trade agreement was made with Germany by which Switzerland allowed credits to Germany that insured the flow of German purchases.

The only element of strength in Switzerland's position is that Italy has been at pains to keep as much trade as possible moving into Switzerland through Italian ports, so that the Swiss are less dependent upon Germany than they might otherwise have been.

Swedish Iron Moves

Like Switzerland, Sweden in August concluded trade agreements with Germany, German-held Denmark, and Norway. By these, Germany not only insured the flow of ore from the Swedish mines, but will quintuple its purchases of Swedish wood pulp, timber, and paper, paying for the extra purchases with coal, which is Germany's most available export commodity.

Most of Germany's iron and steel plants are equipped for handling Swedish ore and a constant stream of vessels is carrying ore from Sweden's port of Lulea to Swinemunde in Germany at the mouth of the Oder, supplying nearly 75 per cent of German requirements.

The German method of insuring that these and other small countries continue to export to Germany is by fixing the new rate of currency in the conquered countries so the German mark is given a higher value. Since the nations are virtually compelled to sell to Germany on Germany's terms, Germany therefore buys at a considerable advantage, because of the higher value of the mark. In this way it raises the standard of living in Germany while depressing it among vassal nations.

Sweden Sees Rising Signs Of Russian-German Tension

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—Although one of the possible storm centers in the Baltic appears to have quieted down in the agreement just announced between Russia and Finland for the permanent demilitarization of the Aland islands by Finland, the situation in the Baltic is felt to be no more stable than that in the Mediterranean.

Only recently the arrival of a consular staff of 15 Russians in the Aland Islands, that archipelago that commands the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia, caused a general feeling of nervousness not only in Finland, but also here in Sweden.

Today Sweden is anxiously scrutinizing every move taking place in the Balkans and the Mediterranean, lest some sudden development extend the trouble to the Baltic.

Recent signs of growing Russo-German tension in the north noted here are:

1. Soviet Russia is said to be demanding an explanation from Count Friedrich von der Schulenberg, German Ambassador at Moscow, of the new regulations for the Danube, drawn up at a conference at Vienna immediately after Russia's arrival at the mouth of the Danube through occupation of Bessarabia, by which Germany virtually took over complete control of the river.

2. Russia is demanding free harbor facilities at German Memel, such as the Lithuanians enjoyed before the Baltic States were absorbed.

3. Germany is guaranteeing the Rumanian border after the Vienna revision of the Rumanian and Hungarian frontiers while not guaranteeing the Hungarian border, thus keeping open the Carpatho-Ukraine door towards the Soviet Ukraine.

4. The Germans are calling the famous anti-Russian Ukrainian leader General Skoropadsky with 76 prospective Ukrainian gauleiters to Lublin for administrative studies and co-operation with the embryo Ukrainian Legion.

5. Accelerated reorganization of the Russian Army and sudden Caucasian concentrations in the East.

Nearer home, however, Sweden notes and wonders about a number of moves:

1. The arrival of 15 Russian consular staff members at the Aland Islands suggesting, it is said, peaceful penetration.

2. Increasing number of Russian requests for transit over Finnish railways.

3. Stricter German supervision of Finnish shipping from Petsamo, where British, German, Russian, and Swedish consuls exist in a small world eyeing each other for the slightest sign of military activity on either side of the border.

4. Unremitting anti-Nazi propaganda in the Swedish Communist daily Ny Dag, which is openly accused of accepting financial backing from Moscow.

5. The swelling Russian absorption of Finnish production and the Finnish market.

For example, orders amounting to nearly 700,000,000 Finnish marks for steam tugs and barges have been placed with a Finnish shipbuilder. Finland is taking its entire salt requirements from Russia. It is taking the whole of the Estonian rye crop and 3,000 tons of sugar from South Russia.

Nor does the Soviet penetration cease at Finland, as witness the recent Russo-Swedish trade agreement and the new Russo-Danish agreement, whereby Russia supplies 7,200,000 Danish crowns' worth of wool and oil seed in the next six months for the same value of milk products, machinery, diesel electric motors, and cable-ships.

Is Russia undertaking a "drive to the west," and is it being undertaken with German acquiescence. Are there signs that it is progressing to Germany's disadvantage and in face of growing German distrust? Inability to answer this question for certain adds to Sweden's uneasiness.

In August, Christian Gunther, Minister for Foreign Affairs, declared "the general situation is extremely unstable and, as it now appears, contains factors giving cause for anxiety. Serious complications which could carry with them risks for vital Swedish interests, at least indirectly, should not in any way be regarded as eliminated.

"Hence strong defense preparedness is still necessary."

Pan-Americanism 'Clarified;' Argentina Ready to Do Share

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The Argentine Republic today stands ready to do its full part in reciprocal obligations of Pan-American solidarity, due to clarifications achieved at the recent Havana consultation, according to Dr. Leopoldo Melo, chief Argentine delegate.

Havana, he declared at a Rotary meeting in his honor, has established a clear distinction between Pan-Americanism and some interpretations of Monroeism, especially those which attributed the status of protectorates to some Latin-American republics. Now, Dr. Melo said, all feel reciprocal obligations of solidarity and are ready to make their contributions to the defense of freedom and the common welfare.

This new Pan-Americanism, according to Argentina's principal delegate at both the Panama and Havana meetings, contains the principle of self-determination of peoples, upheld by the Argentine delegation and "accepted with enthusiasm by the inhabitants of American regions which have not yet completed the cycle of democratic organization."

Jamaicans' Document

This was a reference to what Dr Melo stated was the "meditated document" submitted to the Havana conference by the Progressive League of Jamaicans. This argued that the status of an independent nation was the only one that could automatically follow the disappearance of British Imperial authority.

"It would be equally unacceptable to the people of Jamaica," the document ran, "that the island be transferred as livestock to new owners; neither the dead hand of a previous political control nor an arbitrary power can be authorized to dictate the future of any American democracy."

Dr. Melo agreed with the islanders that "if British dependency disappears, the interests of Jamaica would be identical to those of the countries of the Pan American Union." He said their memorial was the "impressive demonstration of the will of a working community composed by a population of more than one million."

Falkland Islands' Status

Only the Argentine people, the sovereign power, has authority to make decisions regarding the British-occupied Falkland Islands, affirmed Dr. Melo. He added that Pan-Americanism now includes the principle of self-determination, as upheld by the Argentine delegation.

"This was inescapable in defending national rights," Dr. Melo said, "especially because the occupation of the Falklands has induced other acts of appropriation."

He gave as examples of these "undue acts" the British proclamation of July, 1908 that the islands of the Antarctic glacial ocean and the continental mass below Argentina would depend on the Falklands, and the Imperial Conference declaration of 1926 of British sovereignty over the whole Antarctic continent.

Dr. Melo stated that when the Havana radius of action was considered in regard to European possessions in the Western Hemisphere, once again Argentina placed on record its incontestable rights over the Falklands and Antarctic lands, "sustaining that these cannot be the subject of agreements between European or American countries because they are an integral part of Argentine territory."

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Oct. 5

President: Made a tour of the defense works in Maryland.

Signed a proclamation directing that registration under the Selective Service Training Act be conducted in Hawaii on Oct 26.

Appointed Lowell Mellett to be one of his six administrative assistants.

Proclaimed that fire-control instruments, military searchlights, aerial cameras, and other military equipment containing optical parts may no longer be exported without Government license.

Approved $95,340,000 for housing projects for defense workers.

Senate: Ratified Treaty of Havana.

Completed congressional action on "truth-in-fabrics" bill; on excess profits tax bill; on bill designed to speed up merchant marine construction.

Passed unanimous consent bills; a bill creating the post of Undersecretary of War; a bill authorizing $150,000,000 for housing workers in defense industries; the $199,000,000 Civil Functions Deficiency bill; the $1,482,000,000 Deficiency Appropriation bill; approved the conference report on the Ramspeck Civil Service bill.

House:

Passed a bill authorizing home defense guards: a resolution urging the states to prohibit political candidacies of persons advocating the overthrow of the Government; the Senate bill restricting payment of United States funds to persons in foreign countries under certain conditions; a bill suspending civil liabilities of trainees and guardsmen called to military service.

Sent to conference the Civil Functions Deficiency bill; the Ramspeck Civil Service bill. Completed Congressional action on the $1,482,000,000 Defense Deficiency Appropriation bill; on a bill authorizing the President to requisition machine tools needed in national defense work.

Defeated a bill to prohibit importation of products of expropriated properties.

Departments: War Department announced that 3,785 retired Army officers have been given physical examinations to determine how many will be available for active duty for the defense program.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 3 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

The Voter Is King in the U. S. A.

Of what use is it to be a voter in the United States?

For all the current appreciation of the privilege of the ballot, many Americans doubtless are asking themselves whether one vote can make much difference, whether going to the polls is really worth the trouble, and whether there are ways the individual can add to his influence beyond the one mark he represents on the counter's tally sheet.

It's the old story of "Little drops of water, little grains of sand." Each tiny drop or grain may feel rather swallowed up in the whole, yet without the units there would be no whole. Similarly it takes the action of myriad individuals to "make the mighty ocean" of voters "and the pleasant land" of a Republic.

There is more to be said than that.

Cases of Close Contests

Obviously there will be here and there, now and then, a very close contest in which one vote, or a dozen votes, or a hundred will decide the outcome. The great State of New York, with the 36 electoral votes, was carried in 1884 by only 1,149 votes out of more than 1,125,000. Some year the result of a presidential election may be determined by a still smaller plurality, swinging the three electoral votes of Nevada or Delaware.

But even if the voter in question were not a member of the majority, he need not consider his vote wasted. Many a worthy development has come about in government because a small, loyal group voted their convictions. They may have run a poor third or fourth in the election they hoped to win. But they showed themselves a body of voters interested in a certain purpose. And major parties often are desirous of adding to their own forces such a nucleus in some tight campaign.

Besides, not all elections are on a national scale dealing in rather astronomical totals. Ofttimes the voter's influence in some local choice, where only a few hundred votes may be cast, has a deeper and wider significance than he recognizes. His affairs may be more directly affected by having a capable sheriff or school committeeman than by the question of who is President.

Local Choices Important

Moreover, it is not always recognized that these humbler local officials have an important influence in nominating and electing the next higher tier of officials and so on up to Governors, members of Congress, and the national Administration. This comes about by the fact that almost every such officer is a cog in the political party machinery, perhaps a member of one of the party committees, or at any rate a leader of some number of voters who partly accept his judgment of men higher up the ladder.

But because every one of these local leaders depends for his success upon his popularity with a certain group of voters, and because every political organization, no matter how large, is built on a foundation of individual citizens, the basic activity of any political party and in any campaign is in the local voting precincts.

The Precincts Count

The campaign may be laid out on State or national maps with all sorts of colored pins in key cities and counties, but the results that count come up from the wards, townships, and precincts where a host of possibly little-known district and neighborhood leaders, bosses, heelers, upstanding citizens or what-have-you are wont to toil from one election year to another, lining up the voters, arguing gently or vigorously with the recalcitrant, doing little favors for people, recruiting likely young men and women to the ranks, and generally doing oft-neglected jobs of a civic or semi-civic nature.

In the political machines of the big cities and in some rural areas the activities of a local political organizer are not always so innocent. They sometimes become downright anti-social, as in the protection of crime by political pull, the bartering of jobs on the public pay roll for votes, and the seeking of special privilege through acquaintance with officials.

There is, however, plenty of legitimate neighborhood political activity for the honest citizen who is willing to do his bit in the precinct organization of his chosen party or for a favored candidate. He may pass out campaign buttons, tack up posters, ring doorbells to urge voters to register, address leaflets for mailing, help transport voters to the polls, or possibly act as a watcher to see that everything is regular at the voting place.

Opportunity for Influence

These perhaps sound like prosaic duties, but it is through such steps, and through faithful attendance at committee meetings and rallies which other citizens ignore, that most of those who hold weight in the party councils have worked their way to positions of influence. These are the people who get sent to county nominating conventions and the like and who have a voice in putting up the candidates for whom other citizens vote.

From practical participation in politics the individual will be reminded that voting is not a right inherent in citizenship, as many suppose, but is a privilege conferred by the State upon those who qualify for it. If the privilege is abused or neglected the tendency is to narrow down its enjoyment by stricter qualifications, limitations, or safeguards.

At present only about two voters out of every five, even of those who are qualified and registered to vote, actually cast a ballot in an average election. Possibly if, as in colonial times, only 6 per cent of the people were eligible to vote, the franchise would be more treasured. Yet among some 60,000,000 potential voters, the results that one humble, active person may accomplish, affecting either the national or a local result, are not to be sniffed at.

Talking Politics—*By A. B. Frost, a Drawing in Collier's Weekly, 1904.*

© 1904 by Collier's Weekly

Protecting the Vote, Before and After It Is Cast

Through long experience the American States have become deeply solicitous to protect the integrity of their elections. The safeguards begin before a ballot is cast and continue until the votes are counted and the result recorded.

All but three States of the Union now require residents, at least in urban areas, to register in advance in order to vote. This provides a verified list of those who are qualified to vote, and so helps to prevent fraudulent voting. Thirty-eight States provide some form of permanent registration; in seven it is necessary to register for each election or at stated periods.

Development of Registration

Registration usually is closed thirty or ninety days before election, the times and places for registration being announced by local officials. The permanent form of registration is more convenient for the voter, but some regular check-up is necessary to assure that names do not remain on the roll after the persons no longer live in the district.

In early times election officials were presumed to know the bona fide residents of the community. As election districts became more populous, local officials drew up lists of persons who, in their judgment, were qualified to vote. This led to a practice whereby politicians handed in long lists of names to be registered, lists that frequently contained many fictitious names.

What is considered to be the first real registration law in the United States was adopted by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1800. It served as a pattern for other States and cities in the northeastern section. This law required the assessors of every town or plantation to prepare lists of qualified voters which were submitted to the selectmen, posted in the polling places, and revised before each election.

The strictest plan for preventing false registration was inaugurated by New York State in a statute of 1908 which requires the registrant to appear personally before the registrars, give his name and address and in some cases the name of the householder with whom he lives, and to write his name in the registration book. Then on election day when he appears to vote he must sign his name again so that the second signature may be compared with the first.

The setting up of the election machinery, the provision of officers, voting places and ballots, is a matter of State law in the various jurisdictions. Usually the Secretary of State or a State election board has charge, and works through the county clerks, county courts, or county and city election boards to designate bi-partisan boards of clerks, counters and judges or election inspectors at each polling place.

Watchers at Polling Places

A certain number of watchers from each party are authorized to be present at each polling place to challenge any illegal voting, and to insure a fair count of ballots or correct reporting of the figures on voting machines. Official tally sheets or records are furnished on which the officers of the polling place must make their report.

Nevertheless, the provisions for assuring an honest count of the vote leave something to be desired in many localities. Oftentimes the machinery for selection of precinct officials is dominated by one political party, or the election clerks and judges are indebted to local political bosses for their jobs. Reliance on volunteer party watchers does not always assure against frauds which it is the general interest to prevent.

Parent-Teacher Groups Aid in Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Members of the 28,000 local parent-teacher associations are being called to make a contribution to the national defense program by sticking to their special job of working for the education of boys and girls and making that effort more effective.

Representatives of all the Illinois parent-teacher associations, with their combined membership of more than 1,250,000, gathered here recently in a semi-annual Board meeting and decided that the big task before the organizations this school year is to see that education isn't neglected in this period of rearmament, and to awaken the community to realize that everybody has a part in educating the new generation of citizens.

Work's Relation to Defense

Mrs. William Kletzer, of Portland, Ore., National President, in an interview here, gave her views on the 1939-40 program.

"We want our members to recognize the importance of the type of work they do in relation to the national defense program," she said. "There is always a tendency in times of national emergency to divert attention to what is new and spectacular. We need to remember that our work is an important phase of the defense of democracy, and we should labor harder than ever for the welfare of children rather than to let ourselves be distracted from our main objective."

In a time of emergency, said Mrs. Kletzer, there is often an inclination to divert funds from vital services to children, to curtail recreational activity and social services.

"One of our charges," she declared, "is to see that such services are not curtailed to a point destructive to the future welfare of our country. When we buy a bolt for the door, it is important to see that there is sufficient food inside. In this connection, I am thinking of spiritual food which is so important to a democratic country."

No Pulling and Hauling

Every year the National Congress of Parents and Teachers adopts a theme which is emphasized in the work of local P. T. A.'s. During the last three years the three objectives stated in the Declaration of Independence, "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," were made the points of emphasis. This year, the topic is "The Child in the Community."

This subject had a very practical meaning for the people gathered here in board meeting. As developed in their discussions, it indicated that local P. T. A.'s are to exert their efforts this year to bring about closer co-ordination of all activities in the community that affect boys and girls, so that home does not pull in one direction, school in another, and so on, down the long list of agencies affecting child growth.

The important thing, according to Mrs. Kletzer, is for the P. T. A. group to awaken citizens to an awareness of the part the whole community plays in the growth of all the children. It's not only within the school walls that Bud and Mary get their education. Mr. Cook, the grocer, Bill Black, the policeman, and even Tom, the handyman, are all contributing unconsciously to the education of the youngsters by the standards they uphold and put into practice.

"We teach in the market place as well as in the classroom," said the National President. "The accepted standards of business in a community influence a child as much as the standards of citizenship taught in his civics class. If we accept one moral standard for the school and another for business, we are confusing our children. If we are to educate our youngsters to be law-abiding, we as a community must hold high standards of respect for law and order."

San Diego Junior Traffic Patrol Compiles Enviable Safety Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Oct. 5—A remarkable safety record has been established here by the San Diego Junior Traffic Patrol, according to Police Lieutenant Frank Merritt, and director of the patrol, who pointed out that not a single child has been injured at any guarded school crossing in this city since the patrol was started four years ago.

Prior to the establishment of the traffic patrol plan, an average of 27 had been injured each year, and one fatality occurred just before the junior traffic squad was established, Lieutenant Merritt said.

This year the force of "little traffic officers" was increased to 660 boys, an increase of 35 over last year. Garbed in distinctive uniforms and holding a "stop" signal, the patrol members guard every school crossing during school hours.

Lieutenant Merritt reported that he has received inquiries from all parts of the nation regarding the organization and operation of the patrol, and he has learned that the pattern is being widely copied.

As a reward for the fine work done last school year, the members of the Junior Patrol were given a three-hour trip last Summer aboard the destroyer, U. S. S. Crosby. Hollywood news reel men took pictures of the voyage.

Plane Defies Uncle Sam —Too Small to Matter

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—For more than two hours men at the North Island naval air station watched a plane circle overhead in defiance of Uncle Sam's defense law. Then it landed.

The craft proved to be a toy powered by rubber bands. Air currents had kept it aloft.

N. C. Firms Lose In Labor Rulings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 5—Twenty-seven North Carolina lumber firms were enjoined from future violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act in judgments signed in Elizabeth City, N. C., by Judge I. M. Meekins of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina, the Wage and Hour division announced.

The judgments stipulated payment of back wages due 585 employees totaling $7,602.74.

Complaints against the 27 defendant firms were based on inspections made in the Nation-wide lumber industry information and inspection campaign in Region VI, under direction of A. L. Fletcher, Regional Director. The inspections were made by inspectors of the North Carolina Department of Labor, which is co-operating with the Wage and Hour Division under the direction of Forrest H. Shuford, State Commissioner of Labor.

The complaints alleged, in the various cases, violation of the minimum wage, overtime payment, and record-keeping provisions of the act. The complaints were filed for the wage and hour division by Regional Attorney D. Lacy McBryde and William S. Tyson, associate attorney.

Seven hundred and thirty-one employees of the 27 firms are covered by the act.

Washing Machine Now Road Speeder

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — When their plans failed to get a real automobile, Spear Rowe and Clifford Hubbard, two Heathsville high school students, built their own automobile at a cost of less than $20.

The contrivance is powered by a gasoline motor taken from an old washing machine and the chassis is an oak board 6 feet long and 18 inches wide.

The boys said they can travel 25 to 30 miles an hour and go from 40 to 50 miles on a gallon of gasoline.

Prison Without Walls Holding 'Open House'

TERRE HAUTE, Ind. (AP)—A new $3,000,000 wall-less Federal penitentiary to house 1,050 prisoners and a staff of 204 began a three-day "open house" here Oct. 4.

James V. Bennett, Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, dedicated the institution at a dinner for 700 persons in the main dining room last night.

The prison is of the class called "medium security." Instead of a wall, an eight-foot woven wire fence surrounds it, reinforced with four guard towers.

E. B. Swope, formerly in charge of the United States penitentiary at McNeil Island, Wash., is Warden.

San Francisco Says No to Commuters' Tax

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The question of whether a great city can fairly demand special tax tribute from those who work but do not dwell within its borders, has been answered by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors emphatically in the negative. Local "isolationism" is not for the city by the Golden Gate.

San Francisco is a natural commuters' haven. To its south in other counties are smaller municipalities and great areas of estate country; eastward across the Bay are Oakland and Alameda and Berkeley, each with its separate phalanx of commuters; and northward across Golden Gate are Sausalito and Mill Valley and San Rafael, and many another smaller community, each pouring workers into San Francisco daily.

Night and morning crowds on the dwindling ferryboat runs and on the increasing electric trains and busses had something new and astonishing to talk about recently when President Warren Shannon of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors brought a special one per cent commuters' tax plan out of Finance Committee and placed it before the Board as a whole.

Proposal Severe Jolt

Commuters pay taxes in their own home cities and counties. They pay the State sales tax which demands tributes in coppers or silver or big bills on just about everything purchased, and depending on the size of the purchase. And they pay the Federal and State income taxes each year, and the scores of hidden taxes in divers and sundry articles and commodities that go into the make-up of the cost of living.

So President Shannon's proposal, with its quick approval by the Finance Committee, was a severe jolt to the riders who give an hour or two of their time each day for the privilege of living where they please around the Bay.

The commuters have always regarded themselves as San Franciscans, as clients of the big distributing center as well as contributers to its general commerce and welfare. But here came a proposal which seemed, at least, to say, "You commuters are more of a liability than an asset, and San Francisco proposes to tax you for it."

Anyone who may have thought the commuters would accept another tax of one per cent of their income without a struggle, or even that the tax plan typified a widespread San Francisco appraisal of its commuting horde, was seriously mistaken, and quickly forthcoming events corrected any such misapprehension.

It was on a Friday that the Finance Committee gave the one per cent tax proposal its approval.

Opposition Quickly Marshaled

On Saturday spokesmen for the commuters—they're organized to deal with transportation problems in various communities—commenced to marshal the opposition. By Saturday afternoon, when the last commuters' buses and trains and ferries left San Francisco for their many destinations, the protest had reached the stage of a dull rumble that virtually represented the entire commuting population and a great proportion of San Francisco residents and businessmen.

On Saturday and Sunday some of the San Francisco newspapers either jibed at the plan or pounded at it with heavy editorials.

And on the Monday following the Friday the Board of Supervisors overwhelmed the special tax proposal with a vote of 8 to 2.

There was talk before the Supervisors indicating some support for the measure, especially among San Francisco apartment house owners, but there was no spokesman present; and the opportunity to support the tax went by default.

S. E. Shermantine, general manager of the Retail Credit Association, sums up the views of the commuters and many members of the city's business community in this manner:

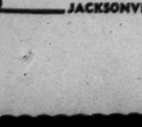
'San Francisco enjoys a great deal of business from the thousands of persons who come from other communities to their daily work. By taxing them for living elsewhere we would be saying, virtually, 'We don't want you.' The taxing proposal might have led to a most unhappy situation. This defeat by the Supervisors probably has shelved the idea for all time; it should have."

Coin Call Swamps Mint at Ottawa

OTTAWA, Oct. 5 (CP)—Canada's mint is working 24 hours a day these days turning out more than 5,000,000 coins a week in an effort to meet the greatest demand for coins in the country's history.

Ordinarily the mint produces about 30,000,000 copper and silver pieces in a year or between 500,000 and 600,000 a week.

There is always some measure of seasonal step-up in the fall to fill requirements, but never before has the present peak been reached. Officials said they attributed the demand for silver and copper money partly to new taxes, such as a copper or two on magazines, and increased business operations due to the war.

MIAMI, FLA.
See Our Display of TODAY'S Furniture Styles Moderately Priced

SHULL FURNITURE CO.
763 S. W. 8TH ST. TEL. 2-1109
Used Furniture Accepted as Part Payment

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
Jacobs Jewelers
SAURA & ADAMS
The Quality Store
Diamonds
Watches
Silverware
and China
Laura and Adams Streets
Tel. 5-7100

NEW YORK LAUNDRY
Family Washing
ZORIC Dry Cleaning
MIRZA Rug Cleaning
Certified
Dry Cold FUR Storage
400 E. Forsyth St. Tel. 5-6115
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

MIAMI, FLA.
Free Maps GULF Information
LUBRICATION
Our Specialty
Stop at
ELSASSER'S SERVICE STATION
7791 Biscayne Blvd. Phone 7-9296
NICE CLEAN REST ROOMS

MIAMI, FLA.

We Feature TODAY'S Furniture Styles
Visit Our Studio of COMPLETE INTERIORS
See Our "CHARM HOUSE" of TROPICAL FURNISHINGS
Richard Plumer
155 N. E. 40TH ST. TEL. 7-5714

TINGLE PAINT CO.
"Miami's First Exclusive Paint Store"
PHONE 2-5012
49 S.W. FIRST ST. MIAMI, FLA.
Dozier & Gays Paints
Barreled Sunlight
and
Painters' Supplies

THE FRANKLIN PRESS, INC.
Florida's Finest
PRINTERS
ENGRAVERS
LITHOGRAPHERS
CALL FOR A REPRESENTATIVE
Phone 2-6639 or 3-2353
928 S. W. TENTH STREET
MIAMI, FLA.

The LITTLE FARM
Miami's Market Unique

Groceries
Meats-Fish
Vegetables
Soda Shop
WE INVITE you to inspect our modern poultry houses and vegetable gardens, where Gold Seal eggs, broilers and vegetables are produced.
The LITTLE FARM
8370 Biscayne Boulevard, Miami

MIAMI, FLORIDA
Burdine's
Creators of
Sunshine Fashions
America's Smartest Resort Wear

• A Federally chartered institution whose dual purpose is: (1) To help people own their homes eventually free of debt and (2) to provide the safest and most profitable "thrift investment" in existence today.
INSURED
Chase FEDERAL
SAVINGS AND LOAN Association
MEMBER FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK SYSTEM
1111 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach — Resources over $3,000,000

For Your Convenience
If the article or service you need is not found in this issue call
MIAMI 3-2445
Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Saturday
and information will gladly be given regarding local and general advertisers in this paper.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
1239 Ingraham Bldg. Miami, Florida

Army Fell a Year Ago –But Poland Fights On

The story of the Poles' contribution toward the restoration of their lost country, during the year that has gone by since the end of their military resistance to Germany, is told by one who has spent a greater part of the past 12 months in close association with Polish exiles in various countries.

By Ann Cardwell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A year ago tomorrow the Poles sadly accepted the fact that their organized military resistance had come to an end.

The Polish-German campaign was costly for Germany, far more so than had been expected by the Nazis.

The fortnightly "Wehrmacht," German War Office organ, said July 25, 190: "The German Army suffered the greatest losses since the beginning of the war during the Polish campaign. . . . In all the campaigns fought since September, 1939, the Polish Army put up the most effective resistance to our forces."

There was no resignation in Poland or among the Poles who got out into other countries. Fighting continued and has never ceased, for when it was no longer possible to use arms in Poland the battle was transferred to other fields.

In Polish territory it was long before all laid down arms. Detachments kept on fighting when it was known that the cause was lost. General Maczek's men were able to hold out long after the surrender of Warsaw. Bands of Polish soldiers succeeded in reaching the Carpathian Mountains, and making excursions from their remote hideouts were able all Autumn, Winter, and Spring to harass the German troops of occupation. In the towns German soldiers and Gestapo men were picked off by daring Poles until the Gestapo's retaliation — wholesale execution of the inhabitants living in the vicinity where the German victim was found—made this too costly a Polish sacrifice.

Secret Order Grows

Then underground organizations sprang up. The Poles are not new to conspiracy. This perilous work is entered upon with full knowledge that discovery means the severest penalties. Arrests, imprisonment, deportations, executions are everyday occurrences, sometimes en masse, and trials are unheard of. Yet men, women, and youth are diligent in their work for this organization which has not only kept working but has grown in power and efficiency, ready to perform its duty when the hour strikes to free Poland from its oppressors.

Tens of thousands of Poles have fought and are fighting outside of Poland. Last Autumn the ambition of every Pole who could bear arms was to get to France, then their great hope. Thousands streamed across Rumania; fewer got across Hungary, sometimes after several attempts. Pro-Nazi Hungarian Army officers made escape difficult.

A Polish Army was in preparation in France. Polish aviators were in camps in both France and Britain. The internal disorganization in France, revealed after the collapse, made the preparation of these troops difficult, with equipment of all sorts lacking.

When the Germans entered Norway, the Poles got their first opportunity. A brigade of Carpathian Chausseurs, known in Polish as the Podhalanska, was dispatched to Narvik and made an enviable reputation for themselves. Polish aviators had a chance to volunteer for service in Finland. Hundreds of Polish refugees in the Baltic states managed to get to Finland and join the Finnish troops.

By late Spring the Poles had two divisions of infantry in France ready for service which were moved to the front as soon as the Germans began to advance in the West. Their training had not been quite completed but they could be used and a third division was being formed. The story of how the first two divisions were sent to the front and how when France fell they were deserted by the French, the remnants fighting their way across the Swiss frontier, makes stirring but tragic reading.

Understand British

Few of the remaining Polish troops got out of France to England, the French being unwilling to admit disaster and permit the withdrawal of the Poles before it was too late. The Germans swiftly occupied the whole French coast, and thousands of Polish soldiers who had with the greatest effort reached St. Jean de Luz—the port where British transports were waiting—had to leave for unoccupied French territory before their turn came to be taken aboard in order to escape falling into German hands.

One company embarked at Bordeaux for England, but the ship's crew mutinied and took the boat back to another French port.

At one time there were a large number of Poles in Syria. It appeared that this might become the chief theater of war. Fighting from there would have taken the Poles either across the Ukraine or Rumania into Poland. Syria may yet become a theater of war.

The Poles have shifted from Finland, from Norway, from France, from Syria. But they fight on, this time with Britain their temporary home. They like this new home and write in appreciative terms of the attitude of the Scotch and English toward them. For the first time since leaving Poland they feel they are among a sympathetic people.

They understand the British will defend Britain. They could not understand the French willingness to surrender town after town without a blow in their defense.

Yet comparatively few succeeded in getting to England. A small Polish army is in Scotland. The chief Polish strength, however, lies in the approximately 2,000 aviators and 4,000 ground men it has working with the British. These are in active service. Never a day passes but they are in the air—over London, over other parts of England, over the continent, and giving good account of themselves in meeting the German raiders.

Poland has never given up the fight she began. And the Poles fight as only men and women fight who have suffered loss of country, family, home, property and friends.

Nazi Cause Upheld By Roman Catholic

BERLIN (AP)—Dr. Franziskuh Markowski, Roman Catholic Bishop of the German Army, says in a pastoral letter to Roman Catholic soldiers that the German people "knows it is waging a just war."

The letter was issued after the conclusion of the first year of war.

"Enemies envied us our place in the sun and wanted to destroy us forever," the letter said. "They wanted to degrade us to a people of helots so that as far as we are concerned there can be no doubt as to who is right in this war and as to whom God will help. . . .

"At the front and at home the people understood when the Führer and supreme commander more than once in the past year of war implored the Lord's blessing on our good and just cause. This community of prayers of the front and the homeland shows that this war is not only the affair of soldiers but the affair of the whole people."

Canada Builds Army for Any Crisis

Dominion troops doing duty in Britain—Compulsory service will boost armed strength.

Canadian - United States cooperation in defense moves ahead, especially in the air and on the sea. Recently, a party of American and Canadian journalists inspected defense activities from Hamilton to Halifax. Today, The Christian Science Monitor publishes the last in a series of articles summarizing Canada's present war effort.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Canada does not know when or where it will use an army in this war, but it is taking no chances. Its Active Service Force, the Government says, can be sent anywhere, at any moment, and a substantial part of it already is overseas.

The total enlistment of Canadian soldiers seems small in comparison with the armies of Europe—166,600 men permanently under arms and 107,000 trained in the militia, which corresponds to the United States' National Guard. One gets a better perspective on the size of this army by noting that if the United States had made the same progress in proportion to its population, it would have a regular army of 1,900,000 men and a trained National Guard of 1,300,000, or an effective force of 3,200,000.

Canada has only begun to mobilize its manpower. In a few days it will inaugurate compulsory training of men between the ages of 21 and 24 in the hope of adding 300,000 to its trained force within a year and building a total army—in various stages of training—of over half a million. This is equivalent to an army of 6,000,000 in the United States.

The long-term strategy behind this program is not clear yet to the Canadian people and probably not to the Canadian Government either. The use of the new army will depend entirely on developments in the war. These troops can be sent to Britain, to the Near East, to the Orient, if they are needed. But only with their own consent. No Canadian can be moved out of his country except on a voluntary basis. Conscription, the Government has promised, and Parliament has provided, must be confined to service within Canada.

Two Divisions Overseas

Two Canadian divisions are serving in Britain now—all volunteers, and they are as well trained now as any units in the British Army. They have had more advance training indeed than the Canadian divisions which distinguished themselves in the World War at battles well known to every Canadian schoolboy. The troops in Britain, with a third division from other parts of the British Empire, now form an army corps under a distinguished Canadian commander, Lieut. Gen. Andrew McNaughton. Canadians also form the garrisons of Iceland, Newfoundland and parts of the West Indies, making a total of 52,415 men overseas.

The third Canadian division is in process of formation in Canada, and will be based on the Atlantic Coast, presumably for the defense of that area. A fourth division, now being trained in camps at many points, will shortly be assembled at a base not yet announced. A completely mechanized division is planned, but its formation awaits the manufacture of equipment.

The chief problem is not men but materials. Canada stripped itself of artillery, airplanes, ammunition, rifles and every kind of equipment last spring and sent it all to Britain, when the British Army lost its own equipment at Dunkirk. Only now is the Canadian Army getting the supplies it needs—a substantial part of them from the United States. Much more is required.

Some observers might complain that the new army is being trained too much for the trench warfare of the last war, but as mechanical equipment is available they will be taught to use it. Already they have mastered the use of the mechanical transport which Canada is building in enormous quantities, have learned to get their motorized field guns into action at surprising speed, are getting intensive training with Canadian-made Brenn machine guns, of which there is no shortage, and are learning to use anti-aircraft guns, though not many are yet available.

The observer is especially struck with the capacity of the engineer units which, formed of boys used to handling tools, erect bridges, lay roads and build trenches like veterans. On a sharp autumn day the training of these lads carries realism to the point of cold shower baths in the open as part of the treatment against "blister" gas. The use of gas masks is intensive throughout the services and the Army is not satisfied until a soldier can wear a mask all day while undergoing hard exercise.

Tanks Are Needed

The greatest lack evidently is in tanks. Canada is going to build its own tanks of various designs, but now has few. Another weakness is that the units forming a division have not yet operated together, as a single striking force. The concentration of the Third Division on the Atlantic Coast and the formation of a Fourth Division elsewhere will overcome this problem shortly, but complete mechanization is still some way off.

The end of this process of national mobilization is not clear. In the last war Canada raised an army of more than 500,000 men, nearly all of them volunteers. Conscription did not become effective until 1917 and, as the country already had been drained of most of its manpower, did not raise many new troops. In this war conscription has started early and will be a large factor in the nation's war effort. Perhaps 800,000 men can be mobilized in effective age groups, corresponding to an army of nearly 10,000,000 in the United States.

The 300,000 men to be trained on a compulsory basis during the next year will use only the category between 21 and 24 years of age. Whether more men will be called a year hence will depend on the general development of the war.

Canada does not pretend that the 300,000 are being given complete training. They will spend only one month in camp and then two nights a week at drill the rest of the year. This is foundation training only. If the army needs more regular troops, these men can be called again and given intensive training. In the meantime they will have learned discipline and the rudiments of military life and they will be organized in units of the militia, which can be mobilized overnight. And if more soldiers are required overseas most of these men, it is believed, will volunteer for active service. At present Canada lacks camps, instructors and equipment, to attempt any more intensive training of any force beyond that already on active service or in the established militia units.

This all adds up to an ambitious army program when Canada's large efforts in the air and on the sea are considered. The only question which it raises in the visitor's mind is whether the energy and money used in training an army will reduce in any way the nation's development of air and sea power, which appear more vital in this war. Canada is determined that all three services shall be developed to the maximum, despite the cost. Few Canadians realize yet to what they are committed by this program in terms of men, money and materials.

Canadian Official Photographs

Dominion Land Fighters Keep Pace With Air and Sea Forces

Top: A small corner of the "mushroom city" that has sprung up at the Canadian Army's Valcartier Camp. Center: Inserting a shell in one of the many 3.7 anti-aircraft guns which protect Canada's eastern coast. These guns can fire 12 shells a minute in the hands of an experienced crew. Lower: The numerous "streets" of the Valcartier Camp have all been marked with names from the home towns of the soldiers and titles written to fit the particular location. A signpost in the latter classification is shown in the photograph. It leads to the cookhouse and a group of chefs who labor at the end of the street are seen looking over the news.

Damage Italian Water Supply

WITH BRITISH TROOPS IN THE EGYPTIAN DESERT, Oct. 5 (AP)—British troops have been striking hard at the Italian water supply in the western desert while awaiting the invaders' next thrust.

R. A. F. bombing planes launched a series of attacks on Buq Buq, where the Italians have been converting the coastline tip of Egypt into an advance base for an attempt to advance deeper toward the Suez.

The Italians had constructed extensive water storage facilities at Buq Buq.

British fliers returning from the raids on Buq Buq said their bombs severely damaged these water storage tanks.

If the Italians pause for awhile before pushing their campaign in Egypt they will spare themselves the punishment of the desert's summer sun.

If they wait, however, they will soon have to contend with the bitter cold of desert nights.

At present the noonday sun is hot, but not unbearable. As soon as the sun sets in the evenings the temperature drops sharply.

The Italians face the difficult problem of keeping columns supplied with water in their attempted crossing of the inhospitable desert.

That is why Buq Buq, one of the few oases in the strip of desert they occupy, is so vital to them.

Constant British bombing has delayed their preparations. Their work on supply bases has been undone frequently by British air bombs and by shelling from British ships in the Mediterranean.

More than a dozen motorized columns have been attacked in the past two weeks, losing tanks and armored cars.

Reports here indicate that Marshal Rodolfo Graziani is awaiting replacements from Italy before starting his drive toward Suez.

Italian preparations for such an advance are countered on the British side by never-ending preparations to meet it.

Among the new British units which have taken their places opposite the Italians are Australians. Experienced rail hands among them have taken over the operation of the railway from Alexandria to the front.

Australian engineers are supervising much of the fortification, including devices which censorship does not allow described.

To make full use of the inventive capacities among the troops the Australian command is offering prizes for the best engineering and mechanical ideas submitted.

Such contests have produced a number of devices which officers believe will be effective in stopping any Italian drive.

Canada Seeks To Fill British Food Demands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—It is intended to put the system of supplying essential foodstuffs to Britain from this country on the most efficient basis that can be arranged. This is the purpose of the proposed visit of a group of Canadian officials to Britain.

Last fall a similar party under T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines and Resources, took a trip to England, but at that time the talks with the British covered pretty well the entire field of economic assistance. The main object of the trip now proposed is to find out at first hand what kinds of essential foodstuffs the British will need in the coming months, how deliveries will be spaced to meet the requirements of the market and the warehousing facilities, and the extent to which this country can supply these demands.

The situation has altered greatly since the Crerar mission. The sources of eggs, butter and bacon import in Northwestern Europe have been cut off, and Britain has to draw its supplies from the open seas. In relation to these and other commodities the markets of which have been dislocated, such as cheese, apples, wheat, and flax, the British are understood to wish to lay their import plans for the future, and the Canadians to coordinate their program to meet to the fullest extent these requirements.

It has been clearly stated that this is not to be a trade mission in the sense that Canada will try to get the very best price it can for what it has to sell. To supply Britain's needs is the paramount issue and prices that Britain can afford to pay will be the governing factor in making the contracts, rather than purely business considerations. It seems probable that in the case of some commodities the Dominion Government may have to pay the differences. The proposed trip is in the nature of a war mission rather than a business visit.

In the case of bacon, Canada got definitely into the business of export when the Ottawa agreements were made in 1932. Then a quota was fixed for Canadian bacon and since then the Dominion's bacon export to Britain has rapidly grown. When Denmark was invaded it was expected that the demand would greatly increase as that country supplied more than half the British imports of bacon. The trend was held in check by British rationing. During the past summer there was a surplus of over 30,000,000 pounds in Canada, which caused some disquiet but this surplus was entirely bought up by the British.

Apple growers have suffered since the war because their product is too bulky and has to yield space in export cargoes to more "essential" commodities. Last year Canada made a present of considerable quantities of processed apples to the British. Similar presents may be made this year, although the fruit crops in Eastern Canada have this season been considerably depleted by wind storms.

Wheat, however, offers the major problem as far as Canadian producers are concerned, with the present season's huge harvest pyramided on a heavy carryover from last year. While no suggestion has been voiced on the subject, there is some speculation here among observers on whether the common ends might not be well served by making a present of some of our wheat to Britain. The British have already a substantial amount of wheat on storage in this country, but the plans that are now being laid by the various members of the British Commonwealth are for a long war, in which the partners will all have to extend themselves to the limit of their resources.

From the discussions in Britain it is expected that the Dominion government will have information which will enable them to give advice to farmers on what lines of production they should bend their major efforts and where they should curtail their production.

Canada's Exports To South America Rise 70 Per Cent

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 5 (CP)—The efforts of Canada to increase exports to South America now that European markets have been cut off have met with success and an increase of 70 per cent is shown in the nine months of this year as compared with the year before.

The greatest increase has been in newsprint, official sources said. Canada and Newfoundland for several years have been sending a steady supply of newsprint to Latin America but those countries continued to buy extensively from Scandinavia. With that source now cut off the exports this year from Canada and Newfoundland are expected to run 200,000 tons as compared with 67,000 tons last year.

When Germany overran much of Europe, Trade Minister Mackinnon decided to send a number of his trade commissioners who were able to get out of conquered European countries to South America and they have been pushing Canadian goods including seed potatoes, agricultural and electrical implements.

Trade experts here say Canada is now shipping to South America a long list of manufactured goods and while the trade is small in each, they all help swell the total. One difficulty is that the balance of trade with these countries already is favorable to Canada which makes it difficult for South Americans to get exchange with which to pay for Canadian goods.

Germans Develop Coal Clothes In Long Line of Synthetics

BERLIN (AP)—From coal, magic mineral in the hands of German chemists, has come synthetic clothing.

In addition to brushing his teeth and running his truck on coal products, the German laborer now can wear work clothes made of coal and lime.

And he can go fishing with a net or line of the same material!

One factory for the manufacture of such fiber has been established, it was revealed by the German dye trust—the I. G. Farben Industrie.

Processes and machines are being developed in this plant with a view to mass production.

Popularly referred to as "peluran fiber," the new material is listed by the dye trust as PeCe fiber.

Acid and Heat Resistant

Advantages claimed for it are that it does not require cleaning and sterilization preliminary to manufacture, that it is acid and heat resistant, that it does not absorb water, and that it surpasses natural silk in elasticity.

The fiber is heat resistant to at least 200 degrees centigrade, according to representatives of the dye trust. That means clothes made of this material can be cooked like any other in the laundry. Its acid resistance makes it desirable for work clothes in chemical plants and for filtering cloths used in the chemical industry.

The manufacturing process was sketched as follows:

Coal and lime are heated in an electric furnace to 1,800 degrees centigrade to form calcium carbide, which with water added, forms acetylene, which, with hydrochlorine added, forms what chemists call vinylchloride. This substance, raised to a high temperature or intensively irradiated by light, develops into a white firm substance. It polymerizes into polyvinylchloride.

After thermoplastic and other treatments, the liquid is forced through a fine opening which forms fibers of uniform thickness and strength, to the desired length.

The weaving process is the same as for artificial silk.

Dye trust officials stressed the point that it was a fully synthetic product out of inorganic substances. At the same time, it was revealed, experiments were under way for further increases in the firmness and the elasticity of the material.

The cloth will not ignite, but will glow. Efforts are being made to increase its free resistance and its nonconductivity of heat and electricity.

The longevity of filter cloths made of PeCe was given as 10 times that of cotton or wool. Work clothes also lasted much longer than garments made of other materials, it was claimed.

Wears Well in Water

Fish nets and lines for years have been made of flax, hemp, and cotton, but German manufacturers contend the PeCe material will withstand water much longer.

PeCe is a sister product of PC-U, a synthetic bristle which is replacing horsehair in Germany, for making many kinds of brushes, including tooth brushes. The bristles can be made in any length and, it is claimed, they are immune to nitromuriatic acid, sulphuric acid, saltpeter, vinegar, phosphorous, ammonia, and alkali to 50 per cent.

Thus coal, which is the source of much of Germany's gasoline, also is contributing numerous products to factory, home, and wardrobe.

Clouds Over Channel Cause Comparative Quiet in War

By the Associated Press

Aerial warfare slowed down considerably over Britain and Germany last night with German bombers carrying out storm-limited assaults on London and environs, and with R. A. F. bombers for the first time in many nights easing up on counterblows against Germany.

The British Press Association stated that "our bombers have not carried out any operations during the night" because of "extremely unfavorable weather conditions over enemy territory."

New squadrons of Nazi bombers crossed the Kent coast in daylight raids today at the start of London's fifth week of unrelenting air siege.

A British Government communiqué described the Nazi night attacks as on a "restricted scale," and said that although some were killed "casualties in all areas were few."

Altogether the Nazis were said to have dropped bombs on 66 districts throughout Central and Greater London and the strategic Southeast triangle.

Clouds Block Searchlights

Although the low-hanging wintry clouds had given the German pilots "hide and seek" protection for prolonged day attacks yesterday, the same conditions blotted out the terrain and hid their targets during the night.

Britain's defenders were unable to use searchlights because the beams would not penetrate the clouds, and relied instead on auditory detectors to direct antiaircraft fire.

The Air Ministry reported three raiders shot down during the day and night, with one British plane missing on patrol duty.

Germans Claim Hits

The German High Command account of the German attacks said that numerous fires were started on the northern edge of London in the city and on the northern bank of the Thames.

Direct hits, the High Command claimed, were observed on College Park railyards, adding that further attacks were directed against port facilities, supply and armament industries, big tank centers, as well as against railroad targets in Southeast, East and Central England. At Penrose airport, on Saint Georges channel in addition to destruction on the plant, a great number of planes were destroyed on the ground by bombs and machine-gun fire, the German report asserted.

D. N. B., official German news agency, reported what it claimed to be a heavy attack in which an airport in Scotland was damaged yesterday by a strong attacking force of planes.

Action in Egypt

ROME, Oct. 5 (AP)—Fast moving Italian columns were reported today by the High Command to have routed British tank and armored car units southeast of Sidi Barrani in a sudden resumption of war activity on the Egyptian front.

The announcement was the first indication of fighting by land forces in the vicinity of Sidi Barrani since the Italians captured that outpost approximately 60 miles inside Egypt almost two weeks ago.

The High Command acknowledged that British bombers had again bombed Bardia and Bengasi Tokbruk in Libya.

Raid by British

CAIRO, Oct. 5 (AP)—The railway line from Djibouti to Addis Ababa, Italy's only rail connection from the Gulf of Aden with Ethiopia, was blocked by bomb hits on junctions and a train was "successfully attacked," the Royal Air Force here reported yesterday.

Another rail line in Eritrea, connecting the coast with Massawa, also was attacked, and a railway station set flaming, the communiqué said.

Knute Rockne Film Packs Four South Bend Theaters

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 5 (AP)—In the traditional Hollywood style South Bend witnessed last night the première of "Knute Rockne—All American," a motion picture based on the career of the famous Notre Dame football coach.

Nearly 10,000 persons packed the four theaters in which the film was given its first public showing, paying $1.10 and $1.65 a seat. Film stars attended the opening and will attend today's football game.

Tax Collectors Aren't So Bad; This Proves It

LONDON—There's a lot to be said for tax collectors.

In fact, there usually is a lot said, though its not always strictly for tax collectors. But G. B. Holt, of Somewhere-in-England, had so much to say for and on behalf of tax collectors, that he sat down and wrote to The Times about it—which is usually what an Englishman does when he feels strongly about something.

It seems that Mr. Holt one day received one of those alarming Final Demand Notices, from the local Collector of Taxes, threatening all sorts of unpleasant things if the overdue tax was not immediately forthcoming.

Now Mr. Holt is in the Army. He was one of the Territorial volunteers called up on the outbreak of hostilities and he sent the demand back with a little note explaining the delay in payment, and remarking, in a wistful sort of way that the Terriers were not in the best of positions nowadays, and it would be kinder if Tax Collectors sent them dartboards instead of Final Demands.

Imagine Mr. Holt's surprise when by return mail he received a magnificent dartboard and a letter from the Collector of Taxes declaring that he and his staff had been so affected by the soldiers's missive that they had felt obliged to rush forth to the nearest sports goods trader and purchase a board.

Now you can understand why Mr. Holt has kind things to say about the Tax Collector.

Everything For Your Car
Batteries—Vulcanizing
Road Service and
Goodrich Safety Silvertown Tires
Gasoline—Oil
Accessories—Radios
Goodrich Silvertown. Inc.
21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Home of
HICKEY-FREEMAN
and
Society Brand
Clothes
BLACH'S
FAIR AND SQUARE FOR HALF A CENTURY
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

If the
Article or Service
you are seeking is not
in this issue call
3-6661
Hours 8-9 a. m., 6-7 p. m. daily except Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor
Advertising Information Bureau
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
HILL STORES
PIGGLY WIGGLY
Rumford
Baking Powder
"A STORE NEAR YOU"

AUTHORIZED SALES and SERVICE
HOUSE OF SERVICE SINCE 1908
BUICK CADILLAC CHEVROLET
PONTIAC LA SALLE
DRENNEN MOTOR CAR CO.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

OBW SMART MERCHANDISE
Reasonably Priced
WEARING APPAREL
SHOES AND GIFTS
Odum, Bowers & White
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

You can be your own decorator!
Wishmaker's House at Loveman's
is the open-sesame to your dream of a perfect home
third floor, please!
Loveman, Joseph & Loeb
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Loss of U. S. Oil Held Serious Blow to Japan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Since the newly extended Axis is clearly aimed against the United States interest in the Far East, if not against the United States itself, it seems unlikely that America will provide Japan with the much-needed oil with which to realize its aims.

Yet the loss of the United States as a supplier of oil is bound to give the Japanese a serious setback.

According to recent trade statistics, Japan's home resources of gasoline are almost negligible. In 1936 imports amounted to 88 per cent of the country's consumption, in 1937 the figure was 91 per cent and in 1938 about 90.

Japan's annual gasoline consumption runs well over 25,000,000 barrels. About 10 per cent of it is being produced within the Japanese Empire. The rest has to be imported from the Western Hemisphere and the Middle or Near East.

In 1937 the United States shipped some 16,000,000 barrels of gasoline to Japan. In 1938 and 1939 the amount reached 21,000,000 barrels and in 1940 the figure has been at about the same level. While the United States covered only 62 per cent of Japan's gasoline needs in 1937, it provided 85 per cent in 1940.

Little Result Thus Far

The American embargo on high test airplane gasoline has so far produced very little result. The Japanese acknowledged that they were not allowed to buy high octane gas. But they bought what they could get and refined it in their own plants at home. That certainly was not what the embargo was supposed to accomplish. Only a complete embargo, instead of half-measures would have any telling effect.

Statisticians have found that this country provides Japan with from 54 to 95 per cent of the seven most important raw materials for war, notwithstanding the imminent danger of Japan some day turning against the United States. Among these raw materials for war, gasoline is the most vital. If America were to stop all shipments of war materials to Japan, as it did with scrap iron last week, could Japan buy enough gasoline elsewhere?

Probably not. Up to now Japan has received a large supply of oil from Great Britain. Last spring Geoffrey Lloyd British Secretary for Mines, said he had learned from Anglo-Iranian Oil Company that it was supplying oil to Japan on a "purely commercial basis." The company in short was ignoring the political issue, and aggression or not, was selling gasoline to the Japanese although Japan already intended some day to strike against the British Empire in the Far and Middle East.

The admission was the more interesting since the British government had a majority holding in the company, but refused to interfere with its "commercial activities."

After the closing of the Burma Road last Aug. 18, the government was again questioned as to its attitude in respect to Japan's gasoline purchases. But again, R. A. Butler, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, declared that the government's policy had not changed in this point.

Now, however, after Tokyo's open alignment with the Axis, the Churchill cabinet is expected to revise its position and possibly close all British oil wells to Japan.

Three Avenues Open

That would leave Japan only three other potential suppliers. The Netherlands East Indies, Venezuela and Mexico. The East Indies are marked out as among the next victims of Japanese aggression and, although they—like Britain—refused to consider any other than a commercial policy for their oil sales, they are expected to change their position soon.

Even if they should go on selling gasoline to their future attacker for a time, they may be expected to stop doing so once they are actually attacked. In this way Japan would be robbed of its oil supply at the very moment when it had embarked on its adventure in the Southern Pacific.

Mexico has made overtures to Japanese buyers but such sales, as well as possible purchases in Venezuela are possible only with the approval of the United States.

In any conflict between this hemisphere and Japan, the trade would either be stopped by the supplying countries themselves or by the United States Navy. That indicates that Japan's gasoline supply depends upon the permission of the democracies. If this permission is withheld, Japan must run short of oil. She can not conjure up a supply of oil like Germany, restricted as this amount may be even in the Third Reich. For Japan has no surplus of coal. She imports more than she exports and therefore production of gasoline from coal is impossible.

On the other hand without gasoline all airplanes, tanks and the whole motorized army is little more than a heap of scrap iron. The possession of most of the oil wells and the control of the sea routes from all other oil wells to Japan gives the democracies a trump card which they are likely to play very carefully.

Morrison Salutes Workers of Britain

LONDON (AP) — Britain's new Minister of Home Security, Herbert Morrison, said in a radiocast that British factory workers had "turned the cry of our enemies—that Democracy is effete and decadent—into an historic joke."

Mr. Morrison told Britons that "no man can promise you safety," but he said he was determined to do everything possible "to ward off danger, to lessen hardship and to organize some measure of rest and decent living for those of you who suffer directly."

"We are all of us leading dangerous lives and we must keep our chins up and take our risks," he said.

Factory management and workers, he said, had "helped to save our country."

'Cowpunching' In Australia Is Hard Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Australia—One of the toughest jobs in this country is that of the stockman who had to drive a herd of steers to the market. Often they travel what seem incredible distances to Americans, for the thin development of much of this country leaves markets, big markets, far away.

Half a century ago cattlemen took a herd of 2,000 steers from Normanton in the north of Queensland to Muswellbrook, New South Wales, a distance of 2,000 miles. It took them more than nine months, for they could travel only 7 miles a day.

Today feats of this kind cannot be performed any more. The growth of fences, the reduction of supplies of natural water as the country has been more closely settled, and the confined space available as a stock route make ranchers consider 1,000 as the maximum herd which can travel to market at one time.

Cattlemen declare the work is anything but dull. When working with the same cattle day after day, they say, men get to know their habits, study the individual animals, discover remarkable differences in ways and temper.

Keeping Tally Easy

The task of keeping tally on the animals they also declare to be quite easy. The same steers lead the herd day after day, the flanking animals will keep the same position and can be marked. Moreover all these animals have their "mates" and if they lose them there is considerable din until they are united again.

The remainder of the herd is safely penned up between the leaders and the flanking animals, and except at night the cattlemen have little worry. Nights they must be careful because cattle will stampede for little reason; the fall of a possum among them or the fact that a horse misses its footing is enough to scare them up and away.

Against this danger the cattlemen use good feeding. Contented cattle rarely "rush," and if driven quietly along, allowed to eat all the grass they want and not too closely held they will lie down and not move all night. Choice of the camp helps, too. A piece of rising soft ground is best; stones and lumps must be avoided and so must hollows which the cattle find scary.

The ranch hands here say there is no greater pleasure than teaching a horse to work cattle, and that once trained the horses love it.

Start at Dawn

Moving across any ranch the law demands the owner be given 24 hours' notice of arrival of the herd and that it should not take more than a day and a night to pass.

The morning star rises an hour before dawn and brings the shout of "Daylight!" from the campguard. At once the ranch hands begin their daily chores, eat breakfast, catch their horses and start out on the day's stage. The length of this will depend on how far it is to the next drinking place.

The cattle move quietly off from the camp soon after daylight in the direction which they have grown used to traveling, the men place themselves round about and look for the marked steers. Day after day this goes on and often a journey of 1,000 miles is made. It is as if cattle were driven from Fort Worth, Texas, to Springfield, Mo., or as if steers were sent from St. Louis, Mo., clear to Boston.

Mail to Berlin Delayed a Year

BERLIN (AP)—Mail from the United States, dated November, 1939, has finally reached the Berlin Bureau of the Associated Press.

One letter, postmarked Nov. 11 at Key West, Fla., ran the gantlet of both British and German censors. Another dated Nov. 16 in New York, bore only the German censor's mark.

Letters posted in the United States last May arrived last week. Mail sent by Atlantic clipper usually arrives within a fortnight.

Big Jump in Power

OTTAWA—The output of central electric stations in Canada during the first seven months of 1940 totaled 17,583,735,000 kilowatt hours as against 15,950,096,000 in the first seven months of 1939.

Art Plays Role in Indo-China

Classes Sketch Live Models

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAIGON, French Indo-China—Nothing is more remarkable in the life of Indo-China, into which the Japanese have poured troops, than the part played by art. The Indo-Chinese art schools, under French guidance, have given art a pre-eminent place in the community. The great art school at Hanoi trains painters, sculptors, architects; that at Cambodia and the three in Cochin China specialize in bronze, pottery, decorative design, engraving, wood carving, cabinet making, and inlay work. From these centers special instructors are sent into the towns and village to promote the arts in the community at large.

Canada Still Friendly to Vichy Despite Bombing of Gibraltar

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Moved by a desire to keep in friendly touch with the people of France, Canada is maintaining official relations with the Vichy Government through the French Legation here headed by Rene Ristelhueber.

Officials here say the situation has not changed despite recent actions by the Vichy Government in bombing Gibraltar. They add that the future will be entirely dependent on developments which they hesitated to forecast.

A nation-wide organization prepared to help the Free French Forces under Gen. Charles de Gaulle has been set up in Canada but pending the granting of a charter by the Federal Government is not taking positive action, it was learned from Henri Gauthier, Ottawa representative of the organization.

The organization springs from the visit to Canada in July of Henri de Kerillis, personal representative of General de Gaulle. M. de Kerillis asked that French-born residents of Canada form an organization but at that stage was unable to indicate what action the organization should take.

Later, after the organization was formed, it offered its assistance to General de Gaulle and he replied, suggesting that, if possible money be raised among French citizens for the purchase of tanks and other articles of war equipment for the Free French Forces.

Some Frenchmen have already left Canada to join the Free French Forces under General de Gaulle but so long as Canada recognizes the Vichy Government of France no enlistment of men in Canada for service in the Free French Forces and no training in Canada would be possible.

The organization recently applied for a temporary federal charter authorizing it to collect funds but the charter has not been granted and no word about the decision on the application has been received.

Engineers Named For Defense Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Appointment of an Advisory Committee to the United States Office of Education on Engineering Training for National Defense was announced recently by John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education. Members of this committee, representing the Nation's leading engineering institutions, will serve the Office of Education in an advisory capacity, regarding national defense training programs in engineering schools.

The members of the Committee are:

Andrew A. Potter Dean of Engineering, Purdue University (Chairman).

R. E. Doherty, President, Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Gibb Gilchrist, Dean of Engineering, A. & M. College of Texas.

H. P. Hammond, Dean of Engineering, Pennsylvania State College.

W. O. Hotchkiss, President, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

R. S. McBridge, Consulting Engineer, Washington, D. C.

Thorndike Saville, Dean of Engineering, New York University.

C. C. Williams, President, Lehigh University.

B. M. Woods, Chairman, Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of California.

Allen W. Horton, Jr., U. S. Office of Education (Secretary).

Chairman Potter served as consulting engineer to the Federal Government during the World War. He is Past President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineering, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, and the American Engineering Council.

Commissioner Studebaker also announced the appointment of Allen W. Horton, Jr., to the United States Office of Education staff as Specialist in Engineering Education. Mr. Horton will devote full time to study of problems of national defense training in engineering schools. He will be secretary to the newly-appointed Advisory Committee on Engineering Training for National Defense.

Oklahoma High Students Pen Own Absence Excuses

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—Senior high school students will write their own excuses for absence. Says City Superintendent H. E. Wrinkle:

"When a student reaches senior high school age, he ought to be old enough and responsible enough to make his signature mean something."

Tokyo to Radiocast In 17 Languages

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 5

The official Japanese Radio announced Oct. 1 that as a follow-up to Japan's alliance with Germany and Italy, Tokyo will inaugurate a daily worldwide broadcast of "news, special events and talks" in 17 languages.

The announcement was heard by NBC's shortwave listening post.

Britons See American Union Nearer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Stress laid in recent weeks upon the need for stronger co-operation between Great Britain and the United States has, in the eyes of Britain's Federal Unionists, elevated the question of Anglo-American union to a new point nearer the realm of practical politics.

This was especially the reaction of many Federal Union advocates to Prime Minister Winston Churchill's now historic speech in Parliament recently in which he welcomed the "inexorable, irresistible, benignant" mixing up of the affairs of the two great English-speaking democracies.

And although federation advocates are still debating whether to concentrate their planning energies chiefly in the direction of Anglo-American union, or one of the other union schemes, the former question is receiving new attention.

The Federal Union organization here recently formed an American Committee to consider making Anglo-American union the main plank in its platform and to explore means to further such a project.

Caution Recommended

At one of the committee meetings it was advised that Britain should exercise extreme caution in advocating Anglo-American union. Let the initiative, it was said, come mainly from Americans, many of whom, it was pointed out, were still a long way from readiness for close association with the British Empire.

It was claimed, too, that a change in certain sections of British opinion about the United States attitude to the war and the role it has so far played would have to be effected before a union with the United States would be universally approved here.

One of the speakers at this Federal Union meeting, a man holding a highly important official position, expressed a personal view that Britain alone would not be defeated, but to win the war and therefore have the chance to build a new order it would need full-scale American aid.

Although it is held that this view, if more widely appreciated both in Britain and in the United States, would greatly stimulate the popular demand for acceleration of the furtherance of Anglo-American relations, Federal Union's American advisers feel it wiser to restrict each nation's propaganda to this end mainly within their own shores.

Ignorance in America

A different view, however, is taken by one member who has addressed Federal Union meetings following a recent visit to the United States. He stresses what he termed the ignorance that he found in America regarding what Britain is fighting the war for. He said that he encountered prejudice against so-called British Imperialist interests and against the British system of government which was even adversely compared by some people with the German system.

This speaker advised that Britain, instead of sending "old school tie civil servants" to America, should seek to sell the British case to the American people in the same way as any commercial product would be sold. He would form an organization in the United States out of the ranks of the numerous Americans who are friendly to Britain's cause.

This organization would be supplied by the British Government with the necessary material to inform American opinion that Britain is really fighting civilization's battle. Press, radio, and platform, the speaker believed, should be used to counter widespread German propaganda and rally the great majority of Americans to Britain's side.

Wilson's Points

At the same time the speaker called for a more specific formulation of British peace aims on lines similar to President Wilson's Fourteen Points.

This demand for British peace aims persists in a number of circles here despite repeated Government assertions that no precise plans can yet be evolved. It was sounded recently when fifty prominent and representative men and women announced their support of a manifesto issued by the National Peace Council appealing for a declaration of British peace aims. Signers included four Members of Parliament, leaders of religious denominations, and representatives of industry, the professions and the arts.

The manifesto asks for bold and imaginative policies directed to "achievement of economic reconstruction and a fuller economic co-operation in Europe and throughout the world and the establishment of a new political order in Europe based upon the Federal principle."

That Anglo-American union is practical, is claimed by one American citizen in a recent letter to the Manchester Guardian in Manchester, England. He urges common citizenship for the people of the United States and the British Empire on the lines of the union offered by Britain to France when it was too late to save the French Republic.

Resort of Freedom

He admits that there are people of both nations with "minds shackled by old prejudices." But he is also convinced that the vast majority of thoughtful people in both nations have realized that the last hope of free men rests with Britain and America.

"If we assume that reason will ultimately prevail in the minds of men," he continues, "then what, I ask, is more natural than the union in a common citizenship of the peoples of the British Commonwealth, and those of the United States?"

That sentence perhaps well sums up the feelings of federalists and many of the other seekers in Britain after a better world order. There seems a deep-seated conviction that very close Anglo-American co-operation must be the basis both of complete victory and of a new peace. But when it comes to putting this conviction into a concrete plan the enormous problems seem to scare the planners and make them fight shy of saying too much lest the other side of the Atlantic should recede further away from Europe instead of coming closer.

Manchester Likes Business Trend From London

MANCHESTER, England — "If one thing has been made more clear than another in the war it has been the error we have made as a nation in allowing too much of our national activity to be centered in and inspired from London," the annual report of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce says.

"It is to be hoped," the report adds, "that the partial evacuation of London by many business and administrative units will be followed in peacetime by a more scientific and permanent process of a similar nature."

A pre-war report issued by the same Chamber regarded it as "a somewhat disturbing feature of modern tendencies that in commerce and finance, as in government, policy is framed and decisions are taken to an ever-increasing extent in London.

"In earlier times," it was then pointed out, "enterprises of all kinds flourished in the provinces without either the need or the desire for reference to London. It would be a healthy thing in the life of this country if there could be a re-birth of this independence of the great centers outside London."

• FURNITURE
• SAFETY VAULTS
• GOODS
• RECORDS
• VALUABLES
• CONVENIENT LOCATION
Boston Storage WAREHOUSE CO.
Huntington Ave. — Westland Ave.
Tel. KEN. 9050, Boston Tel. COM. 1530

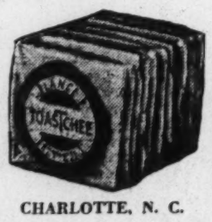
ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE OF BOSTON
51 Carver Street (Incorporated 1899)
Founded for the rescue and relief of suffering animals. Supported by membership fees and bequests.
WILL YOU HELP?

AN ULTRA-SAFE INVESTMENT
backed by a 50-Year Record
Never paid less than 3%. Safety-Insured to $5,000. Dividends computed from first of each month on payments received on or before the tenth.
LATEST DIVIDEND RATE 3%
MIDDLESEX FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
405 Highland Ave., W. Somerville, Mass.

FLOWERS make life more lovely —TELEGRAPHED ANYWHERE
Penn Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

BOOK MARKERS
Transparent, have clear permanent figures, hold fast and are practically indestructible. The original and only marker to include all these features. Reader's Library. Pocket sizes.
Set of thirty postpaid, $1.00. Crayon marking, set 25 cents.
THE PERFECT MARKER
Box 124, Yonkers, N. Y.

Bachrach SUCCEEDS Where Others Fail
IN COPYING and RESTORING OLD PHOTOGRAPHS, SNAPSHOTS, and DAGUERREOTYPES.
647 Boylston Street, Boston
507 and 683 Fifth Avenue, New York
1611 Walnut Street, Philadelphia

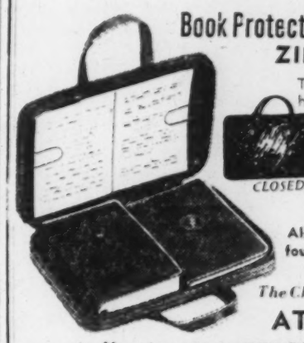
LANCE, INC.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Pay Bills by Check
Convenient, Modern, Safe. At this Bank no minimum balance is required for a checking account.
35 Locations
CITIZENS NATIONAL TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF LOS ANGELES
Established 1890
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM AND FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
Head Office: Spring Street at Fifth

Do You Speak Correct English? Or do you only think you do?
Are you sure that unconsciously you do not use slipshod grammar and incorrect pronunciation? Through study of the MILLER SYSTEM OF CORRECT ENGLISH for cultured speech—business or social—you can eliminate all doubt and speak with assurance in any company.

The letters you write are silent but eloquent witnesses of your English.
If you desire to learn how to avoid embarrassing mistakes in grammar, punctuation, pronunciation—how to express your ideas clearly and persuasively send for this COMPLETE COURSE now. There is no obligation to buy. If you are not thoroughly satisfied return the course within one week and your money will be cheerfully refunded.
Miller System of Correct English Order Dept.
85 Gallivan Boulevard, Boston, Mass.
Please send for my inspection, your ($5.00) 15-lesson COURSE IN CORRECT ENGLISH, with SELF-CORRECTING KEY. I enclose two dollars ($2.00). If I decide to keep the course, I will send the balance, $3.00. Otherwise I will return the course within one week, and you will refund my $2.00 deposit at once.
Name .....
Address ..... S.M.

10TH ANNUAL FALL FOLIAGE TOUR
THE MONADNOCK REGION SOUTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE
All roads posted from October 4 to 16. 5 Routes showing gorgeous display, each marked with different colored signs.
FREE Sepia Picture and Map of Tours mailed on request
MONADNOCK REGION ASSOCIATION PETERBOROUGH, NEW HAMPSHIRE

For Home or Travel Use
Book Protection and Study Convenience
ZIPPER CASE WITH HANDLES

CLOSED
Trim-looking case. Zipper fastener, holds Pocket or Sunday School editions of Bible and lesson books. Flat, compact, easy to carry.
Made of Black, Blue or Brown Morocco Leather to match your books. Price $5.50
Without Handles $5.00
Also DEEP CASE to contain four books, with handles $6.50
Available through The Christian Science Publishing Society
AT READING ROOMS
Manufactured by THE EXCELSIOR CASE CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

October Cruises
Carefree, rest-filled, fun-filled voyages . . . plus visits to enchanting places — North and South. All-expense rates cover transportation, hotels, sightseeing, etc. Regular sailings aboard large, modern ships . . . from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Savannah, Jacksonville and Miami.
LOW ONE-WAY AND ROUND-TRIP FARES BETWEEN THESE PORTS.
Apply M. & M. Line in Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Norfolk, Newport News, Savannah, Atlanta, Jacksonville, Miami, St. Petersburg, West Palm Beach; railroad ticket agents, or authorized tourist agents.
MERCHANTS & MINERS LINE

HILDRETH'S Original and Only Velvet Molasses CANDY
10-25 cent clean, fresh hermetically sealed boxes and cellophane bags
Keep This Pure Delicious
Velvet
MOLASSES CANDY HANDY in your HOME
At better grade roadside stands, grocers, and candy counters.
If your dealer cannot supply you, write direct to
H. L. HILDRETH CO.
Originators and Sole Manufacturers Since 1875
549 Albany St., Boston, Mass.

Crossword Quiz Answers

H	A	C	K	L	E		C	H	O	P	I	N
O		O	R	E		C	L	O	U	D		E
W	S		A	G	A		E	N	S		O	S
I	T	S		S	P	A	R	E		P	I	T
T	O	E	S		E	L	K		H	A	L	O
T	R	E	A	D		P		D	E	W		R
		K		B	O	L	I	V	I	A		T
A		M	E	G		N		P	R	I	A	M
P	E	A	R		M	E	M		T	A	L	E
P	R	Y		B	I	S	O	N		N	O	X
L	A		P	A	S		T	A	N		N	I
E		R	I	S	E	R		V	A	T		O
S	U	M	M	E	R			M	E	R	I	N	O

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of The Christian Science Monitor, published daily except Sunday at Boston, Massachusetts, for October 1, 1940.
State of Massachusetts } ss.
County of Suffolk }

Before me, a notary public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Albert F. Gilmore and Francis L. Jandron, who, having duly sworn according to law, depose and say that they are the Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, of The Christian Science Monitor, and that the following is, to the best of their knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management and circulation, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, administrative editor, and manager are:
Publisher: The Christian Science Publishing Society, 1 Norway St., Boston, Mass.
Administrative Editor: Roland R. Harrison, 1 Norway St., Boston, Mass.
Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society: A. Warren Norton, 1 Norway St., Boston, Mass.

2. That the owner is:
The Christian Science Publishing Society, 1 Norway St., Boston, Mass.
Albert F. Gilmore, Francis J. Jandron, Herbert L. Standeven } Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, 1 Norway St., Boston, Mass.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiants' full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiants have no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock bonds, or other securities than as so stated by them.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above is 139,964.

ALBERT F. GILMORE
FRANCIS L. JANDRON

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3rd day of October, 1940.

HERBERT T. STANGER
(My commission expires July 20, 1943.)

SALES OPPORTUNITY
Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of a Brooklyn Christian Science Church, preferably resident of Borough of Brooklyn. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of three working days each week required. Commission basis.
• Write Box F5, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Democratic Campaign Based Upon Confidence of Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—The presidential race of 1940 has now entered its final month. In many ways it is unique in history. Other campaigns have been waged at times of international crisis. In a few campaigns the incumbent has declined to make the customary "swing-around-the-circle" characteristic of such contests. But this election is the first when these circumstances have been combined with a third-term issue, and when one of the contestants—Mr. Roosevelt—has hardly acknowledged that he is a candidate at all.

And yet the political viewpoint of the Democratic Party has to be weighed and assessed. So the question arises, what, behind the façade of ostentatious political silence reared by Mr. Roosevelt (but not by his immediate New Deal family) does the party in power think of the progress of the election? What is the viewpoint, as contrasted to the daily record of speeches and opinions coming from the rival Republican battlefront of Mr. Willkie's special train?

The Democratic viewpoint must center on one point, and it is almost impossible to stress it strongly enough. Mr. Roosevelt and his supporters are confident of victory. Once this statement is made and adequately emphasized nearly everything else falls into relationship with it. To say that this is merely political dressing to give the appearance of success is not an adequate explanation.

Complete Confidence Shown

Look where one will in Washington New Deal circles, this reporter does not know one where supreme confidence does not exist. In fact it has reached the point where even warnings against overconfidence have no place. Mr. Roosevelt is going to win; going to win by a landslide, and that's that; that is the story one hears in many places.

This review is not intended to argue the New Deal belief, or present the pros and cons of the campaign. It is merely to serve as an interim report of how the situation stands today in the Democratic high command.

The whole Roosevelt campaign strategy is based on the "landslide" thesis. Mr. Roosevelt has felt himself strong enough from the first so that he has refrained from the rough and tumble of ordinary political battle, and ignored the whole campaign in a fashion that is particularly galling to his opponent.

Of course, by indirection and oblique comment, Mr. Roosevelt has all the time waged a campaign which many observers believe is all the more effective because he has seemed to rise above politics. The war has kept Mr. Roosevelt in the center of the stage. Mr. Willkie has been running against Mr. Roosevelt, but Mr. Roosevelt has been running against Hitler and Mussolini. That is what it has come down to, though the New Dealers have not been quite so specific about it.

However, Henry A. Wallace was frank enough in his acceptance speech in declaring the totalitarian powers would rejoice at Mr. Roosevelt's defeat; Governor Lehman repeated the charge, and Mr. Roosevelt, without comment, but with an emphatic significance, read aloud a declaration to that effect at his press conference yesterday, cabled from Rome by the correspondent of the New York Times, that Hitler and Mussolini were eager for his downfall.

Press Opposition Ignored

Arguments that the newspaper editorials of the country are overwhelmingly against Mr. Roosevelt have no effect in shaking the victory conviction of New Dealers. Outside of the South the newspapers of the larger cities are predominantly against the New Deal, the ratio may be 70 or 80 per cent, and in many big cities there is no pro-Roosevelt paper at all. Does not this mean that Mr. Roosevelt will be defeated?

"No," says our same typical Roosevelt supporter, with the amused confidence of one arguing with a child. "Newspapers were mostly against Roosevelt in 1936. Newspapers today represent the same economic viewpoint and class consciousness as the business interests that predominantly oppose the New Deal social legislation and the President himself. The masses of the people who gave Mr. Roosevelt landslides in 1932 and 1936 will do so again in 1940. Do you realize that the average family income in the United States is only about $1,000? That the average family earns only $22 or so a week? That's something that comfortably-off people with money in the bank don't understand.

Get Opinions From Radio

Some of the lower income group frequently can't even afford newspapers. But they nearly all have access to radios, and they have listened to Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie and made up their minds irrespective of newspaper opinion."

Right or wrong those views deserve to be recorded as representing the point of view of the Administration and the Democratic camp as the 1940 campaign enters its final month.

It must be set down factually too that a canvass of Washington correspondents shows them expecting a Roosevelt victory. Various polls have been made. Washington correspondents include more Willkie than Roosevelt supporters and their papers are dominantly anti-New Deal. A poll here last month by News Week Magazine of 50 correspondents showed them 2 to 1 in expectation of Roosevelt victory.

Whether such forecasts are correct can only be told on the morning of Nov. 6. But right or wrong this feeling of confidence is guiding the New Deal campaign at present, and is the connecting strand between all its parts.

Wallace Speaks In South Dakota

ABERDEEN, S. D., Oct. 5 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, called attention to Federal expenditures in South Dakota amounting to $526,000,000 under the Roosevelt administration and declared in a campaign address here last night that if the Republicans had been in power "very little of this money" would have gone into the Middle West.

"I know because I was a Republican once," the former Secretary of Agriculture asserted, drawing applause and laughter from a crowd in the agricultural arena.

"There would have been a few emergency crop loans, loans on farm land at 5 or 6 per cent interest, but nothing in the way of benefit payments, crop insurance, or the rest.

"The eastern wing of the Republican party, which is and for many years has been in control of the party, has no understanding of the problems of the West."

Communists Off Kentucky Ballots

FRANKFORT, Ky. (AP)—George Glenn Hatcher, Secretary of State, said he would leave the Communist Party candidates off Kentucky's November election ballots.

His announcement followed advice from Hubert Meredith, State Attorney General, that a Circuit Court order to strike 151 names from the party's nominating petitions on grounds of "fraud" left less than the required 1,000 names.

Asked whether that ended the matter, the Attorney General said the Communist Party might petition the courts to order its candidates' names put on the ballots and thus bring the question up again.

A Lily for Lillian

Miss Gish Accepts Gift From Chicago Park Florist

Lilies at Height of Color in Chicago Pools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — In the seasonal march of the flowers in Chicago parks, hardy and tropical water lilies are holding the spotlight just now. They're dotting park pools with their loveliness, and will keep right on blooming until frost, according to the Park District.

The lilies range from cream white and sulphur yellow to bronze; delicate pink to deep rose and red; lavender to purple; sky blue to deep hyacinth. Some of the tropical ones measure a foot across. Unlike the hardy, more common kind, the tropical lilies blossom by night as well as day, and lift their heads several inches above the water.

One such lily recently was named in honor of Miss Lillian Gish, stage and screen star who has been here for months in the stage play, "Life with Father." The flower is a light steel blue, measures nine inches in diameter, and has 42 petals. So far this year the plant has had 32 blossoms. It's one of several unusual varieties that have been developed here. Some have become well known—the Jane Addams (named for the founder of Hull House), the Pink Pearl, the Chicago, and the August Koch (named for the retired Park District Horticulturist).

A water lily is a far cry from a potato, but like the potato, water lilies are propagated from eyes, the Park District says.

McNary Warns U. S. Farmer Trade Treaties Injure Him

ULEN, Minn., Oct. 5 (AP)—Senator Charles L. McNary asserted today that the reciprocal trade treaties had failed to promote peace and benefit agriculture and "have lowered our resistance to an afterwar flood of cheap imports."

The Republican nominee for Vice-President said that a postwar Europe in desperate need of markets undoubtedly would seek to invade the American market with goods produced at "coolie and peasant wages."

"I do not believe that the New Deal on its record will be capable of defending the farmer, or any other American producer, against the world trade struggle that lies ahead," the Senator said in his prepared speech, which was radiocast by a special National Broadcasting Company farm network.

Defenseless Borders

"The New Deal already has our economic borders defenseless. Because of the reciprocal trade treaties our trade frontiers are unprotected."

Senator McNary listed tariff revision as the "time-honored realistic, constitutional method" by which the Nation could arm itself against the predicted trade war.

Upward revision of tariff schedules in 1921, Senator McNary said, "checked the declining spirals of that brief industrial depression."

"The reciprocal trade treaties, viewed as a lever for increasing exports, are fallacious, however they were intended," the candidate said.

"They have deprived the American farmer of a good slice of the American market—to which he is entitled. They have injured his prices. . . . Moreover, they have been used too often for diplomatic—not economic—ends. Through them, we have seemed to be engaged in the foolish business of trying to buy good will."

Foggy Purposes

Senator McNary also criticized the recent congressional appropriation of a half billion dollars to the Export-Import Bank as a measure intended for "ill-defined and foggy purposes in Latin America."

"I doubt if we can buy hemispheric solidarity," he observed. "Recent history tells us that appeasement is a futile policy, whether directed at a totalitarian conqueror—or a state in our own hemisphere."

The nominee said the American farmer had the alternative of turning to "New-Deal free traders" or to "an administration committed to the Republican tradition of protection."

Airport Bill Whittled

Continued from Page 1

men's request to print the list of 4,000 cities and towns scheduled to get airports in the next six years. News services sent out the lists over their regional wires.

Then came the deluge. From Chambers of Commerce, civic organizations of all kinds and aviation interests all over the country came protests. "Why aren't we included?" "Get us on this list—or else." "Remember this is election year!" "Are you going to let the Democrats get all the airports?"

The pressure was too much for many Senators. They began to question the authority of the CAA and the Army and Navy to make the airport allotments. Why shouldn't Congress be consulted, they wanted to know.

For a while, it looked as if the old pork barrel might be rolled out and the century-old method of political division be applied to one of the most modern defense facilities.

The Senate committee struck the $80,000,000 authorization and appropriation out of the bill. For five hours the Senate debated the provision and passed the bill without it.

CAA Partial Victory

By the time the bill came up in conference for compromise of differences between the two houses, the CAA had been partially successful in convincing Congress that elimination of the airport item would strike a dangerous blow at the Nation's defenses.

A letter was dispatched to the conferees by Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce, assuring them that President Roosevelt had nothing personally to do with the selection of the airport sites.

In the end the conferees agreed to appropriate $40,000,000 to furnish "a good beginning" for the airport program.

To make sure that if they did not get a taste of the "pork" in the gigantic program, no one else should, they specified that the President should appoint a board consisting of members of the Army, Navy, and Department of Commerce to determine the location of the airports.

Thus, one key defense facility has met its battle with election-year politics and come forth, with definite scars, but unconquered.

Experts Named by Rockefeller

Continued from Page 1

prominent Latin-American leaders in many fields of endeavor can be persuaded to give a portion of their time to a better mutual understanding of the two dominant New World cultures.

Mr. Rockefeller pointed out that the executive order establishing his office directed that he formulate a program to make effective use of governmental and private facilities in such fields as the arts and natural science, education, travel, press, and the cinema in order to "further national defense and strengthen the bonds between the nations of the Western Hemisphere."

Mr. Rockefeller said that most of the governmental departments were showing an extraordinary interest in the effort to tighten inter-American cultural and commercial ties and that the same was true of large numbers of businessmen who had come to Washington to gain a more intimate knowledge of affairs south of the Rio Grande.

Approximately $3,000,000 has been allocated to the Co-ordinator's office for the cultural program, while existing agencies such as the Export-Import Bank are ready to deal with the commercial end on a much more expansive scale.

Robert G. Caldwell, deal of humanities at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is chairman of the Cultural Relations Section of the Office of Co-ordination, while William L. Clayton, well-known cotton broker, is director of the Division of Commodities and Natural Resources.

Andrew V. Carry, former research specialist for the Bureau of Mines, is Director of Planning and Research; Henry A. Moe, Secretary of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, is Director of the Division of Scholarships; Joseph C. Rovensky, Vice-President of the Foreign Department of the Chase National Bank, is Director of the Division of Finance and Industry, while Carl B. Spaeth, formerly of the Law Faculties of Northwestern and Yale Univeristies, is Executive Assistant and General Counsel to the Co-ordination Office.

Blast Wrecks Part Of Chemical Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 5—Following an explosion which wrecked three buildings of the Commercial Solvents Corporation here last night, the chemical factory's production manager, Maynard Wheeler, said he did not suspect sabotage, adding that the firm was "not connected directly with any work on the national defense program." He estimated the loss at about $100,000, with five casualties.

Federal Bureau of Investigation agents have arrived to work on the case. The cause of the blast was said to be unknown. In the World War, the factory turned out chemicals for explosives and airplane fabric.

Willkie

Continued from Page 1

kie contends that as a result of the New Deal's attacks against industry and against the Supreme Court, American production, gaining from 1932 to 1937, started downward in 1938, and today he points out that with all of the desperate needs of the democracies, airplane production has only reached little more than half the rate of 20 years ago.

"Don't be fooled by all the money that the New Deal now is talking about," Mr. Willkie pleaded to the thousands who jammed Philadelphia's vast baseball park, "don't be fooled by all the power that it has been granted. Money and power have been the New Deal remedies from the beginning. And neither money or power has ever solved any fundamental problem in American life.

"You can't buy tanks if the factories don't exist.

"And politicians, however powerful, don't build factories."

And Mr. Willkie brought his vast audience out of its seats cheering when he ended his address on defense with these words:

"We must awake, we must awake. It is not true that our days are finished or that our industries are dead. These are bad dreams we have had.

"But now I am calling to you. I am telling you to awake. I am pleading with you to brush aside what was never true—to join with me in building America, in rebuilding America, in building a new America, so strong, so full of hope that we can keep the peace that we want, the democracy that we want, and the liberties that we want. That is my plan for America."

Text of Willkie Speech

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5 (AP)—Following is the text of a speech by Wendell Willkie, Republican Presidential candidate, in Shibe Park last night:

I am very happy to be in Philadelphia. I have an exceedingly pleasant recollection of the treatment I received the last time I visited your City.

It was the spirit of Philadelphia that started this campaign off as a crusade. It is in that spirit that the Republican Party will win through to victory next month.

Tonight I want to talk to you about national defense. There can be no better place than Philadelphia to discuss this question. It was from this City 164 years ago that the call went out to the 13 colonies to take up arms in defense of their liberties. The American people will never be persuaded to take up arms in any other cause.

But I have another reason for wanting to talk about defense in Philadelphia. Yours is one of the greatest manufacturing cities in the world. For many years you have typified the industrial genius of America. And it is in that industrial genius that the present hope of this Nation lies. You men and women of Philadelphia know that if we are to make America strong, we must get to work.

And you are not likely to be confused by the difference between something that is on hand and something that is on order.

I have pointed out many times that production—and only production—can provide us with a base for economic prosperity.

Production as Defense

I now say that only production—not orders—can defend us from aggressors.

Incidentally, I should like to know just what that phrase "on order" means.

Last May, the third-term candidate told us over the radio that we had 1,700 modern tanks and armored cars "on hand and on order." It so happens that at that time we had on hand 142 tanks and armored cars. All the others—more than 1,500—were ghost tanks and ghost cars.

But I happen to know of a large manufacturing company in Michigan. It has orders for many hundreds of tanks. Those were included, I assume, among the ghost tanks "on order" that the third-term candidate spoke about. But this particular manufacturer has not yet built the building in which those ghost tanks are to be manufactured.

I happen also to know of an aircraft company which has several million dollars worth of "orders." Presumably these airplanes are among the ghost airplanes on order, to which the third-term candidate referred. But that company is still working on the architectural and engineering designs—not the actual walls, but the design—of the building in which the aircraft are to be manufactured.

So what we are really talking about is not tanks on order or airplanes on order—but factories on order.

Prosperity on Order

For seven years we have also had prosperity on order.

The purpose of the Republican Party in this crusade is to have prosperity on hand.

Now it is easy for us, sitting here tonight to laugh at this ridiculous phrase "on hand and on order." It is easy for us to make fun of this blundering attempt to cover up the deficiencies of our national defense in a critical election year.

But I pray God, my fellow Americans, that our laughter does not die in our throats. I pray God that our descendants, turning the pages of their history books, may at least be able to smile at this attempted hoax.

Yet, as I survey the perils with which we are even now confronted, I confess that I do not anticipate much laughter. I do not think that our sons, or our grandsons, will find much cause for humor in the record of the last five years.

Certainly the next time any official figures are announced concerning the progress of the defense program, we shall be in a wary mood. We shall be looking for the catch.

For I see ahead of us a grim task: the task of arming our democracy so fully and so rapidly that the aggressors will not dare to strike.

Challenge to Citizens

For every moment we have lost in the past, and for every moment we are losing now, I see for our children and our grandchildren a harder task, a more dangerous world.

This is the challenge to our generation. For our own sake, but still more for theirs, we must arm America now.

In Cleveland last Wednesday I listed a number of things we still need to equip a modest army of 750,000 men. It will take at least 13 months to get some of these things. It will take two years or more to get all of them.

For instance, we need 1,400 37-millimeter antiaircraft guns. To get them will take 13 months.

On Aug. 1 we had on hand no eight-inch howitzers whatever. We need 48, and it will take months to get them.

We need many 16-inch coast defense guns. It will take at least 2½ years to get them.

It takes a year to build a pursuit plane and a year to train its pilot. It takes two or three years to build a long-range bomber and about two years to train its crew. The pilot of a four-engined bomber must be trained for four years.

These are not political arguments.

These are facts—hard facts. We must face these facts before we can defend democracy in a dangerous world.

But now we must meet this further question. What chance is there for obtaining these vital necessities under the New Deal? What chance is there of obtaining them before it is too late? That is the question I want to lay before you tonight.

Not a New Problem

There is, I think, a false notion that our defense problem is a recent problem; that it came upon us suddenly.

The fact is that the New Deal has known for many years that we were faced with this problem. The third-term candidate told Congress in January, 1936, that America must save itself from foreign quarrels and foreign attack through adequate defense.

Today is Oct. 4, 1940—nearly five years later. All the democracies on the continent of Europe have collapsed. Britain fights with her back to the wall. Three ruthless aggressors have banded together in a pact aimed at the United States. Attack is closer than ever. America is still unsafe.

Our defense is still inadequate. Compared with the rest of the world it is far less adequate than it was in 1936.

For nearly five years the New Deal has been aware of the growing need for defense. It has expressed that need on many occasions.

For example, in his message to Congress in January, 1938, the third-term candidate said, "as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy . . . it is my constitutional duty to report to the Congress that our national defense is, in the light of the increasing armaments of other nations, inadequate for purposes of national security and requires increase for that reason."

Goal Far Ahead

Yet here we are in 1940, and we find that it will take one, two, and even three years to build a modest defense system.

What is the reason for this?

The New Deal has not lacked information. Through the State Department and the Army and Navy, its total knowledge regarding foreign powers and military developments has been as good as any in the world.

The New Deal has not lacked money. In those five years it has spent a total of $43,000,000,000.

What, then, has it lacked? It has lacked the ability to get things done.

It has lacked a fundamental understanding of the forces of production.

It has lacked a fundamental regard for the forces that make democracy strong.

Think about this. Turn it over in your minds. It is the very heart of the issue of this campaign.

Without increased production we cannot defend ourselves.

I want to place before you the example of France.

France was defeated in 34 days. But the Battle of France had been lost before it began. It had been lost in the wasted years when France was floundering under Blum government—her own new deal.

For instance, French production of steel, which had slowly increased from 1932 to 1937, declined again in 1938, just when France should have been producing more steel than ever before in her life.

At the close of the World War in 1918, France was producing about 1,000 airplanes a month. In 1936 she was producing 150 a month. At that point the Blum government decided to nationalize the aircraft factories. They were almost all taken over by the government — and production dropped to 50 a month.

Aircraft Output Lags

At the time of the Battle of France, the best that the French aircraft industry could produce was 300 airplanes a month.

We, too, in America increased our general production level from 1932 to 1937—though our rate of increase was slower than that of most other countries. But we, too, turned downward in 1938.

We turned downward two years after the present third-term candidate had observed the necessity for "adequate defense." We turned downward because the New Deal was absorbed in its own political objectives: the attack against business and the attack against the Supreme Court.

While total industrial production was declining in these critical years, our airplane industry made some progress. But it was not enough for adequate defense.

At the close of the World War the United States, like France, was producing about 1,000 airplanes a month. In 1937, one year after the Administration had recognized the need for an "adequate defense," we produced less than 1,000 military planes during the entire year.

Even in 1939, three years after the New Deal announced the need for a defense program, we produced only 3,000 military planes.

An this year, with all the desperate need of Britain and ourselves, we shall be lucky to produce 7,000 military planes—little more than half the rate of 20 years ago.

Might Have Made History

Think what a difference it would have made to the democracies of the world if the American aircraft production of 1940 had been attained in 1939. Seven thousand airplanes from America in 1939 would have given the democracies another lease on life. Seven thousand airplanes in 1938 would have meant 10,000 or 15,000 today. It would have changed the course of history.

The reason for our failure was that the New Deal theorists and the New Deal politicians blocked the creative forces of our people.

They could have provided new jobs for thousands of young men by building American aircraft production up to defense requirements. Instead, they kept those thousands idle on the relief rolls. Relief was politically more attractive than defense.

You know and I know that the system of free enterprise can outstrip any dictator on earth.

The slave-labor of modern Europe cannot compete with free men, well fed, well housed and working reasonable hours.

I have earned my bread both as a worker and as a manager. I know what free men can do. Given a chance to go to work, American labor and American industry can outstrip the world.

Don't be fooled by all the money that the New Deal now is talking about. Don't be fooled by all the power that it has been granted. Money and power have been the New Deal remedies from the beginning. And neither money nor power has ever solved any fundamental problem in American life.

You can't buy tanks if the factories don't exist.

And politicians, however powerful, don't build factories.

So long as money and political power remain its only remedies, this Administration will be incompetent to achieve defense. Its record with the present National Defense Advisory Council is an example. The able men on that Council cannot get things done because the third-term candidate has kept all the power in his own hands.

The results of incompetence are written large upon the history of the last few years. Incompetence invites bold action on the part of other powers. The longer the United States remains incompetent to defend itself, the closer are we drawn toward war.

We must stop that drift toward war. We must stop that incompetence.

Fellow Americans, I want to lead the fight for peace.

I know how to lead that fight: I will lead this Nation back to work.

The first step toward peace is to put a job in every home.

The second step toward peace is to mobilize American industry for the production of armaments. This would be are greatest industrial understanding in the history of the world.

Faith in America

I dare to imagine such an undertaking because I have faith in the American people.

I also have faith in many able men, both in labor and industry whom I know personally, and whom I would trust with temporary authority.

Our entire experience in American industry demonstrates a project of that size cannot even be imagined if it has to pass over the desk of one man.

And the New Deal has not imagined it. The New Deal is afraid of it. The spokesmen of the New Deal have even been afraid to give the public any idea of its total cost.

Fellow Americans, so long as we are haunted by fear we cannot hope to preserve our precious liberties.

We must, rather, awake from the bitter dreams, from the discouragement and despair, the poverty, the unemployment, and the fear.

We must awake. We must awake. It is not true that our days are finished or that our industries are dead. These are bad dreams that we have had. But now I am calling to you. I am telling you to awake. I am pleading with you to brush aside what was never true—to join me in building America, in rebuilding America, in building a new America, so strong, so full of hope, that we can keep the peace that we want, the democracy that we want, and the liberties that we want. That is my plan for America.

REMETTE
Fr. 195.—
A first quality REMINGTON typewriter at low cost.
Anton Waltisbühl & Co.
Zürich — Switzerland
Bahnhofstrasse 46 Phone 3 67 40

BERNE, SWITZERLAND
SUISSE LANGENTHAL
PORCELAIN
Wwe. Christener's Erben
Kramgasse 58, Berne
Switzerland

SWITZERLAND
Lindt
the Connoisseurs Chocolate.

SWITZERLAND
Bloomalt Erismann le véritable Lucre de Malt
TOFFEE

ST GALLEN
Chocolat Maestrani immerbeliebter
SWISS CHOCOLATE

HOME MADE Cream Caramels
appreciated for their delicious flavour and nutritious value. For sale in all the Mercure Shops or at the Head Office Berne, 8 Laupenstrasse Switzerland

SWITZERLAND
ROLLSYNOL
Highly Qualified MOTOR OIL
Manufacturer:
ERNST HÜRLIMANN, WÄDENSWIL

THE WATTLE
Melbourne's Favorite Rendezvous for
TEAS
DINNERS
LUNCHEONS
when you celebrate
PARTIES
WEDDINGS
FUNCTIONS
Ring M 2981
374 Little Collins Street
MELBOURNE, AUST.

The BRIGHTEST STORE in the SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
ALLAN & STARK LTD
QUEEN & ADELAIDE STS.
BRISBANE · AUSTRALIA

Always ready to serve you—Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor

Schools—Colleges Home Study

'Young America Paints'—And Learns a Use of Leisure

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

How the Little House That Art Built Helps City Children To See the Beautiful

And Gives Them a Sense of Freedom That Often Produces Spontaneous and Promising Work While Taking Them Off Crowded Streets

By Clarissa Lorenz

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Free centers like "the little house that art built" twenty years ago, on Rutland Street in Boston, are sprouting up all over the United States. Whether they consist of a handful of rural children corralled in some vacant shop, as in Hingham, Mass., or an elaborate summer camp opened in Beacon, N. Y., in conjunction with the University Settlement (the first art building with such a connection), it is a movement that deserves support and encouragement from the public. It shows a wholesome awareness of the needs and potentialities of the young, it signifies ever closer co-operation between teacher and social worker, and it is taking children out of the streets and into a world of beauty.

The first independent institution of its kind, the Boston art center is said to be the only fine arts museum in the world built especially for children. When FitzRoy Carrington, then Curator of Prints at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, founded it two decades ago, he was thinking of those underprivileged children squeezed in overcrowded classrooms and neglected in unsavory alleyways. Today, he and his corps of subscribers hear from probation officers that, in their respective communities, these art centers are emptying the delinquincy courts, while mothers express gratitude that their children are safe and happily occupied.

More and More A Little Europe

What with the steady stream of refugees pouring into the United States the light, airy rectangular studio on Rutland Street is becoming more and more of a little Europe. Every year 70,000 children hailing from every class of society, from 6 to 20, troop joyously through the ornate iron gate and walled lawn court into the charming brick and limestone building. Everybody is welcome. The only qualification is a desire to draw and a willingness to work. A few of the talented pupils are Negroes; many of the artistically appreciative are Italian; the passionate lovers of color are the Syrians and Russians; the most meticulous are the Scandinavians. Class groups from public and private schools in surrounding towns are regular visitors. A boy of 16, one of a family of twelve, comes in from Newton every day. He earns his carfare by caddying. He has great imagination, and works in jewel-like colors, instinctively and fast, doing as much as five drawings in one morning.

"To help the children see beauty in their own environment is the thing we strive for," said Miss Charlotte Dempsey, the director. The spirit of the place for ten years, she has developed some exceedingly interesting ideas. "And of course creative expression is fostered. We keep our walls hung with the best contemporary art, changing the pictures and sculpture every three weeks. This develops an appreciation in children of the beautiful. Boys and girls who live in drab, noisy slums, regard this as a refuge and inspiration. It is pathetic and touching to see how they will hang around, even after finishing their day's work. Some are so poor they haven't proper nourishment. The mother of one negro lad said to me, 'You know, he's a growing boy and always hungry. But we're trying to curb his appetite.' Incidentally, he has done some remarkable painting. Lately, a little group of Austrian refugees have been coming in with their moth rs."

They Draw While They Listen

A talk on some of the delightful Austrian customs was given recently by one of these mothers. "Besides our regular story-telling hour," said Miss Dempsey, "we have many talks which stimulate children enormously, widening their vision and horizon. They draw while they listen. Hans Wiener came and danced with his troupe. Lumbermen have come to speak on forestry. We have travel talks on Finland, Russia, the African Jungle, and the Mexican Indian. Mme. Fujishiro spoke on Japan, Edwin Hoadley of the Massachusetts School of Art on animals and birds. Some of these word-images translated on paper show an astonishing grasp. The Mayor was greatly intrigued by the response he evoked the day he spoke on fire hazards and the police department."

The exhibitions of drawings show great originality, and are a source of envy to adult artists. "If only we could keep that freshness and spontaneity!" they sigh. Here one sees all the riches of the young imagination unshackled. The vivid colors and fascinating shapes of fruits and vegetables at sidewalk stalls; a very fat giraffe (the artist glibly explained that it had just swallowed an elephant); a homestead scene with a taffy-colored horse nibbling grass, while the lazy householder lounges in a hammock near the neglected lawnmower (a country-starved boy of 15 from crowded Charlestown painted this); tigers and monkeys (done after a trip to the zoo); tugboats and water scenes (sketched after expeditions to T-wharf via some kind friends' beach-wagons); a snow scene outside a window (inspired by Katherine Lane's sculptured bronze-reindeer in the building); a literal impression of a remark overheard, "I'm so hungry I'm falling apart" showing a disjointed man collapsing; an observant lad's interpretation of street construction work in progress nearby.

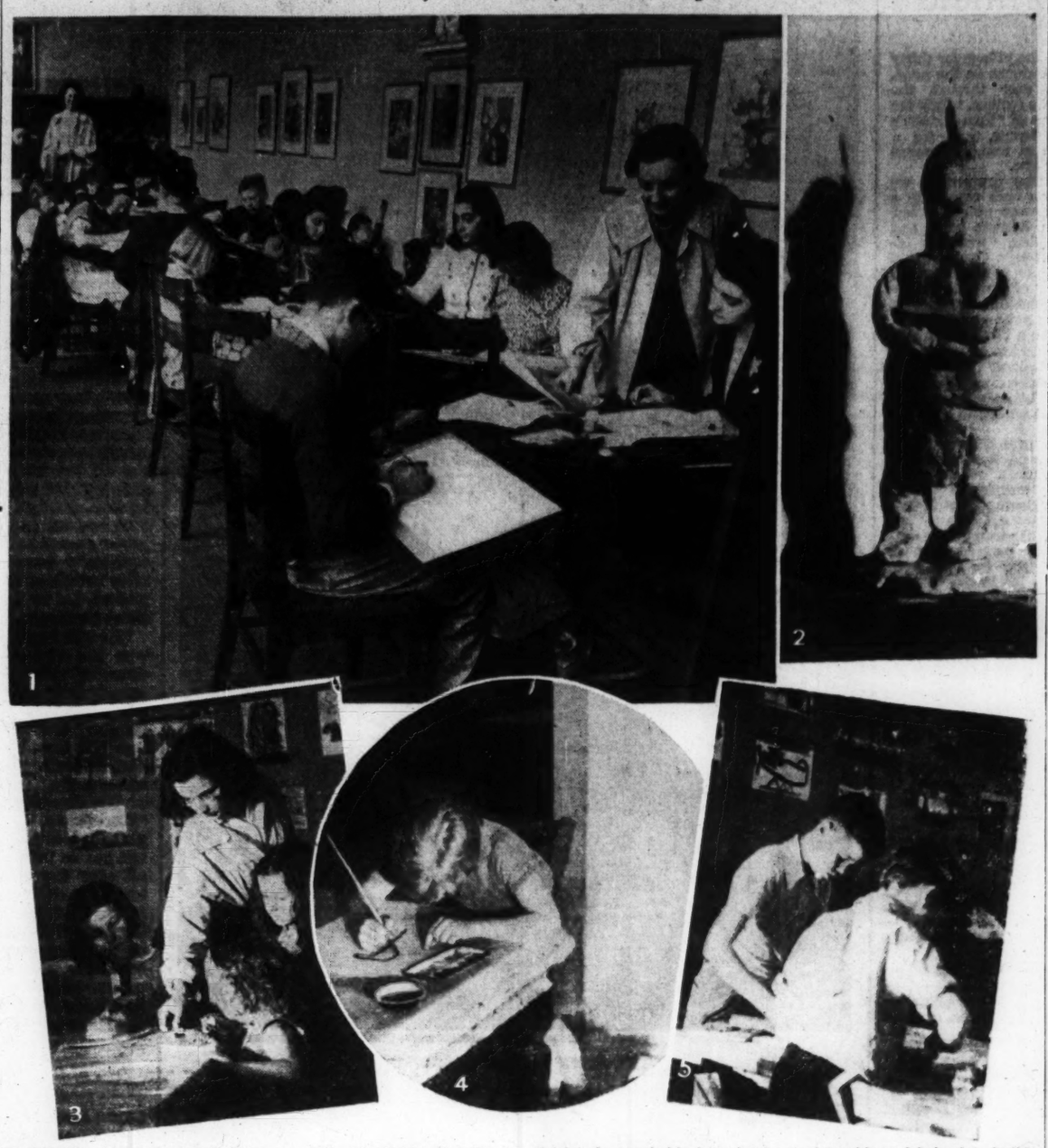
Fruits of These Free Art Centers

The annual show comes off each June, and competitions in Christmas card designs are held every Spring. A one-day show held during last Pops Concert season in Symphony Hall, Boston, stretched to a fortnight because of the tremendous interest aroused. Many pupils have gone from this art center to museum and art schools, and are now exhibiting in Boston and New York. Allan Crite, the negro boy, is an outstanding example.

Parents and teachers see the fruits of these free art centers every year at the many exhibitions of America's children. Perhaps the most impressive of them all is the one given annually in New York City, called "Young America Paints." Showing 1,500 paintings, sketches and other work by children from 521 different cities, these exhibitions present an honest cross-sectional view of child interest. Those who saw the exhibition sponsored by the Illinois Art Project of 30,000 children in the settlement-house classes of Chicago will regret the curtailment of so many WPA centers. This show brought not only great admiration but a new coterie of art connoisseurs.

Many other art centers in America report extraordinary progress. At the Cambridge Art Center for Children, organized by Miss Dempsey in the Germanic Museum, 40 children between 2 and 18 come daily to draw, paint, make masks and sculp. They use water color, pencil, charcoal, clay, cardboard, wire, metal, and linoleum. Out of 830, about 100 are negroes. In Pittsfield, Mass., a young art group meets weekly in the Berkshire Museum, under the direction of Stuart C. Henry. The work is completely imaginative. Here the children use poster colors, crayon, and pencil, and exhibit at the end of each year. In Hartford, Conn., Director Helen B. Henley conducts classes in the Wadsworth Athenaeum four times a week. Parents come along with the children. Besides working in the usual mediums, they do block printing, needle-point, wood decoration, modeling and finger painting. A registration fee of 50 cents partially covers the cost of materials. There are lectures on art, guidances through the museum to public and private schools, and an annual exhibition in September by the summer classes.

Behind these art centers lie six major purposes; to give children opportunity for constructive leisure, develop their imagination, their independence, encourage poorly adjusted children, help exceptionally talented ones, and guide them all in extracting beauty from all environments. The radio, funnies, moving-pictures, mechanical toys, all furnish ready-made entertainment today. Many have forgotten how to entertain themselves, whereas others spend their leisure in the streets. The art center enables them to make their own entertainment and develop ingenuity in healthful surroundings.



The Children's Art Center, in Boston, and the Cambridge Art Center at the Germanic Museum in Cambridge (Mass.), glimpses of both of which are given here, illustrate the wholesome and constructive work with children which is going on in various ways through art centers of many cities and towns in the United States and Canada. In Boston, probation workers maintain that due to the attraction of the Children's Art Center many a boy from crowded districts has probably been kept out of trouble and helped to build good habits in the use of leisure. Out across the American Continent the teachers and workers in the art museums to which children flock on Saturday mornings or after school, can count many a child who has discovered he has real art ability, or at the very least found opportunity for satisfying self-expression. 1, 2, 3, and 5 are from the Boston Center; 4 is from the Cambridge activity.

From an English Schoolboy To His Father at Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The following letter written by an English Public School boy from his school's farming camp to his father in London, gives an account of the work done by "upper form" boys during their summer holidays and their attitude to air-raid conditions. (The English Public School would be called a Private School in the United States. —Editor) The writer was evacuated from London with his school last September to what was then considered a "safe area." With his younger brother he has been spending part of his holidays "helping on the land."

* * *

The . . . School Camp
Hampshire

Dead Daddy,

This is an excellent and well-run camp. I went farming on Saturday and did seven hours hoeing in a mangel field. It is quite hard work but we have quite a number of rests and are paid sixpence an hour for the work. Only six boys are required each day for farming, so no one can work every day. It is possible to work two or three days a week only. About once a week each boy is required as a camp orderly and has to help with cooking, washing up, and other such jobs. There are about 35 boys and 3 masters in the camp at the present time. . . . We have had several air raid warnings, and when they go during the night we are woken up and have to be prepared to go to the trenches at a minute's notice. On Sunday we had five warnings, and on Monday two. We could hear bombs dropping at . . . and places around the (military) camp. The air raids do not trouble us though; we are so used to them. In the country, unlike the town, danger from bombs at a distance is slight, especially in hilly country such as this. I have no fear of them whatever and you need not be afraid for us. . . .

I received your card this morning, thank you. I shall keep in touch with you with frequent letters and postcards, and shall of course do my work (prayer) about the present disturbances every day. There is of course really no need for you to be disturbed in any way and I am sure you will remain undangered as you are in reality.

Do you know, we have five meals a day if lunch and supper be included! Plenty to eat! We have breakka at 8 o'clock, lunch at 12.30, tea at 4.30 and dinner at 7, then biscuits and beverage at 9 p. m. We have to be in bed by 10 o'clock unless for special reasons (as going to the films) we have obtained a late-pass during the preceding morning. We get up at 7 a. m. unless on orderly duty, when we get up at 6 a. m.

In the camp there are all sorts of games and books to occupy our time with when we have nothing special to do. There is a table tennis table and equipment, darts board, playing cards, draughts, chess, etc. Gordon and I do sketching around camp, too. Yesterday morning I trimmed a hawthorn hedge for the farmer whose field we are using and this morning helped to camouflage some tents with bracken and brushwood. Gordon's tent looks as though a tree is sprouting out of the top of it, and another tent is quite unrecognizable as a tent if you stand at a short distance from it.

Well, I will close now and say so long for the time being. With lots of love from

L.

* * *

The writer is 16½ years of age, and is in the top form of Emanuel College, one of the smaller Public Schools, founded in the year 1594 at Westminster.

The Parent

A Saturday Column

'Talking Books' for the Blind

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A novel experiment in the teaching of blind children which will make use of the "Talking Book" as an auxiliary instructor has been launched in at least 13 schools for the young blind across the United States, according to Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director of the American Foundation for the Blind, Inc., 15 West Sixteenth Street, New York City. It consists in teaching young blind children through the medium of an "audible picture book."

For some months past Dr. Berthold Lowenfeld of the Foundation staff has been working to prepare these special phonographic discs for classroom use. This research period was made possible through a grant from the Carnegie Corporation. The initial phonographic discs which the sound studios of the Foundation have prepared consist of Talking Book records with alternating bands of sound and silence. The sound band when it reads itself aloud, projects a short lesson. Sometimes this lesson comes from the disc in dramatic form, sometimes as a story told with sound effects, sometimes as a straight narrative. When each lesson ends, the band of silence follows, and in that interval the instructor's test questions on the recorded lesson are given to the young listeners.

Each band of sound has been recorded for a very definite purpose. In one instance, the lesson tests the child's powers of observation. It is a visit to a saw-mill. The narrator tells what the seeing child would see on such a visit, and the record tells, with its rasp of saws and buzz of machinery, what the seeing and the blind child both hear.

Another sound band tells in dramatic form a kindly anecdote of the life of Oliver Goldsmith, and still another, also in dramatic form, gives information on Iceland and its hot springs. There is a lesson to test the child's emotional response, another which aims to test the child's understanding.

The discs compiled so far are gauged to the attention-span of grades 3 and 4. By means of data already available the instructor can compare the answers which the blind children make to those made by sighted children on the basis of the same sets of tests.

That High School Child of Yours And His Study of English

A Teacher of English Tells How Parents Can Help—2

By Robert J. Cadigan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An increasing number of schools are becoming aware of the need for more and better instruction in oral expression. But when English teachers plan their programs, again they realize that a student's habits of speech are being formed every time he expresses himself, and not alone when he is participating in a class recitation.

The casual remarks he speaks or hears spoken are more influential in determining the nature of his expression than formal training. Stenographic verbatim reports of informal student-discussions have proved that young people do have ideas on almost all the topics which interest adults. What's more, they frequently express themselves as clearly as their elders.

That they do not do so more often is not only because of their age, but because they have been too often rebuffed by dinner-table dictators! The sixteen-year-old boy who very possibly might make a higher score on a current affairs test than his father is listened to with attention as long as he stays in the safe world of facts, but when he ventures opinions on controversial issues, contrary to his dad's, he is likely to be told quite bluntly that he just doesn't know what he is talking about. Perhaps he doesn't, but argument loses whatever educational value it may hold when the attack is on the speaker at the expense of the speech. In any debate, whether on the lecture platform or in the living room, when heat comes in through the door, truth flies out the window.

One student who recently confessed that he never could talk of anything around his home that "really mattered," said of his father, "I **think**, but he **knows** all the answers, so naturally I keep quiet." The wise father will take a tip from Socrates, question his erring adversary with calm and courteous inquiries until the student himself will admit that he knows not whereof he speaks.

Teachers also are guilty of assuming the pose of omniscience and must constantly remind themselves that if a class forces an opinion from them, it should be an opinion only, and not a conviction too ironclad to admit of disagreement.

Teachers as well as parents, however, often err by going too far in the other direction, by allowing the child to believe that everything he says is either killingly witty or philosophically profound. I am reminded of a recent cartoon which depicted a fond mother requesting her small son to hurry and find his list of bright sayings so that she could take it with her to her luncheon club.

The middle course between these two extremes can perhaps best be achieved by frequently treating the child's statement, as suitable for consideration as an expression in itself regardless of what your personal opinion of the child at that moment may be. Good ideas and logical statements as well as pretty nothings and fallacies should be recognized as such, regardless of who expressed them. Consider the thought as well as the age and appearance of the youngster and you will avoid both snubs and compliments out of season.

This is the second of three Saturday articles. In the first Mr. Cadigan discussed reading. The third will be on writing.

Four Documents On Defense

Free of pedantic jargon, four recently published pamphlets on the relationships between education and defense are receiving wide distribution. They are:

"Democracy and Education in the Current Crisis." A statement by the faculty of Teachers College, Columbia University. Contains an interesting list of 60 tenets of democracy. Single copies are free. Copies in quantities, $1.80 per 100. Address Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 525 West 120th Street, New York, N. Y.

"Education and the Defense of American Democracy." The second of a series of reports issued by the educational Policies Commission. Outlines a comprehensive proposal for energizing the American schools in the present crisis. Is accompanied with a four-page leaflet of suggestions for local community organization. Single copies, 10 cents; discounts on quantities: 2-9 copies, 10 per cent; 10-99 copies, 25 per cent; 100 or more, 33 1-3 per cent. Address National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

"Education and the National Defense." A statement by the American Council on Education, prepared in connection with a study of international events conducted for a number of months. Copies are free. Address the Council at 744 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

"Youth, Defense, and the National Welfare." Recommendations adopted by the American Youth Commission at a special session on July 22-24, 1940. Contains specific conclusions in connection with legislation for compulsory military service. Copies are free. Address the Commission at 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL

Give THOUGHT to Your Business Education
Efficiency must be the watchword now in seeking employment in the modern office.
Modern Business Academy
111 Tyson Building
Montgomery, Alabama

ENROLL NOW SAWYER SCHOOL of BUSINESS
. . the West's largest business school. All latest methods, and equipment. 4 schools, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Long Beach and Westwood Village.

Rasmussen
Practical Business School
Saint Paul Minn.
One and two-year business administration; secretarial and normal commercial courses. Placement service. Write for bulletin. 41st year.

Train for LEADERSHIP
COURSES in Business Administration, Accountancy, Secretarial Science, Journalism, Foreign Trade, Merchandising, with Bachelor Degree in two years. Shorter commercial courses; also Commercial Art, Costume Design, Interior Decoration, Home Economics. 50th year. High standards, nation wide patronage. Free catalog.
WOODBURY COLLEGE
1025 WILSHIRE BLVD. LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

BRYANT & STRATTON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL OF BOSTON
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS
PREPARE FOR A BUSINESS CAREER
334 BOYLSTON ST.
of one of the nation's finest Business and Secretarial Schools. Live near The Mother Church. Write for catalog 12.

See Also
TUESDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

COEDUCATIONAL

30TH YEAR BERKELEY HALL SCHOOL
KINDERGARTEN THROUGH HIGH SCHOOL
(Fully Accredited)
300 N. Swall Dr. CR. 50197
Beverly Hills, Calif. BR. 21237

The Cushman School
Distinctive for Character Development and Scholastic Achievement
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
Pre-school, Elementary and Junior High grades
MIAMI, FLORIDA

Coeducational—All Year
CLAIRBOURN
A Country Day and Boarding School
Nursery Through Eighth Grade
Swimming Pool, Sports, Cultural Arts
2300 Huntington Dr. P. O. Box 301. SY. 9-0029.
PASADENA, CALIF.

NEW
Upper (High) School Catalog — Illustrated. Write for your copy.
The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School • Senior College
Lower School • Junior College
Coeducational

DRAMATIC ARTS
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The foremost institution for dramatic training
Fall term begins October 28
Catalog from Secretary
Room 150
Carnegie Hall, New York

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

RADFORD
El Paso, Texas
A distinguished preparatory school for girls.
Catalogue on Request

CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS
HAPPYLAND
Nursery School, Kindergarten and Grades. California accredited teachers.
Open the year round.
Established 1925
CATHERINE I. FULKERSON
2041 HILLHURST AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

AIRCRAFT SCHOOL

LEAST EXPENSIVE—MOST SUCCESSFUL AIRCRAFT TRAINING
Fletcher Industrial Aircraft Training is based on a factory-approved pre-enrollment selection plan which determines for you the advisability of spending money on any training course. Nearly 4000 men have secured employment through this training. Send for booklet today.
Convenient Bank of America terms.
FLETCHER AIRCRAFT SCHOOLS
625 W. San Fernando Rd., Burbank, Cal.
CLEARED TO THE NEEDS OF THE INDUSTRY

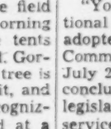
ART
TRAPHAGEN SCHOOL OF FASHION For Results

Internationally Celebrated Graduates
Intensive Fall and Winter Courses. Approved by Regents. Register Now. Fashion Drawing, Design, Layout, Sketching, Styling, Draping, Fashion Journalism, Interior Decoration, Textile, Stage & Screen Design, Window Display. Day and Eve. Send for Cir. 7. Investigate Before Registering Elsewhere. World's Fair visitors welcome 9 a. m.-9 p. m.
TRAPHAGEN, 1680 Broadway (52d Street), New York

BOSTON MUSEUM School
• painting • fresco
• drawing • anatomy
• sculpture • perspective
• design • advertising
• silversmithing • jewelry
tuition and traveling scholarships
illustrated catalogue 234 fenway

The MASTER'S SCHOOL
INTERIOR DECORATION • DESIGN
JEWELRY • SILVERSMITHING • POTTERY
• WOOD CARVING • WEAVING • TEMPERA
TRAY PAINTING. Day school opens Sept. 30. Evening Oct. 10. Adult recreation and evening classes.
515 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON. KEN. 0082

MODERN SCHOOL of APPLIED ART
Career Courses for selected students in: Fashion Styling, Interior Decorating, Fashion Illustration, Costume Design, and Advertising Art. Write for Catalog.
687 Boylston Street, Boston



NOW LEARN A NEW LANGUAGE
in your own home quickly, easily, correctly by the world-famous LINGUAPHONE Method. Endorsed by thousands of students, schools and colleges.
SEND FOR FREE BOOK
LINGUAPHONE INSTITUTE
17 RCA Building New York City

Her Children Win the Hearts of All!

She Is Called an "Exceptional" Mother . . . Yet "Anyone Can Use My Secret," She Says!

No wonder Mrs. McAndrew is called a "remarkable" mother! Her Bobbie and Nan have a well-mannered charm that makes them walk into the hearts of everyone. They are more than "well-behaved." They have unusually alert minds. You feel that their manners result not so much from training as from their own generous instincts. They also show marked natural leadership.

What Mrs. McAndrew Says

"It thrills me to see how people are attracted to Nan and Bobbie. But I can't claim the credit. I never taught school or studied child training. But my husband and I realized that a definite plan of development for mind, character, disposition and personality was essential. So we set out to find the best 'ready-made' plan in existence. Our chosen plan, after thorough investigation, was 'My Book House.' And anyone who knows Bobbie and Nan knows I feel we chose right!"

Now—A New "My Book House"

The new "My Book House" is a carefully graded plan of child development. 52 countries contributed their best literature for this plan. By easy steps, it leads the child's mind through consecutive stages of development, planting the seeds of culture early and making the "right" so attractive that the "wrong" has no appeal. FREE to *Parents!* Your child, too, needs My Book House—right now—regardless of age. Find out how it can help you, as it has helped thousands to new joy in your children; send today for FREE copy of "In Your Hands," fascinating brochure that tells how My Book House works. No obligation—send the coupon.

THE BOOK HOUSE FOR CHILDREN
Dept. P-284, 360 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois

Mail This Coupon Now

The Book House for Children,
Dept. P-284,
360 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me, without obligation on my part, your *free* booklet, "In Your Hands." I have ..... boys, aged ....., and ..... girls, aged .....

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

The Home Forum

Bread and Cheese and a Cornfield

BREAD AND CHEESE and a cornfield. There is nothing remarkable about that, nothing to talk about, nothing to remember again and again.

The corn had been fashioned into two large stacks with skillfully thatched roofs to resist the weather, for the field stood high. Between the stacks was a patch of oats, left by the threshers, a few straggling daisies, a clump of knapweed, and half-a-dozen poppies. That was all. But midday was past and gone; we were hungry, the cheese was fresh and the loaf was warm.

* * *

Everything centered around that small, crusty loaf. We had been tracking it down for miles, tracking it down from village to village.

"Is there a shop here that sells bread—or buns, or biscuits?"

The country folk had shaken their heads. "Not here," they said, "but you can get something to eat at the next post-office."

They could not have realized how hungry we were; for you can't make a meal off bottled sweets, and the one dusty roll of gingerbread didn't look too good.

"There's a bakery at the next village, a few miles farther on," the postmaster told us.

* * *

And so we got our loaf; though, even at the last moment, it eluded us, for the shop was locked and the window, save for a few posters advertising Malt Vinegar, Mustard, and Starch, was empty. Something, however, told us to hold on, and we hovered around that shop like bees around a jam pot. At the side of the building was a wide yard, open for anyone to inspect. In the yard stood a closed cart, and in the cart was bread—fresh, crisp bread, grinning at us cheerfully. It was almost beyond belief. But you can't grab a loaf and make off with it. Even in the most primitive English villages, you can't do a thing like that.

You can do a bit of trespassing, though. You can, if you are desperate, make your way through an open door into a bakery, hot, dark, and exciting, with rows of shining buns standing in formation on a deal table and a great closed oven buried in the depths of the wall. The heat from the oven smote against our faces, the smell of the dough circled around us in delicious waves.

* * *

In the center of the room, with his cap on the back of his head, stood a man.

"May we buy one of your loaves?" we ventured.

It seemed impossible, in the midst of plenty, to be met with a refusal. But the baker was a man of business. Every loaf—every bun, in fact—had been ordered. He was just off on his rounds. He couldn't disappoint his customers.

"But—" we began.

At that moment, a door in the darkness at the back of the little place opened and a woman came hurrying in.

The baker turned to her.

"It's a loaf they're wantin'," he explained.

* * *

She took no notice of us; but, pulling open a square iron door in the wall, drew a steaming saucepan from the oven.

"I can't wait to see to them now," she said. "I've got the men's dinner to get. The shop'll be open in half-an-hour," and she vanished into the shadows as swiftly as she had come.

Half-an-hour. There was nothing for it. We must wander round the village for thirty minutes more, count the ducks on the pond, view the old church, peer through the wrought-iron gates of the rectory, watch the children playing a game of "Tom Tiddler's Ground" in the school-yard, rest for a while on the wooden seat that surrounded the trunk of a monster elm.

As the time for opening drew near, we loitered around the shop once more. In a glass case on the wall were pinned a few notices. We read them through again and again. Under the heading, "Women's Institute," we learned that Mrs. Gower would be pleased to welcome in her garden any members to a few hands of whist on Thursday at two-thirty. At the foot was a wise postscript: "Please bring your own sugar."

The second notice gave a pleasant sense of abundance: "Anyone wishing to dispose of surplus fruit for jam-making please bring it to Mrs. Lubbock's kitchen on Monday at two-forty-five prompt." Like the baker, Mrs. Lubbock, it seemed, had an eye to business.

* * *

The third notice was of a different kind. It was headed: "Weeds on Roadside," and had an official air about it. "The cutting down of weeds on road margins to prevent seeds blowing on to agricultural lands is a work of national importance," it ran, "and under present conditions the usual labor cannot be found. Will any persons, man or woman, who will volunteer for this work please get in touch with the Parish Council Clerk, when the Council's Surveyor will show them what has to be done, and provide them with the necessary tools." It didn't say anything about providing them with the necessary food. "In my present condition," I thought, "I couldn't cut a weed even if my country were perishing."

I had just begun to read the notices for the fourth or fifth time, when there was a movement inside the shop and the door creaked its way open.

A couple of minutes later, we were in the cornfield.

D. A. L.

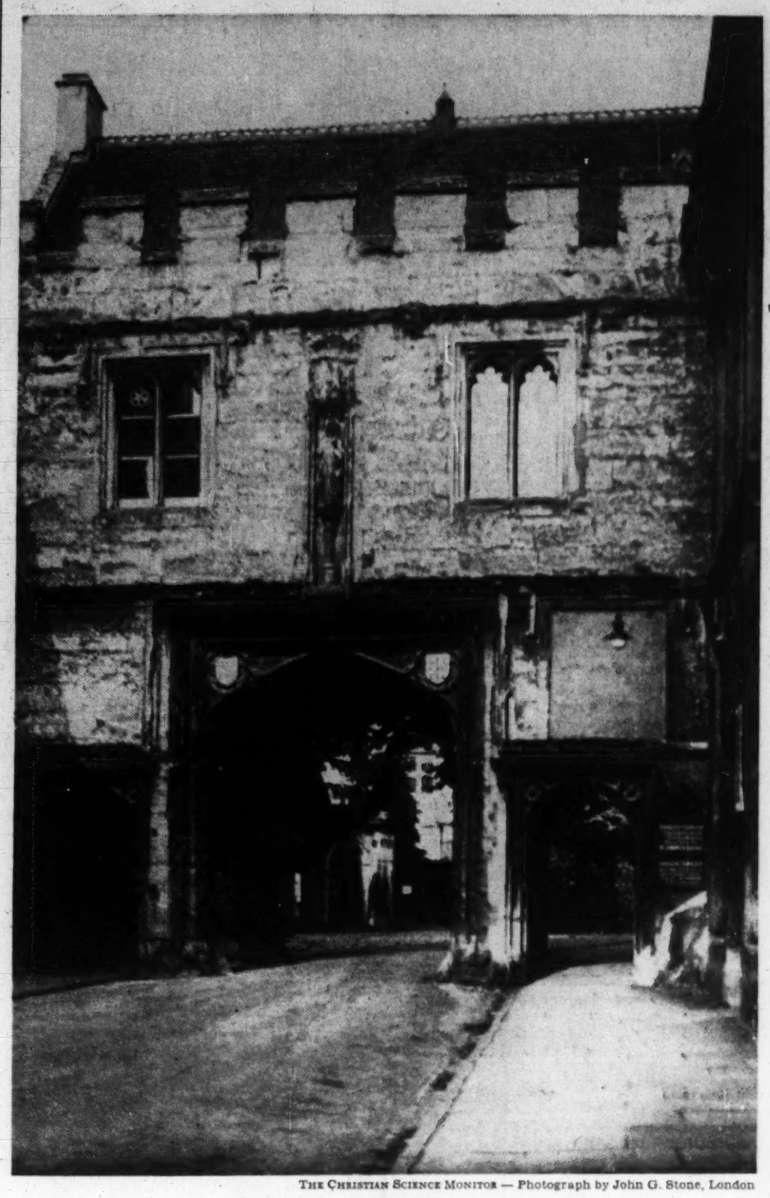
As It Might Seem to a Door

A door, if it had feelings, might feel slighted
The way that people with restricted thought
Consider it. They go in and feel caught
Though just before they had appeared delighted.
There are many kinds of doors:
Heavy ones tight to the floors,
Doors to castles, with a row of spikes,
Doors to trains and churches, doors to dykes.

Sometimes I think that people have a habit
Of shutting themselves up in a square space
And looking at a door's hard, even face,
With no more courage than an ensnared rabbit.
There are doors that move with ease;
Others almost back to trees,
With a wish to root. But they will all
Make some kind of opening in a wall.

Behind thick doors of smug, didactic corners
Are persons who strove hard to turn the lock
To enter; would not wait to have their knock
Replied to, they who now are the chief mourners.
A door might think it strange
That those who sigh for change
Sit like a pudding in a clout.
The door that let them in may let them out.

PEARL STRACHAN



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by John G. Stone, London

THE ABBEY GATEWAY, ABINGDON

ONE DOES NOT need to have an intimate knowledge of architecture in order to appreciate the fine lines of the Abbey Gateway at Abingdon. The battlements, the squared stone window-frames, the circular archways on either side, the dignified entrance spanning the road with its pointed arch, which appears to have deliberately broadened itself in order to welcome the Abbey guests—all combine in giving a sense of grace and satisfying proportion which may be experienced by any appreciative eye.

The rooms within the gateway are now used by the Corporation of the town. The old chapel on the ground floor serves as a Police Court. Above is a large Council Chamber, built in the reign of Charles II and hung with portraits of English kings and queens. In one of the old corridors is housed a collection of Queen Elizabeth's standard measures and other valuables. But it is not of these that the visitor thinks as he turns from the market-place of the little Berkshire town and faces the gateway. Instead, his thoughts dwell upon those far-off days in the seventh century when men founded an abbey in this quiet place, and made for it a gateway of welcome through which countless feet were destined to pass.

Abundant Harvest

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE GOLDEN GLOW of autumn bears glorious testimony of fruitage at hand. Many hot, dry days have come and gone since the seed was put into the ground, many strong winds and driving rains have tested the endurance of the plants. At times the growth may have seemed slow. Yet all the while a silent, unseen, yet irresistible force was at work, the roots ever drawing sustenance from the earth, and the plants pushing upward. And in the harvest abundance appears.

How similar is the growth of a plant to the life of one struggling to be Godlike! Such a one may encounter many trying experiences. Winds of adversity may severely test his endurance and faith; his growth may seem so retarded as to invite discouragement; he may look about and see others making material headway and entertain a measure of self-condemnation. Yet all the while divine power is ever drawing his thoughts to the Christ, Truth, leading, guiding, and guarding his way ever upward and onward. This spiritual power cannot be set aside or denied, and eventually complete triumph over the false beliefs of the flesh will be accomplished. Let us be assured that no honest effort for reform is ever fruitless.

"He who has named the name of Christ, who has virtually accepted the divine claims of Truth and Love in divine Science, is daily departing from evil; and all the wicked endeavors of suppositional demons can never change the current of that life from steadfastly flowing on to God, its divine source." Thus writes Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 19 of her "Miscellaneous Writings." In their struggle to be Godlike, to put off "the old man" and put on the new, multitudes of people all over the world are finding in the teachings of Christian Science a never-failing guide and support. This is because Christian Science makes plain the nature of God and man, teaches men how to commune with God and to realize His presence with them at all times. Through its ministrations the sick are being healed, sinners reformed, and poverty and unemployment lessened.

Christian Science, being founded wholly on the Scriptures, teaches that we can advance spiritually only as we rely on God. Christ Jesus said (John 15:4, 5): "As the branch cannot bear fruit of itself, except it abide in the vine; no more can ye, except ye abide in me. I am the vine, ye are the branches: He that abideth in me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit: for without me ye can do nothing." Abiding in Christ, entertaining only good thoughts, and bringing every desire into harmony with good is the sure manner of reaping a rich harvest.

Words cannot adequately express the joy that comes from knowing that evil, of whatever nature, is unreal and therefore utterly powerless; that the sick can be restored to health and happiness; that poverty, which seems to cling to mortals in spite of their best efforts, can be wiped out and abundance brought into view; that wickedness and vice of every name and nature, being no part of God's children, must disappear in the light of the truth of being—man made in the image and likeness of God. All good things are possible of realization here and now by those striving to be Godlike.

Christian Science shows us that our harvests, whether they be expressed in the form of better health, better morals, better surroundings, or improved financial conditions, are proportionate to our fidelity to good. There is no joy comparable to that of overcoming some form of error that mayhap has held us in bondage and crippled our efforts. All forms of error, regardless of their nature or history, fall away as Truth and Love are accepted as the motivating influences in our lives. There is never cause for discouragement to the one following divine leadings as he understands them. We should remember that we are building for eternity; also that the evidence of the material senses is never reliable.

Every good thought and desire entertained brings an immediate reward in an uplifted consciousness of good, and also in courage and strength to go on in the effort to overcome all error. And the life of the student of Christian Science is by no means a desert wilderness. Seasons of refreshment frequently come when the presence of God is so clearly realized that all else dwindles into insignificance. So there is a sure reward for those struggling forward on the path of life, a reward beyond our fairest hopes. The Scriptural promise still stands (I Corinthians 2:9), "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

The FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST *The Mother Church*

Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston.
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M. Subject of Lesson-Sermon:
"UNREALITY"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing

Rig Høst

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

EFTERAARETS GYLDNE Glød bærer herlige Vidnesbyrd om Høsten, der stunder til. Mange varme og tørre Dage er kommet og gaaet, siden Sæden blev lagt i Jorden, mange forrygende Storme og stærke Regnbyger har sat Planternes Modstandskraft paa haarde Prøver. Til Tider har Væksten maaske syntes langsom. Men hele Tiden har en tavs, usynlig, men uimodstaaelig Kraft været i Virksomhed, medens Rødderne hentede Næring fra Jorden, og Planterne skød i Vejret. Og i Høsten viser Rigdommen sig.

Hvor megen Lighed er der dog ikke mellem en Plantes Vækst og et Menneskeliv i Kamp for at naa frem til Guds Lignelse! Et saadant Menneske maa maaske gennemgaa mange Prøvelser. Modgangens Storme vil prøve hans Udholdenhed og Tro; kan hænde hans Vækst vil forekomme saa langsom, at han fristes til at give op; han ser maaske andre omkring sig gøre materiel Fremgang og lider under en Slags Selvfordømmelse. Men under alt dette drager den guddommelige Kraft stadig hans Tanker mod Kristus, Sandheden, og leder og fører og bevarer hans Vej urokkelig fremad og op mod det Høje. Denne aandelige Kraft kan aldrig skubbes til Side eller afvises, og med Tiden vil fuldstændig Sejr over Kødets falske Forestillinger være naaet. Vi maa føle os forvisset om, at hver ærlig Stræben efter at forbedre sig en Gang i Tiden vil bære Frugt.

"Den, som har nævnet Kristi Navn, og som virkelig har godkendt Sandhedens og Kærlighedens guddommelige Krav i guddommelig Videnskab, gaar med hver Dag længere bort fra det onde; og alle onde Bestræbelser fra antagne Dæmoner kan aldrig lede denne Livsstrøm bort fra dens faste Retning mod Gud, dens guddommelige Kilde." Saaledes skriver Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Kristen Videnskab, paa Side 19 i sin Bog, *Miscellaneous Writings*. I deres Stræben efter at komme til at ligne Gud, at afføre sig "det gamle Menneske" og iføre sig det nye finder Masser af Mennesker Verden over i Kristen Videnskabs Lære en aldrig svigtende Vejledning og Støtte. Og det er, fordi Kristen Videnskab klargør Guds og Menneskets Væsen, lærer Mennesker, hvordan de kan komme i Samfund med Gud og erkende, hvorledes Han til hver en Tid er dem nær. Dens Virken helbreder de syge, omvender Syndere og afhjælper Fattigdom og Arbejdsløshed.

Kristen Videnskab bygger helt paa Bibelen og lærer, at kun ved at stole paa Gud kan vi gaa aandeligt frem. Kristus Jesus sagde (Johannes-Evangeliet 15:4, 5): "Ligesom Grenen ikke kan bære Frugt af sig selv, uden den bliver paa Vintræet, saaledes kunne I ikke heller, uden I blive i mig. Jeg er Vintræet, I ere Grenene. Den, som bliver i mig, og jeg i ham, han bærer megen Frugt; thi uden mig kunne I slet intet gøre." At blive i Kristus, at nære udelukkende gode Tanker og bringe hvert Ønske i Samklang med det gode er den sikre Maade, hvorpaa man opnaar en rig Høst.

Der findes ingen Ord, der formaar at udtrykke den Glæde, der kommer af at erkende, at det onde i en hvilken som helst Form er uvirkeligt og derfor fuldstændig magtesløst; at de syge kan genvinde deres Sundhed og Lykke; at Fattigdom, der synes at hage sig fast ved de dødelige trods deres bedste Stræben, kan fordrives og Rigdom træde i Stedet; at al Slags Ondskab og Last, der intet har med Guds Børn at gøre, maa forsvinde i Lyset af Tilværelsens Sandhed—Mennesket skabt i Guds Billede og Lignelse. De, som stræber efter at naa frem til at ligne Gud, har Mulighed for her og nu at tilegne sig alt det gode.

Kristen Videnskab viser os, at vor Høst, enten den nu bestaar i større Sundhed, bedre Moral, bedre Omgivelser eller forbedrede økonomiske Forhold, staar i Forhold til vor Troskab mod det gode. Ingen Glæde kan sammenlignes med den, man føler ved at overvinde en eller anden Form for Vildfarelse, der maaske har gjort os til Slave og lammet vor Stræben. Enhver Form for Vildfarelse, uden Hensyn til Beskaffenhed eller Forløb, svinder bort, naar vi godkender Sandhed og Kærlighed som Drivkraften i vort Liv. Der er aldrig Grund til Modløshed for den, der følger guddommelig Ledelse i Forhold til sin Forstaaelse. Vi maa aldrig glemme, at vort Opbygningsarbejde gælder Evigheden; og lige saa lidt, at vi aldrig kan fæste Lid til de materielle Sanser.

Hver god Tanke og Ønske hos os bringer øjeblikkelig Belønning i en opløftet Bevidsthed om det gode og tillige i Mod og Styrke til at fortsætte vor Stræben for at overvinde al Vildfarelse. Og en Kristen Videnskab-Studerendes Liv er ingenlunde en ødé Ørken. Stunder, fulde af Fornyelse, vil komme, naar han erkender Guds Nærvær med saa stor Klarhed, at alt andet svinder ind til intet at betyde. Der findes saaledes en sikker Belønning for dem, der kæmper sig frem paa Livets Vej, en Belønning, der overgaar vore skønneste Forhaabninger. Bibelens Forjættelse gælder stadig (Paulus's første Brev til Korinthierne 2:9): "Hvad intet Øje har set, og intet Øre har hørt, og ikke er opkommet i noget Menneskes Hjerte, hvad Gud har beredt dem, som elske ham."

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

George Washington Grows Up

WHEN MY ELDERLY COUSIN, Lord Fairfax, proposed to me that I should undertake a survey of his lands in the valley of the Shenandoah and offered to pay me liberally for the work, I did not hesitate long before agreeing to his terms. Besides assuring me immediate remuneration, the enterprise pointed to my future interest, since I have a reasonable expectancy of inheriting a considerable portion of his lordship's vast estate; to familiarize myself with it now and lay the foundation for parceling it out to tenants would be to my advantage. My education in England as an engineer had qualified me to make accurate surveys. In work of the sort that I had done on my own estate at Belvoir I had found an apt pupil and able assistant in my young friend and neighbor, George Washington of Mount Vernon, and I therefore invited him to accompany me on this adventure, not doubting that he would eagerly welcome the opportunity.

Upon receiving my note, he rode over to Belvoir and presented himself before me, a great overgrown youth of sixteen, awkward but powerful, with big sloping shoulders and with immense hands and feet, which he seems unable to dispose comfortably, whether standing or sitting—except when he is mounted upon a horse; then his clumsiness disappears as if by magic. In my study, where I received him, he greeted me with his broad, ingenuous smile and then stood turning his hat over and over in his hands and waiting for me to speak.

"I think you will enjoy going on our expedition, George," I said. "I shall enjoy having your company, if you are willing to come."

"I shall be glad to come if the terms are satisfactory," he replied.

"Terms!" I exclaimed. "I thought you would like to come for the sake of the experience and adventure. You will have no expenses of course."

The pleasant, somewhat embarrassed smile did not disappear from his face, but he said quite firmly:

"Thanks to you, Will, I am a competent surveyor, and I think I should receive the wages of a surveyor's assistant. I should not care to go on any other terms."

Being eight years older than George, I had thought that he would be sufficiently flattered by the invitation I had extended to him; I was somewhat chagrined that he should seek to turn the opportunity I had offered him into one of pecuniary profit.

"George," I said, "did your brother Lawrence put you up to making this demand?"

"No," he answered. "I am sorry if you think it is unreasonable. Were you expecting me to go with you and not render any services?"

"I thought you would feel sufficiently repaid for them by the interest of the experience," I said.

"A man requires more substantial compensation than that," he replied.

"You're only sixteen, George," I reminded him. "I think of you as being still in the apprentice stage."

"I think of myself as having passed beyond it. Do you know of anyone better qualified to assist you?"

I had to admit that I did not.

"It is time that I began to earn some money for myself and acquire a professional reputation," he said.

"On what terms then would you be willing to join us?" I asked.

"My expenses paid and in addition a doubloon a day. That is the customary wage for such services."

"For an experienced surveyor."

"I consider that I am one."

I could not deny that he was, and as I preferred him as a companion and assistant to anyone else available I closed the negotiations with him. And though I was amused and a little chagrined that he should have chosen to place a commercial value on his services when I had expected that considering his youth and his obligations to me for training and practice he would volunteer them gratis, I could not help respecting his attitude, and I realized that during our survey and thereafter he was to be regarded as a man, no longer as a boy.—From "The Young Man From Mount Vernon," by ARTHUR PIER. (New York: Stokes.)

Attic Sanctuary

THE ATTIC was close under the thatch, and there were many nests beneath the eaves, and a continual twittering of swallows. The attic window was in a big gable, and the roof on one side went right down to the ground, with a tall chimney standing up above the roof-tree. Somewhere among the beams of the attic was a wild bees' nest, and you could hear them making a sleepy soft murmuring, and morning and evening you could watch them going in a line to the mere for water. So, it being very still there, with the fair shadows of the apple trees peopling the orchard outside, that was void, as were the near meadows, Gideon being in the far field making hay-cocks, which I also should have been doing, there came to me, I cannot tell whence, a most powerful sweetness that had never come to me afore. . . .

It had to do with such things as birdsong and daffadown-dillies rustling, knocking their heads together in the wind. And it was as wilful in its coming and going as a breeze over the standing corn. It was a queer thing, too, that a woman who spent her days in sacking, cleaning sties and beast-housen, living hard, considering over fardens, should come of a sudden into such a marvel as this. For though it was so quiet, it was a great miracle, and it changed my life; for when I was lost for something to turn to, I'd run to the attic, and it was a core of sweetness in much bitter.

Though the visitation came but seldom, the taste of it was in the attic all the while. I had but to creep in there, and hear the bees making their murmur, and smell the woody, o'er-sweet scent of kept apples, and hear the leaves rasping softly on the window-frame, and watch the twisted grey twigs on the sky, and I'd remember it and forget all else. There was a great wooden bolt on the door, and I was used to fasten it, though there was no need, for the attic was such a lost-and-forgotten place nobody ever came there but the travelling weaver, and Gideon in apple harvest, and me. Nobody would ever think of looking for me there, and it was parlour and church both to me.—From "Precious Bane," by MARY WEBB. (New York: Dutton.)

The
Christian Science Periodicals
Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Single copies or subscriptions may be procured at any Christian Science Reading Room, or order and remittance may be sent direct to the publisher, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Christian Science Sentinel
"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and special information regarding the Christian Science Movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

The Christian Science Journal
"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly
Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in seven languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copies, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science
"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth	$2.00
Library Edition, cloth	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as Library Edition	4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
De luxe Edition, black, brown, or blue levant, heavy India Bible paper, wide margins	6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover	7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols.	12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Cloth Edition	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Cloth Edition	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HUDSON C. BURR
Publishers' Agent

One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1940 ☆R

Distribution Parley Attracts Wide Interest

Businessmen, merchants, economists, and educators from all parts of the United States began arriving in Boston today and will continue to come tomorrow and Monday, for the twelfth annual Boston Conference on Distribution, at the Hotel Statler, Monday and Tuesday.

It is a national forum for problems of distribution, sponsored by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in cooperation with Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration; Boston University College of Business Administration; Massachusetts Institute of Technology; 22 other educational institutions throughout the country; 23 trade associations, and 25 civic groups, including chambers of commerce, merchants associations, and such groups as the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, New England Council, and Advertising Club of Boston.

Nation-Wide Interest

Nation-wide interest has been aroused in these conferences, directed by Daniel Bloomfield, Manager of the Retail Trade Board; and international attention has been attracted to them. The entire conference this year will be radiocast throughout the world by shortwave radio station WRUL by courtesy of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, and its president and founder, Walter S. Lemmon.

Major themes for the conference next week are: "War Emergencies and Distribution"; "The 1940 Census of Business"; and "The Distribution of Fashion."

Problems of distribution became so acute, that Mr. Bloomfield years ago saw the vital need of bringing merchants together for frank discussion of merchandising problems. He proposed a "Williamstown" for trade problems. This was finally arranged and held in the autumn of 1929, organized by Mr. Bloomfield. The frank discussions that resulted tended to bring about revised methods in the complex network of distribution. Each year since then, a conference has been held, with increasing attendance, and broadening national importance.

Business Leaders to Talk

George Hansen, President of the Retail Trade Board and President of Chandler & Co., will open the conference at 9:30 a. m., Monday, in the main ballroom of the Statler, presenting P. A. O'Connell, President of E. T. Slattery Company and General Chairman of the conference.

Four speakers are to address the luncheon session Monday, which is under chairmanship of Wallace B. Donham, Dean of Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. Harwey S. Firestone, Jr., Vice-President of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, will speak at this session on "New Processes, New Products, and the Consumer." Harold H. Swift, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Swift & Co., is to discuss "The Human Factor in Production and Distribution." Gov. Lloyd C. Stark of Missouri, is to talk on "Legislative Trade Barriers Among States," and Sir Louis Beale, K.C.M.C., C.B.E., LL.D., of the British Purchasing Commission, will speak on "The Trade of the British Empire with the United States."

Exhaustive Program

Aside from the luncheon speakers, the program for Monday consists:

"Wartime Distribution Problems," George J. Feldman of Washington, D. C.; "The Effect of War Conditions on Distribution" Leo M. Cherne, Executive Secretary, Research Institute of America, Inc.; "Development and Future of Voluntary and Co-operative Groups Systems in Distribution," Gordon Cook, editor, the Voluntary and Co-operative Groups Magazine; "Distribution Holds the Key," C. F. Hughes, business news editor, The New York Times; "Price Behavior and Business Policy," Saul Nelson, Chief, price study section, United States Department of Labor; "Economic Factors in the Long Run Business Outlook," Sumner H. Slichter, Lamont University professor, Harvard University; "War Emergencies and Trade Practices," Dr. Nathan Isaacs, professor of business law, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration; "The Sugar Control Act—Six Years of 'Economic Planning,'" John E. Dalton, Executive Director, United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association; "Public Behavior in a Crisis," Bernard Lichtenberg, President and Managing Director, Institute of Public Relations, Inc., and "The Retailer, the Consumer, and National Defense," Dr. N. H. Engle, advisor on marketing problems, consumer division, United States Defense Council.

Tuesday's program: "Results of the Census of Business, 1940," Vergil D. Reed, Assistant Director, United States Bureau of the Census; "Retail Prices and Government Control in World War I and in 1940," Dr. David R. Craig, President, American Retail Federation; "Merchandising Products Relating to Motion Pictures," Chester D. Feitel, sales promotion manager, Kay Kamen, Ltd. (Walt Disney Productions), and "Taxes and Consumer Spending," Carl S. Shoup, professor of economics, Columbia University.

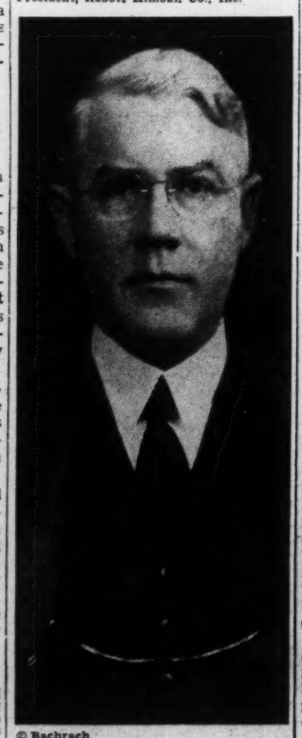
Editors to Speak

The luncheon session Tuesday, given in co-operation with the Advertising Club of Boston, is under chairmanship of Ralph Ingersoll, president and editor of the newspaper PM.

The four subjects and speakers at the luncheon are: "America's New Role in Fashion," Mrs. Edna Woolman Chase, editor of Vogue Magazine; "How Fashion Ideas Develop," Mme. Elsa Schiaparelli, Paris designer; "The Newspaper's Function in a War Economy," Edwin S. Friendly, Business Manager, New York Sun; and "The Government and Business," Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General of the United States.

Balance of the program follows:

"The Retail Store—Fashion Impressario," Mrs. Sara Pennoyer, Fashion Promotion Director Bonwit Teller, New York; "Fashions in the Cosmetics Business," Miss Elizabeth Arden; "Sales Increases in a Declining Market," Arthur Stack, Sales Promotion Manager Dobbs Hat Company; "The Opportunity in American Distribution for Manufacturers of Fashion in the Quality Groups," Irving Grossman, sales promotion manager, I. Miller Shoe Company, and "Fashion—Sales Maker," Abbott Kimball, President, Abbott Kimball Co., Inc.



© Bachrach

Daniel Bloomfield

Manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who will direct the Boston Conference on Distribution. Mr. Bloomfield organized the Conference as an annual merchants' affair in 1929.

Business Women Of Boston Ready To Observe Week

Hark, 'tis the voice of the woman that is heard in the land.

Business and professional women the country over will tell the world through the radio, the press and by the eye-catching medium of posters that it's National Business Women's Week—from Oct. 6 to 12.

The Boston Business and Professional Women's Club plans to make Boston's celebration of this 101st anniversary of the entry of women into business and professional life a memorable one.

Topping the week's activities will be a Thursday evening program at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, with Miss Katherine Lyford, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League and Louis Lyons of the Boston Globe as the featured speakers.

In keeping with the theme adopted by the Business and Professional Women's Club of Boston for this year, "Making Democracy Work," the topic for Thursday's meeting will be "Voting Intelligently."

Throughout the week a series of radiocasts has been planned with special interviews and programs in keeping with the week's observance. Miss Gretchen McMullen, widely known for her "Kitchen of the Air," will be in charge of this part of the program.

Posters will be prominent through the city, and many department stores will have window displays in keeping with the occasion.

School for the Voters To Be Held at Nashua

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H.—Voters go to school in Nashua this fall, in four meetings sponsored by the Nashua Business and Professional Women's Club in co-operation with the University of New Hampshire's general extension service.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair with rising temperature today and tonight will be followed by increasing cloudiness Sunday, with light showers late Sunday and Sunday night. Light variable winds becoming moderate southerly during Sunday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair with rising temperature today and tonight, with cloudiness increasing early Sunday and followed by intermittent light rain Sunday afternoon and night.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair with rising temperature today and tonight, with high cloudiness increasing and thickening late tonight and followed by light showers late Sunday and Sunday night.

Eastport to Block Island: Gentle variable winds mostly northerly and fair weather today.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	45	43	New Orleans	69	67
Chicago	60	60	New York	50	49
Denver	48	48	Norfolk	55	48
Kansas City	62	61	Philadelphia	46	40
Los Angeles	61	59	St. Louis	66	61
Miami	74	72	San Francisco	53	51
Minneapolis	55	55	Washington	53	50

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 5.
B—Minimum, Oct. 4.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 1:32 p. m.; height, 11.4 feet.
Sunday, 2:2? a. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Sunday, 2:46 p. m.; height, 10.9 feet.
Monday, 9:46 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:49 p. m. Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 5:48 p. m. Sunday.

Frame of Insurance Building Finished

L. H. Norins

Bostonians Watch City's Latest Skyscraper Go Up

From a roof on lower Commonwealth Avenue the artist has caught here a glimpse of the towering steelwork for Boston's new uptown home office building of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. The flag flying 265 feet above Boylston and Clarendon Streets marks completion of the steel framework. It flies atop the clock tower of the granite, Colonial-style building, which is to cost $2,500,000. The new structure takes its place in a setting of Boston church steeples. Trinity Church is to the left, Old South Church in the right background, while in the foreground is Church of the Covenant.

Smith Sought For a Willkie Rally in Boston

Alfred E. Smith, who not so many years ago received a tumultuous welcome from Massachusetts Democrats when he came to Boston as Democratic candidate for President, is expected to make a political speech in Symphony Hall in the near future—this time he will be speaking from the other side of the political fence.

The man who "took a walk" in 1936 when he lent support to the candidacy of Alfred Landon will speak for Republican candidate Wendell L. Willkie, if plans now being made by a group of Massachusetts Democrats are carried through.

Efforts to get former Gov. Joseph B. Ely to preside at the meeting, and introduce his close friend, are said to have met with little success as the one-time Massachusetts Governor fears that such an eventuality would react unfavorably on the State Democratic campaign in which he is supporting the candidacy of Paul A. Dever against Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Mr. Ely, however, is known to oppose the reelection of President Roosevelt and is said to be willing to preside if Mr. Smith comes to Boston, regardless of his personal views.

A prominent Boston woman, member of the Democratic party, is reported to have come forward with an offer to pay all expenses of the former New York Governor's trip to Boston thus relieving the Republican Speakers Bureau of any expense in the matter. Negotiations are said to be under way for engaging Symphony Hall for the meeting and arrangements for broadcasting the speech are also believed to be in the making.

Every indication is that the "Smith for Willkie rally" will be a strictly Democratic affair with no Republicans appearing on the platform. Present plans call for a real old-time political rally with a torchlight parade the night of the meeting.

Museum Acquires Hindu Group

One of the most important objects recently acquired by the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, is a group of bronze figures of Hindu origin, dating from the fifteenth century or earlier. Negotiations for it began in June, at the suggestion of Sir Eric MacLagan of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, where the bronze was put on sale for the benefit of the British Red Cross.

According to Miss Ardelia R. Hall, Assistant in the Department of Asiatic Art at the Boston Museum, this group, which came from the south of India, represents, in traditional style, the "Supreme Deity" of Hindu culture—Siva, with his wife, Uma, and their son, Skanda, the youthful "god of war." The family thus conceived was known as early as the seventh century and was common to Siva temples. Such a bronze would be carried in religious processions.

Siva and his consort sit at their ease, with Skanda between them. Siva holds the traditional black buck in his upper left hand. The figures are richly ornamented, Siva wearing earrings of two different styles, one suitable for men, and the other for women, which is intended to signify his all-encompassing nature. The aspect of all three figures is benign. The downcast eyes and blurred eyelids and brow suggest, in the manner of southern Indian sculpture, a sense of inward detachement and serenity.

New England's Big Food Fair Opened at the Boston Garden

The doors of Boston Garden swung open this afternoon on the second annual New England Foods Fair and Home Appliance show beginning a nine-day run, expected by officials to bring more than 100,000 persons to the great North Station auditorium.

Sponsored by the Massachusetts Retail Grocers Association, this show, which bids fair to be a permanent addition to the list of expositions held in Boston each year, is keyed to the tempo of the times with the colorful banners of each Republic in the Western Hemisphere furnishing a patriotic setting for the exhibit.

In addition to exhibits by the principal food and household appliance manufacturers in the country, visitors this year will be entertained twice daily by a gay stage show in the big amphitheater, starring Judy Canova, the "Hollywood Hill-billy," and featuring the music of Karl Rhode, well-known Boston orchestra leader.

Tomorrow thousands of retail grocerymen from all over New England are expected to attend the exposition to participate in New England Grocers Day. On Wednesday the management anticipates about 10,000 New England club women will be on hand to observe Women's Club Day, and on Friday evening when Bob Ripley does his nationwide radio broadcast from the main stage, one of the largest crowds of the engagement is expected.

During the exposition about $3,000 worth of foodstuffs will be given away as prizes and as samples, the management states. A cooking school conducted by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company is also expected to prove a major attraction for the ladies. The exposition will close Sunday, Oct. 13.

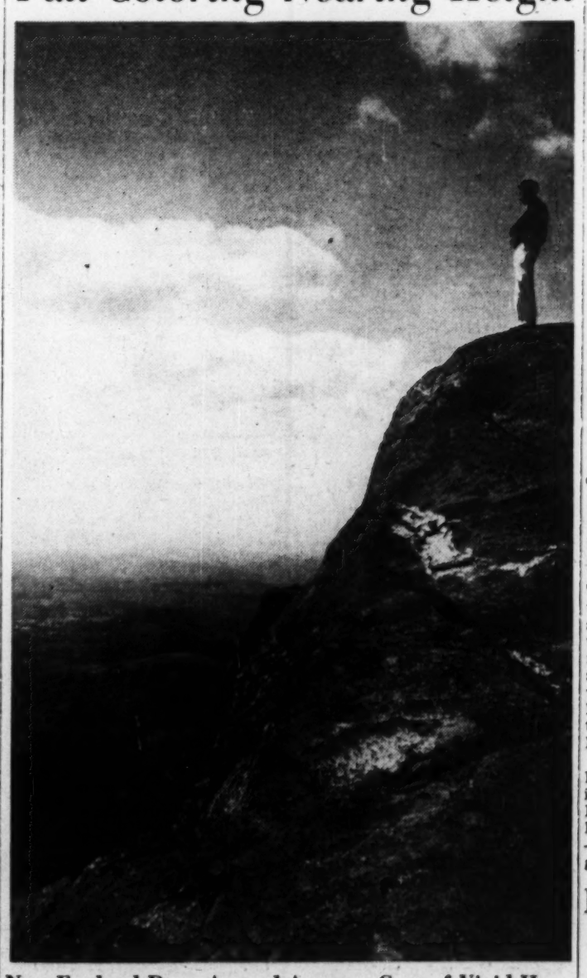
N. H. Republicans Pick Concord Man

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—The New Hampshire Republicans have perfected the organization that will handle the party's affairs in the November campaign.

George W. Conway of Concord, who has promoted candidacies of Senator Styles Bridges and Republican gubernatorial nominee Dr. Robert O. Blood, has been named Chairman of the Republican State Committee to replace Judge William Britton of Wolfeboro who was long prominent in the campaigns of Gov. Francis P. Murphy.

Fall Coloring Nearing Height



New England Dons Annual Autumn Coat of Vivid Hues

With autumn foliage reported close to its peak in New Hampshire this week end is certain to see a great caravan of motorists and mountain climbers take to the roads to enjoy the red, yellow and brown leaves of mountain and valley. Shown above is a panorama of the valley below Mount Monadnock in southern New Hampshire. The New Hampshire Planning and Development Commission has tabulated observers' reports and the Monadnock Region Association has marked roads in the southwestern part of the State for five tours of varying length. The Dartmouth-Lake Sunapee Region Association especially recommends a ride from Hillboro to South Acworth, Acworth and Charlestown.

New Bedford Jail Condition Hit by Lyman

A letter written by Arthur T. Lyman, Massachusetts Commissioner of Correction, calling on the Bristol County Commissioners for the elimination of a notoriously bad solitary confinement cell in the new Bedford Jail and House of Correction will be considered by the Commission when it holds its regular weekly meeting next Tuesday, it was learned today.

The Commissioner of Correction's letter was addressed to County Commissioner Timothy A. Lovett who had requested Mr. Lyman to do away with the cell described as "nothing more than a torture chamber."

"I can imagine nothing worse in the concentration camps of Nazi Germany," Mr. Lovett's letter stated. "Use of this 'hole' for solitary confinement presents a disgraceful condition in our Commonwealth."

Questioning whether the County Commissioners had ever fully examined into everything relative to the government, discipline, and police of the New Bedford Jail as required by statute Mr. Lyman wrote he stood ready to give his co-operation if the Commissioners decided a new building was needed. "It would seem to me," he said, "to be entirely within your authority to rectify the alleged conditions."

The New Bedford County Jail and House of Correction is more than 50 years old and several proposals have been made during the last 25 years for a new jail. About 10 years ago a new jail for Bristol County was built in Fall River but it was turned over to the city and is now used as a home for the aged.

The New Bedford institution was in the spotlight as recently as two months ago when Commissioner Lyman disclosed, following an investigation of conditions at the jail, a record of wanton waste in the purchase of foodstuffs "exceeding even the waste discovered at the Charles Street Jail under Sheriff John F. Dowd."

Harvard Cheering Taking New Forms

There will be new life and new color in the Harvard football cheering section this year. Challenging time-honored Harvard indifference this year's ambitious squad of cheer leaders is planning to distribute crimson and white placards to the undergraduates, together with instruction on when and how to hold them. From the other side of the field one will be able to see those snappy designs that the Navy and western colleges have made popular. With this exception, of course, the designs will have to have a Harvard "angle."

And this is not all. The Cheer leaders, under the direction of the ice-cream-eating champion, Homer Peabody, have been practising at least one new cheer—a locomotive—and the appropriate arm and leg gyrations to accompany it.

La Guardia Back From Halifax Trip

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, Chairman of the American section of the Joint American - Canadian Defense Board, passed through Boston today on his way to New York. The Mayor arrived this morning on board the Eastern Steamship Line's Evangeline from Yarmouth, N. S., and was rushed to the East Boston Airport where he caught American Airline's 8:20 a. m. plane to New York.

Draft Plans Made Clear As Registration Nears

Three weeks from today, the President in Washington is expected to draw a number from the bowl which dates back to World War days and the United States' first peace-time conscription will have begun. Back home in the thousands of communities throughout the Nation, millions of young men between the ages of 21 and 36 will await with varying emotions the drawing of numbers in the national lottery. National attention will concentrate on the lottery bowl.

Between that day and this, however, the Nation's focus will be on the young fellow at home who will register on Oct. 16 as one of the eligibles for one year's service in the Nation's armed forces, on the preparations for getting him into that service, and on the manual for conduct on Registration Day itself.

Early in the morning of the 16th—registration stations open at seven—the registrar unlocking his station will meet the young men who either just want to be first or else want to get their duty done and over with.

Constant Flow

From then until nine o'clock that night, a constant flow of registrants through registration centers is expected, with the rush beginning around four o'clock, about the time business houses close for the day.

The ceremony is simple. Allotted 20 minutes by Federal estimate, private predictions are that the business of registration can be accomplished in four or five minutes, at the most, 10.

Each registrar is ordered to have one desk, two chairs—one for himself, the other for the registrant, who for the purposes of this description will be dubbed the ubiquitous John Doe. Mr. Doe, if responding quickly to the questions of the registrar, will within a few minutes disclose his vital statistics and a few related matters. The latter include the name and address of someone who will always know Mr. Doe's whereabouts, and the relationship of that person. Also, Mr. Doe will tell who his employer is and the latter's place of business.

The registrar will make a few notations regarding Mr. Doe's complexion and genera! appearance on the back of the card. This information is also entered on another form, the registration certificate. Name, address, signature and certification of registration are written on the face of the form. Mr. Doe is registered.

Given Certificate

As proof of registration he is given the registration certificate and warned to keep it with him. He is also told to keep in touch with his local draft board and to watch local papers or the community bulletin board for his serial number to appear.

The card with John Doe's history is turned over to the local draft board at the end of the day, with the cards of his fellow registrants. The board shuffles them, then tabs them with a number. The highest number—30,000 is the highest, as the boards have been set up one for each 30,000 persons—is forwarded to Washington.

With the first drawing, currently believed scheduled for the 26th, John Doe must watch for the second, or order number, telling in what order the numbers have been picked out of the bowl. The bowl will contain numbers 1-30,000, and as each number is picked, men holding that number throughout the country will be notified by their draft board of the time and place to report. If he thinks he has grounds for deferment, he presents them to the board, if not he reports for duty.

Meanwhile, he will have received, filled out and returned the questionnaire on which his classification and possible deferment will be based.

Addresses Officers

Maj. Joseph F. Battley, member of the joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee, in Boston today to address Army and Navy officers who will serve in selective service positions, stated that men asking deferment because of dependents will be given the benefit of every reasonable doubt.

Emphasizing that no home will be disrupted for the sake of conscription, Major Battley said, "The slightest misstep on our part may build a public opposition, irritation or resistance that can defeat not only the immediate objectives of the selective service act but the broader and more important objectives this nation is defending."

He stated it had been determined there are enough physically fit males between the ages of 21 and 35 who are available for immediate training to offset the need for taking men with dependents.

First to Devens

New England conscripts will be sent first to Fort Devens in Ayer, Mass., where they will be assigned to their branches in the service, it is reported. Those selected for naval duty will probably report to the Navy Yard in Charlestown.

Preparation for Registration Day in Massachusetts, as in other States, is already under way. Schoolhouses have been impressed as registration centers, teachers and citizenry are requested to volunteer for registering duties, election heads and town clerks are meeting to consider the business of administering registration.

Selective Service headquarters for Massachusetts, staffed by former National Guard officers who are now part of the Federalized Guard, have been set up at 93 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston.

No Decadence in Democracy Declares Williams Educator

"There is nothing decadent in democracy," Dr. Max Lerner, Professor of Political Science at Williams College, told members of the Boston and Cambridge centers of Adult Education at the opening convocation last night in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, speaking on "America and the New World."

"We ought not to make the mistake of saying that there is something decadent in democracy. There is no problem which a democracy has to face which it cannot resolve and resolve even better than a dictatorship," Dr. Lerner maintained. "In no country has there been an inherent collapse of democracy but the country has collapsed because of the imperialism of its war lords.

"There was nothing decadent about democracy in Norway, nor in its economic political systems, or in those of Holland," he added. "These countries collapsed because a blindness prevented their joining forces with other powers until too late. They clung to their idea that they must be neutral."

Dr. Lerner urged his audience of over 500 persons which filled the hall to strive to look at the outlines of today's world without flinching; to recognize that it is an entirely new world, and using their imagination to project themselves into the future in order to see what lies ahead, and adjust themselves to "resolving the new and different problems thoughtfully and democratically."

"England has proved that it can wage a total war without losing its sense of democracy—its sense of the dignity of human rights," Dr. Lerner said. "America has the capacity for decisive action in these critical times, for it has the resources and factories, and this is a war of factories. But merely to build a huge army and enormous concentration power and, in the process, if the people in command lose their sense of democracy, what has been accomplished?"

Dr. Lerner referred to the "ultimatum" which President Nicholas Murray Butler had given to his faculty on the war situation as the item in the day's news which had given him the greatest cause of dismay. "What we had there is a return to the cave—a return to the drill sergeant," he pointed out. "We should make it very clear that America won't wage a war that way. Our civil liberties would suffer a great strain, and there would be little improvement over Hitlerism.

"There can be no retreat for America today in its role of a leader for democracy," Dr. Lerner concluded. "We have had an awakening from our dream of security with a stirring which I think will be unparalleled in history."

'Keep Liquor Off Sport Talks'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pittsfield, Mass., Oct. 5

A resolution calling on radio broadcasting companies to refrain from advertising beer and ale in connection with play-by-play descriptions of baseball, football and "all otherwise highly enjoyable sports broadcasts" was adopted at a recent meeting of the Berkshire County Women's Christian Temperance Union.

The resolution read:

"Sports occupy a large and important part in the recreational life of America. Every citizen is glad to endorse clean sports which contribute to the health and clean living of our youth. Coaches and trainers sanction and put into practice the findings with regard to alcohol in sports. Anything which affects co-ordination, reaction, speed, accuracy, health, or contributes to any breaking down in character has no place in the lives of these youth.

"Alcohol, even in its smallest quantities, is dangerous. We, therefore, deplore the advertising of beer and ale before, during and after the play-by-play description of baseball, football and all otherwise highly enjoyable sports broadcasts.

"Therefore, be it resolved: That because of the influence of such advertising we ask that our broadcasting companies refrain from such practices in the future."

All officers in the county organization were re-elected, including Mrs. Annie B. Tetlow of Adams, President; Mrs. Louis Steuerwald of Pittsfield, Vice-President; Mrs. Ruth Pike, Adams, Secretary; and Mrs. Ethel Parker, Pittsfield, Treasurer.

How Gallup Poll Taps Public Opinion

"Don't ask me how to run the Government, that's what we pay them fellers down in Washington for," an unemployed man on Boston Common told Mrs. Isabel Banay, Gallup Poll interviewer when she requested his opinion on a current question.

"He was really indignant that any of the responsibilty should be placed on his shoulders," said Mrs. Banay, as she talked over her experiences as a public-opinion surveyist in New York and Boston.

"However, most people are glad to answer questions on current topics," she added. "They seem to feel their own responsibility toward world affairs and want to register their opinion concerning them."

"Many individuals have expressed a desire to know how a public-opinion interviewer works," continued Mrs. Banay. "Each interviewer takes a cross section of the people in his town or district. So many employed, so many unemployed, so many WPA workers and so on. The only requirement is that they must all be citizens. A number of Negroes is also included in each poll."

"Each interviewer is permitted to choose his own method in getting his interviews. Personally, I find the public parks are the best in summer and large railroad stations best in winter. In these public places it is possible to get all types of individuals and in an environment that is conducive to questioning," Mrs. Banay went on.

Interviewers, according to Mrs. Banay, are notified a day or two in advance by postal that an assignment is being mailed to them. After they receive it they must complete the assignment in four days. Sometimes this necessitates long hours. In addition to contacting people in public places, the interviewer usually attempts to canvass a few homes.

Commenting on the difference between individuals questioned in Boston and New York, Mrs. Banay stated that she has found the unemployed in Boston more interested in current problems than those in New York. "Here the unemployed seem to be more informed about world events and more interested in expressing their ideas about them," she said.

Questions asked are divided into many subdivisions and notice is taken of the degree of emphasis by the individual in answering the question.

Every ballot contains some essential information concerning the individual answering the question, such as their work, degree of prosperity, and so on, but does not contain the name, Mrs. Banay said.

"Great care must be taken," continued Mrs. Banay, "so the interviewer does not influence the individual in his answers. He must be impersonal and alert and look upon his work as a science."

Mrs. Banay feels that public opinion polls are fair indications of the state of the public thought. She says she has observed several instances where public opinion has changed in a few weeks so definitely that it was immediately obvious to interviewers all over the country.

You Save Real Money on SAVINGS BANK LIFE INSURANCE

Send for FREE BOOKLET

Save by mail. Let your postman be your messenger to the bank!

Name.....

Address.....

DEPOSITS GO ON INTEREST THE 10TH OF EACH MONTH.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS STABILITY OF MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL SAVINGS CENTRAL FUND

BOSTON PENNY SAVINGS BANK

1365-1375 Washington St. Boston, Mass.

Engineer Lack Seen as Brake On Plane Work

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 5 (AP)—Grover Loening, engineer and aeronautical consultant, said recently that the "bottle neck" in American air production under the national defense plan was the lack of "1,000 or 1,500 qualified engineers."

"Our air production power at present is in 100,000 skilled mechanics," the speaker said in an address before 200 members of the Southern New England Section, Society of Automotive Engineers.

"In 1942 we will probably deliver 25,000 military planes, and it will still be not nearly enough."

He cited the need for a national policy calling for transportation of all mail and much freight by plane as training for future needs in mechanics and pilots.

"The cost is by no means prohibitive. In fact, development of air express, a monopoly controlled by railroad companies, has been prevented by arbitrary fixing of prices at twice rail figures, to protect rail transportation."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

7:15	WRUL	6.04mc
For Monday, Sept. 30		
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Wartime 'Lost' Ships Claims Under New Arbitration Group

Foreign Trade Flashes

Whether a lost vessel is lost as a result of marine or war perils, is the perplexing question that a joint arbitration committee, which has just been formed in London, will attempt to answer, according to Harold P. Smith, Manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Difficulties arise in wartime over the question, and it is hoped in British marine insurance circles that the newly formed committee will not only expedite the settlement of claims in the field involved, and thus prevent much unnecessary litigation, but also, in case litigation is necessary, assist in selection of the most suitable cases to be presented to the courts.

The new committee when requested to do so by all concerned, will examine cases of missing ships and insurance claims arising thereunder, and will endeavor to reach an agreement as to the settlement of the claims. If agreement cannot be reached, the parties at interest will be notified and the case will be submitted to one of a panel of arbitrators composed of King's Counsel with experience in marine insurance matters.

New Panama Theater

Colon, Panama, is to have a second modern motion picture theater, costing about $100,000, and financed jointly by Dr. Augusto S. Boyd, President of Panama, and a prominent businessman of Panama City. It will have air-conditioning, seating accommodations for 1,800 persons, and modern sound and projection equipment.

More British Canning

Increased fruit canning in Great Britain is encouraged by the British Ministry of Food, to compensate as much as possible for the reduced imports of canned fruit from the United States and the Dominions, and the disappearance of commercial fruit pulp imports from the Netherlands, France, and Italy.

Eire Producing More

Efforts to increase agricultural production in Eirie's 26 counties have met notable success, with about 410,00 more acres under cultivation than at this time last year. The objective of the compulsory tillage plan introduced by the Government, was in increase farm production this season by at least one eighth. At present there are about 55,000 more acres under wheat, and about 145,000 more acres in oats. There are almost 50,000 more acres of potatoes and 57,000 more of hay.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—World Youth Program.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—"America Meets the World." Wilfred Baetz.
8:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill program.

Suburban Lecture Notice

Melrose, Sunday, Oct. 6, 1940:

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Melrose, in Memorial Hall, Main Street, 3 p. m.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station
Massachusetts

Pittsfield—Week days, 4 p. m., beginning October 8, WBRK, 1310kc.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Oct. 6

10:45 a. m.—WORL. Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL and WRUW (11.79mc and 15.13mc). Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW (6.04mc and 11.79mc). Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Oct. 7

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Standard Time)

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Music from Vienna. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Songs and "Csardas" Music of the XVIIth Century; News in English; Gyula Barzosi's Gypsy Band. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks;" "World Affairs;" H. Wickham Steed. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.

London—8:15 p. m.—"At the Black Dog." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Talk: 'This Land of Ours." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—Radio News-reel for North American Listeners. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Concert by the Orquesta Progresista. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO8, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.

Sunday, October 6

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Organ Recital; Orchestra of the Opera; News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 15.11 meg., 19.6 m.

Tokyo—8:20 p. m.—Japanese History Series. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.

Rome—8:40 p. m.—Band Concert; Light Music. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO8, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News; News Summary by A. G. Macdonell. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Sunday Evening Program. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 15.11 meg., 19.6 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—"Preview"; All-Star Variety GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

London—9:45 p. m.—"Tonight We Present." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO8, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—10:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

CALL THESE BUREAUS for Shopping Information

You can get immediate information about retail and national advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor by telephoning any of the Bureaus listed below.

The name of a local florist, a restaurant, or a garage—the names of the local dealers of Monitor-advertised products—this sort of information is readily available. Use this service when the current issues of the Monitor do not fully meet your shopping problems.

If you are planning to take a trip, keep this listing, so that you may call for information when visiting any of the cities where a Bureau is maintained.

A TELEPHONE "WHERE TO SHOP" SERVICE FOR MONITOR READERS

Note: This service is not available on Sundays

UNITED STATES

ALABAMA

Birmingham—8-9 a. m., 6-7 p. m. daily ex. Sun. 3-8661
Montgomery—8 a. m.-12 m., 3-6 p. m. daily Walnut 1037-J

CALIFORNIA

Beverly Hills—10 a. m.-12 m., 1-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Oxford 9901
Fresno—9 a. m.-1 p. m. 3-5718
Glendale—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily Citrus 2-6537
Huntington Park—1-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. La. 2638
Inglewood—2-4 p. m. daily ex. Wed. and Sat. Or. 7-4344
Long Beach—1-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 645-195
*Los Angeles—8:30 a. m.-9 p. m. daily ex. Wed.; 8:30 a. m.-7 p. m. Wed. Tucker 2151
Pasadena—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily Sy. 3-7733
Pomona—8-10 a. m., Mon. and Tues. 3821
Redlands—8-5 daily ex. fourth Wed. of month 3748
Sacramento—9-11 a. m. daily ex. Sun. Cap. 5415-J
*San Francisco—8:30 a. m.-4:30 p. m. daily; 8:30 a. m.-12 m. Sat. Sutter 7240-7241
San Pedro—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 693
Santa Ana—9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 3782-M
Santa Monica—10 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 26023
Stockton—daily 2-3154
Westwood Village—10 a. m.-12 m. and 1-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. W.L.A. 34089

COLORADO

Denver—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily Tabor 2880

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport—9 a. m.-12 m. Mon., Wed., Thurs. and Fri. 4-2560
Greenwich—9-5:30 daily; Wed. 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Greenwich 2187
Hartford—1-4:30 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 2-3819
New Haven—2-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 5-2315
Norwalk—9-12 a. m. daily ex. Sun. Norwalk 1724
Stamford—1-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 3-7535
Waterbury—9-10 a. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun 3-5587

DELAWARE

Wilmington—Daily ex. Sun. 9078

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. National 2142

FLORIDA

Jacksonville—10 a. m.-4 p. m. daily; Sat. 10 a. m.-1 p. m. 5-6782
*Miami—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 32445

*Branch Office

GEORGIA

Atlanta—8-11 a. m. daily Hemlock 0436
Macon—9 a. m.-12 m. daily 463-W

ILLINOIS

Bloomington—9-11 a. m. daily Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Fri. 774
*Chicago—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Randolph 7841
Evanston—9 a. m.-12 m, 1-4 p. m. daily University 4431
Galesburg—1-5 p. m. daily 1824 Red
La Grange—9-11 a. m. daily ex. Sat. La Grange 584
Moline—8 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. Moline 4111
Oak Park—daily Euclid 2611
Peoria—8:30 a. m.-5:30 p. m. daily 4-0191
Rockford—8-10 a. m. daily Forest 3127
Rock Island—9 a. m.-7 p. m. daily ex. Sun. Rock Island 4457
Springfield—10 a. m.-4 p. m. daily Dial 2-7832
Wilmette—9 a. m.-12 m., 1-3 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 1238
Winnetka—9 a. m.-11 a. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Winnetka 1530

INDIANA

Hammond—10 a. m.-12 m., 2-3 p. m. daily Hammond 116
Indianapolis—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily Lincoln 0541

IOWA

Davenport—8-11 a. m. ex. Sat. 3-7473
Des Moines—9:30-11:30 a. m. daily 5-6144

KANSAS

Topeka—2-4 p. m. daily 3289
Wichita—8 a. m.-12 m., 3-7 p. m. daily 3-0148

KENTUCKY

Louisville—9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily ex. Thurs. Magnolia 7633

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge—11 a. m.-1 p. m. daily 4059
New Orleans—9 a. m.-3 p. m. ex. Sat. and Sun. Audubon 2836

MAINE

Portland—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 3-4634

MASSACHUSETTS

*Boston—8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Com. 4330
Brookline—8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Com. 4330
Cambridge—9-11 a. m. daily Belmont 2951
Fitchburg—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 1160
Lowell—8 a. m.-12 m. Mondays 2-9748
Malden—9-10 a. m.-5-7 p. m. daily ex. Sun. Malden 3708-W
Melrose—9 a. m.-12 m. daily 1097-R
Newton—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily West Newton 0181
Quincy—8:30-11 a. m. daily Granite 3337-M
Somerville—10 a. m.-12 m., 5-6 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Somerset 5883
Springfield—1-5 p. m. daily 3-1817
Wellesley— 1738

MICHIGAN

*Detroit—9 a. m.-4:30 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Madison 1163
Kalamazoo—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 29-792
Lansing—10 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 41715
Muskegon—8:30 a. m.-1 p. m. daily 32-235
Pontiac—2-5 p. m. daily 2-5442
Saginaw—8-10 a. m.-5-7 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 8624

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily Cherry 4872
St. Paul—8:30 a. m.-4:30 p. m. daily Garfield 3329

MISSOURI

*Kansas City—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily; Sat. 9 a. m.-12 m. Victor 3702-3703
*St. Louis—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily; 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Sat. Chestnut 5173

MONTANA

Butte—9:30 a. m.-5:30 p. m. daily 2-3950
Great Falls—9 a. m.-12 m. daily 2-1604
Helena—8 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 1218-W

NEBRASKA

Omaha—10 a. m.-1 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Jackson 8420

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Concord—8-11 a. m., 6-7 p. m. daily ex. Wed. 1261
Manchester—9 a. m.-12 m., 5-7:30 p. m. daily 3447-J

NEW JERSEY

East Orange—Daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Orange 3-7687
Jersey City—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily Journal Square 2-8914
Montclair—10 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 2-1280
Orange—9 a. m.-11:30 a. m. daily ex. Fri. and Sun. Orange 3-8555
Plainfield—9-10 a. m. daily 6-8592-W
Westfield—9-10 a. m. daily ex. Sat. Westfield 2-1386

NEW YORK

Albany—9-10 a. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 3-8188
Binghamton—9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 2-7084
Bronxville—9-11 a. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Bronxville 3531
Brooklyn—9-11 a. m. Mon., Wed. and Fri. Shore Road 5-1818
Buffalo—10 a. m.-2 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Grant 7431
Flushing—Daily Flushing 9-8626
Forest Hills—10 a. m.-12 m., Mon., Wed., Thurs. and Fri. No. 8-3090
Hempstead—9 a. m.-8 p. m. daily 1805-M
Jackson Heights—9 a. m.-12 m. Mon., Wed., Fri. Havemeyer 9-8327
Mount Vernon—9-11 a. m. daily ex. Sat. Hillcrest 2677-J
New Rochelle—9-10:30 a. m. daily ex. Sat. 3655
*New York—9 a. m.-4:30 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Lackawanna 4-5600
Richmond Hill—9:30 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. Vir. 7-5153
Rochester—12 m.-5 p. m., 7-9 p. m. daily ex. Sun. Main 2659
Rockville Center— 8 a. m.-1 p. m. daily 3762
Syracuse—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 4-5475
White Plains—9-11 a. m. daily ex. Sat. 2587

OHIO

Cincinnati—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily University 1669
Cleveland—8:45 a. m.-4:45 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Cherry 7699
Columbus—11 a. m.-3 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Adams 8434
Dayton—9 a. m.-1 p. m. daily 1:30-4 p. m. daily ex. Sun. Kenmore 6478 Walnut 3641
Toledo—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Main 4435
Youngstown—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sun. 2-9367

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City—1-4 p. m. daily 7-2759
Tulsa—9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. daily ex. Sun. 4-8557

OREGON

Astoria—10 a. m.-1 p. m. daily ex. Sun. 324-R
Portland—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat.; Sat. 9 a. m.-12 m. Beacon 0398

PENNSYLVANIA

Erie—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sun. W. 92-387
Philadelphia—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sun. Pennypacker 9198
Pittsburgh—10 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. Mayflower 5339

TENNESSEE

Knoxville—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 3-9787
Memphis—8 a. m.-6 p. m. daily 3-1515

TEXAS

Amarillo— 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 7407
Austin—10-12 m. daily ex. Tues. and Sun. 8-4505
Dallas—8 a. m.-12 m. daily 5-1674
Fort Worth—9 a. m.-12 m. daily 4-6443
Houston—10 a. m.-5 p. m. Mon., Tues. and Thurs. Fairfax 3023
San Antonio—8:30 a. m.-3:30 p. m. Mon., Wed., Fri. Pershing 4775

VIRGINIA

Norfolk—8-11 a. m. daily ex. Sat and Sun. 41212
Richmond 9-11 a. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 4-3776

WASHINGTON

Bellingham—9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily 4585
Bremerton—9 a. m.-8 p. m. daily 1659-W
Seattle—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 9 a. m.-12 m. Sat. Main 3904
Spokane—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sundays Broadway 1658

WISCONSIN

Madison—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sun. Badger 4252
Milwaukee—9 a.m.-12 m., 2-4 p. m. daily Marquette 4416

HAWAII

Honolulu—10 a. m.-1 p. m. daily, ex. Sun. 91199

CANADA

ALBERTA

Calgary—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily M. 2868
Edmonton—9 a. m.-12 m. daily 33356

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver—10 a. m.-12 m., 2-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Trinity 2745
Victoria—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun., 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Sat. E 9812

MANITOBA

Winnipeg—10 a. m.-12 m. daily 92-912

ONTARIO

Hamilton—5-7 p. m. daily 4-4290
London—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily Fairmont 218
Ottawa—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 4-0478
Toronto—9:30 a. m.-1 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Hargreave 3577

QUEBEC

Montreal—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily Elwood 1378

ENGLAND

Bradford—Daily 9844
Huddersfield—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 671
Leeds—1-2 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 62963
Liverpool—10-11 a. m. daily ex. Sun. Childwall 3508
*London—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat.; Sat. 9 a. m.-12:45 p. m. Whitehall 9691
Manchester—9 a. m.-12 m. daily. SALe 3016
Sheffield—10 a. m.-5 p. m. Mon., Wed. and Fri. 71387

AUSTRALIA

Melbourne—9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily ex. Sat., 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Sat. Windsor 6587
Sydney—10 a m.-3 p. m. daily ex. Sat. F. L. 1721

NEW ZEALAND

Auckland—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 41754
Wellington—2-4 p. m. Mon. and Thurs.; 8:30-8 p. m. Fri. 24-133

SWITZERLAND

Berne—3-6 p. m. Wed. 27.019
*Geneva—9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. daily 28-445

Corrected to Oct. 3, 1940

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

550kc-WEEI-545m	590kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 News service	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Yale-Virginia game	World Series baseball	Western Serenade
3:15 Duke-Tennessee	Duke-Tennessee football	Yale-Univ. of Virginia	World Series baseball	John Kiley, organist
3:30 Duke - Tennessee	game	football game	game	Melody Mart
3:45 football game	Duke-Tennessee football	Yale-Univ. of Virginia	World Series baseball	Melody Mart
4:00 Duke - Tennessee	game	football game	Minnesota - Nebraska	Musicale
4:15 football game	Duke-Tennessee football	Yale vs. Virginia	football game	Consolairs
4:30 Duke - Tennessee	game	Princeton - Vanderbilt	Minnesota - Nebraska	Melody Mirror
4:45 football game	Duke-Tennessee football	football game	football game	Melody Mirror
5:00 Duke - Tennessee	game	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Minnesota vs. Nebraska	Melody Mirror
5:15 football game	Duke-Tennessee football	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30 "Crackpot College"	game	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45 "Crackpot College"	Duke vs. Tennessee	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Sports	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Music; Sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Review
6:30 Republican speaker	"Renfrew of the Mounted";	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 The World Today	dramatization	Dramatic sketch	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "People's Platform";	"Friendly Neighbors"	"Grand Ole Opry"	Concert Orchestra	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 informal discussion	News of Europe	"Grand Ole Opry"	Talk, Sen. J. M. Mead	News Service
7:30 "Master Works of	"Speak Up, America"	Yvette, songs	Concert Miniatures	"Let's Dance"
7:45 Music"	Fire Prevention Week	"Confidentially Yours"	Harry James' Orchestra	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Marriage Club";	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	"Knickerbocker Playhouse"; dramatic sk.	Concert Orchestra	Variety program
8:15 quiz program	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	"Truth or Consequences";	"Stars Over Manhattan"	Variety program
8:30 Wayne King's Orchestra; War news	"The Kickoff"	quiz program	"Nobody's Children";	Sports program
8:45	Musicale		orphans' histories	"Sing Song Time"
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	"Melody in the Night";	National Barn Dance;	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Paul Laval's Orchestra	Henry Burr; Hoosier	News Service	
9:30 Orchestra; soloists;	News; Radio Guild	Hot Shots; Glen Welty's Orchestra	"Contact"; Dave Elman;	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 "Saturday Night	Drama		Bob Stanley's Orch.	
10:00 Serenade"	NBC Symphony Orch.	"Station Z-Z-R-A";	Chicago Theater of the	News Service
10:15 Public Affairs	NBC Symphony Orch.	comedy sketch	Air; Marion Claire,	Julie Wintz's Orchestra
10:30 Jack Leonard, songs	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Conrad Thibault in	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
10:45 News of the War	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	"The Vagabond King"	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
11:00 Weather; News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Sports program
11:15 E. Hoagland's Or.	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	Local news; weather	Joe Reichman's Orch.	The Islanders
11:30 "Swing Club"	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Jimmy Lunceford's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 "Swing Club"	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Jimmy Lunceford's Orch.	News Service

Sunday's Programs

550kc-WEEI-545m	590kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 Press News; "Ma-	War news; Music	War news; Organ and	Radio Carollers	
8:15 linaire"	Instrumental trio	Xylophone Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:30 "Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45 Circle"	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00 News of Europe	News roundup	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recording	"Your Morning Pick-Up"
9:15 Clyde Barrie, songs	"Coast to Coast on a Bus"; children's program	Four Showmen; Quartet		"Your Morning Pick-Up"
9:30 Wings Over Jordan		"Sunday Drivers"; soloists; orchestra		"Hit Parade of Tomorrow"
9:45 Wings Over Jordan				
10:00 Church of the Air	"Melodic Moods"; salon	Uncle Bob"; children's	"Melody Market"	"Opera Gems"
10:15 Church of the Air	orchestra	program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30 Trinity Church; Dr.	"Southernaires"; Negro	"Stories of Romance"	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
10:45 Oliver J. Hart	male quartet	The Ross Sisters	Church Service	Religious Service
11:00 Trinity Church; Dr.	News; Musicale	Musical Interlude	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:15 Oliver J. Hart	Luther-Layman Singers	Local Program	Church Service	"Music in the Modern Manner"
11:30 Trinity Church; Dr.	Sidney Walton's Music	"Words and Music"	Tremont Temple Baptist	
11:45 Oliver J. Hart	Weather; Musicale	"Words and Music"	Church Service	Radio Review
12:00 News; weather	Music Hall; Symphony	News Service	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:15 Piano soloist	Orchestra; Jan Peerce,	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:30 "Star Quest"	tenor; Ernc Rapee, con-	"Wings Over America";	Italian string music	Radio Review
12:45 "Star Quest"	ductor	talk; drama	Italian string music	Radio Review
1:00 "Star Quest"	News Service	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:15 Carl Hein Kopf	Ahead of the Headlines	Religious program	World Series baseball	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:30 "March of Games"	Political Speaker	On Your Job for Defense"; dramatization	game	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45 "March of Games"	Political Speaker		World Series baseball	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00 Political program	"Treasure Trails of	Drama and music	game	"Around the Town"
2:15 "Singing Strings"	Song"; soloists	Drama and music	World Series baseball	"Around the Town"
2:30 Religious program	"Tapestry Musicale"; H.	University of Chicago	game	"Around the Town"
2:45 Religious program	L. Spitalny, conductor	Round Table	World Series baseball	Murray Twins
3:00 Columbia Symphony	Tana, contralto	NBC String Symphony	game	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15 Orchestra; Howard	Foreign Policy Assn.	NBC String Symphony	World Series baseball	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30 Barlow, conductor	Paul Laval's Orchestra	H. V. Kaltenborn	game	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45 Columbia Symphony	Paul Laval's Orchestra	"Chats About Dogs"	World Series baseball	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00 Orchestra; Howard	Sunday Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"		"Strings and Things";
4:15 Barlow, conductor	Sunday Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	"20th Century Serenade"	orchestra
4:30 "Invitation to	News; "Fun With the	"The Shadow"; drama	"20th Century Serenade"	"Swing It"
4:45 Learning"	Revuers"; variety	"The Shadow"; drama	"Concert Album"	"Swing It"
5:00 "Design for Happiness"; orchestra	Moylan Sisters, songs	Yvette, songs	"Concert Album"	
5:15 Col. Stoopnagle's	Ollvie Santora, yodeler	Three Cheers; vocal	The Musical Steelmakers"; variety; orchestra	"Mother's Musical Album"
5:30 Quixie Doodle"	Joseph B. Ely	"Sunday Down South";	Symphonic Hour	"Mother's Musical Album"
5:45	"On With the Dance	vocalists; orchestra	Symphonic Hour	Irish Minstrels
6:00 Silver Theater;	Religious Program	"Spreading New England's Fame"		"Down Memory Lane"
6:15 Florence Foster	Religious Program	News Service	"Double or Nothing";	News; Baseball Scores
6:30 "Melody Ranch"	"Beat the Band"; quiz	"Fluffcrettes"	quiz program	The Philharmonic Orch.
6:45 with Gene Autry	program; orchestra		"Show of the Week";	Music and Drama
7:00 News of the World	The Friendly Neighbors	Jack Benny's Program;	Vincent Lopez Orch.	
7:15 News of the World	News from Europe	variety; orchestra	"Rendezvous"; Ramona;	"Friendly Singer"
7:30 Screen Guild Theater; drama	"Speak Up, America";	Bandwagon; Artie Shaw's	soloists; orchestra	"Sweet Music"
7:45	quiz program	Orchestra	News Service	Network Speaker
8:00 Helen Hayes Theater; drama	"Parade of the Years";	Edgar Bergen; Donald	Wythe Williams, news	Network Speaker
8:15 "Dr. Doctor"	Charles Dant's Orch.	Dickson; orchestra	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
8:30 drama; News	"Sherlock Holmes"; dramatic sketch	"One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
8:45			News Service	"Swing It"
9:00 "Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
9:15 Hour"; Symphony	"The Parker Family";	"Show Boat"; vocalists;	Radio Review	Music and Drama
9:30 Orchestra; Richard	Irene Rich, sketch	American Album of Familiar Music	News Service	
9:45 Crooks; chorus	"Sports Newsreel"		Voters' Committee	"Friendly Singer"
10:00 "Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	"Rendezvous"; Ramona;	Sweet Music
10:15 It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; guest	soloists; orchestra	Network Speaker
10:30 News; Weather	"Good Will Hour"; John	Network program	News Service	Network Speaker
10:45 "Master Works of	J. Anthony, director	"Voice Beside You"	Wythe Williams, news	"Pages From the Classical Album"
11:00 Music"	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Eddie Oliver's Orchestra	"Let's Dance"
11:15 Bobby Day's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Joe Reichman's Orch.	"Let's Dance"
11:30 Teddy Powell's Or.	"Music You Want"	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	Joe Reichman's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Teddy Powell's Or.

More Work Motto Urged For the GOP

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 5 (AP) —Oren Root, Jr., the young New York lawyer who was one of the first to advocate the candidacy of Wendell L. Willkie for the Presidency, said last night that the Republicans' campaign motto should be "work and more work" in order to counteract "the most powerful and cynical party machine in the history of the country."

Speaking to more than 400 party members at Connecticut's first statewide Willkie rally here, Mr. Root counseled his listeners not to underestimate the strength of the Democratic Party, and added:

"We must match it with something else, something else that money cannot buy. That is real work for real people who profoundly believe in the principles of democracy and are willing to fight for the democratic way of life."

Sh-Sh-Sh-Sh! Whispering Alarm For Hub Firemen

A new era for firemen, bringing them new luxuries of civilization —such as night alarms which first whisper gently and ring stridently only when necessary—appears in prospect for Boston, with new innovations being adopted by Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly.

The new Station 3 being erected at Wareham Street and Harrison Avenue, South End, will have the unique alarm system. Instead of the piercing bell to break the nocturnal stillness, the alarm will simply consist of flashing the lights on and off a couple of times, then leaving them on, to the accompaniment of a buzzer.

"Most of the men say flooding the room with light awakens them," Commissioner Reilly explained. "If this experiment works, it will save the men the unpleasant shock of the bell."

If successful, the plan will be adopted for other firehouses in Boston, he stated.

To make it unnecessary for firemen to demolish walls to see whether fire has crept up behind the plaster, the department has been experimenting with a heat detector which looks like an ordinary camera and tells whether there's fire in a wall. This device has been found successful, and the department will use it widely as soon as it is made commercially obtainable, Commissioner Reilly said. The model was developed at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The new Station 3, which will be finished in December, will have automatically operated doors, which will open the moment an alarm is sounded, and close after the equipment has sped away toward the fire.

Busy Days for New England Defense Producers

Wide World

Motors Hum and Chimneys Smoke

1. Rolls of uniform cloth like this are daily coming from New England looms as Quartermaster orders go to many mills.

2. Inspection of new Army machine guns in the expanded Colt's plant in Hartford, Conn.

3. Typical of the way Army, Navy and other defense orders are pouring into New England is this single sheet from the latest Government Report on Connecticut.

4. East Hartford, Conn., is under pressure for more and more deliveries of these Pratt & Whitney aircraft motors.

5. In the Springfield Armory an inspector checks a barrel on one of the Garand rifles.

N. E. Defense Orders Gain But Jobs Lag

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With defense orders for New England now totaling more than $850,000,000, and still falling like snow over the region's industry, gains as high as 20 per cent in general business activity are now being reported. However, employment and profits are still lagging, a survey indicates. The boom is not yet in full flower.

Prof. William L. Crum, widely quoted Harvard economist, notes the boom is not developing as rapidly as expected. The Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries reports only a 2.9 per cent upturn in employment.

WPA rolls in Massachusetts, which ran 66,200 persons during the summer, have been advanced to 75,550 for October, it was learned today, an increase of 8,350. This number is only 395 workers less than for October last year, indicating defense employment has made no substantial dent in the relief load.

Not Easily Understandable

Aside from the usual lag between the time orders are received and employment begins there are few patent reasons for the present delay in employment. In plants requiring expansion of facilities or the installation of new machinery, or the preparation of plans, as in warships, this is understandable. But a glance through the list of orders received by New England firms discloses a good share going to such established and operating industries as shoes and textiles.

Yet the Department of Labor and Industries actually notes a falling off of employment in those two classifications.

It is reported that lack of skilled machinists is holding back some lines of production, yet a glance through the help-wanted columns of New England newspapers reveals few advertisements for that class of worker. Even in Hartford, a machine tool center just now, there are far more ads for salesmen and other non-defense occupations than for airplane fabricators, shell turners, and the like.

Turn Must Come Soon

Evidently, the "help-wanted" sign on the factory door is sufficient to supply the labor needs of New England industry so far. However, a glance through the latest government report hints that jobs must inevitably open up, and soon.

When a firm like Indian Motorcycle of Springfield, Mass., receives an order for 310 motorcycles, to cost $145,700, accelerated production is bound to result. The same can be said of Gilbert and Barker of the same city, a firm ordinarily turning out gasoline pumps, and its $850,000 worth of new orders for gun parts and fire control apparatus.

Likewise, when William Whitman Company of Boston undertakes to supply the Quartermaster's Corps with $3,241,718 worth of uniform cloth; when Holtzer Cabot Electric Company agrees to produce $537,750 worth of telephones; and when United Shoe Machinery departs from its usual lines to accept a $1,316,200 order for guns, somebody is surely going to have to go to work producing these items.

Question Is, When?

The question merely resolves into when.

Another factor entering this phase of timing is the likelihood that some of the first to be hired by defense industries — especially those under pressure for speed— will be drawn from the ranks of those already employed. In other words, many workers may take advantage of opportunities for advancement by changing jobs, especially if employers meet their problem in the usual way, which is by offering higher pay.

For example, a garage mechanic of some years experience might step into an aircraft mechanic's position, leaving a vacancy for a less skilled auto mechanic. There would be a turnover of two jobs and it would not be until the second job was filled that employment figures would reflect the increase.

It could be that New England is progressing through something of that sort at the moment.

Latest figures released by the Boston office of the Government Reports show Massachusetts running far ahead of the other New England States in orders received.

These orders now total $289,071,475 for Massachusetts; $71,643,490 for Connecticut; $52,946,121 for Maine; $49,701,682 for New Hampshire; $5,366,064 for Rhode Island, and $176,596 for Vermont. Total for the six states: $468,935,430.

To this must be added orders for naval vessels. Based on costs of past vessels, those now on order will run approximately $385,000,000, bringing the latest total defense orders to $857,935,430.

'Panama Hattie' Tuesday; New Abbott Play, Oct. 28

The Boston premiere of "Panama Hattie" has been postponed from Monday to Tuesday evening at the Shubert Theater. An extra matinee will be added Thursday to make up for the loss of the Monday evening performance. The delay, it is reported, comes from the time required to remove and set up two treadmills. The show is now in New Haven. It is announced here for only two weeks, but the New York Herald Tribune reports that it will remain for three. It is expected in New York the week of Oct. 28.

George Abbott announces the premiere of "The White-Haired Boy", comedy by Charles Martin and Beatrice Kaufman, at the Plymouth Theater on Monday, Oct. 28. The engagement is for one week.

Change in Management For New Hampshire Inn

Harvey D. Gibson, owner of the Eastern Slope Inn, at North Conway, N. H., announced today that he has completed negotiations to lease the inn to Lester Sprague, for 12 years the proprietor of the Buckwood Inn at Delaware Water Gap, and for many years, during the winter, the proprietor of the Pancoast Hotel in Miami, Fla. Mr. Sprague will take possession of the inn on Nov. 1.

Prospective G. O. P. Desertions Stir Saltonstall Supporters

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Re-election forces of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall are slightly worried over the possible effect upon the Chief Executive's candidacy of the reported desertion of Judge Kenneth D. Johnson, G. O. P. candidate for Lieutenant Governor two years ago, who, it is understood, is preparing to advocate the election of Paul A. Dever, the Democratic nominee for Governor.

Likewise the Saltonstall organization is apprehensive over the possibility that Malcolm E. Nichols, former G. O. P. Boston Mayor, will join the Dever forces, as have several of the former Mayor's political associates.

Back of the anticipated action of Judge Johnson and former Mayor Nichols appears to be keen personal disappointment over failure to obtain political favors from the present Governor, although the so-called "deserters," when they make the reports official, may give other reasons.

Judge Johnson's disappointments, observers contend, include the Governor's neglect to appoint him as a member of the special commission studying the possibility of extending the juvenile court system, a subject of which the Judge has been a long time student. Furthermore, it is reported the Governor refused to allow Judge Johnson to dictate an appointment in the State Division of Civil Service, among other things.

Former Mayor Nichols' reported alienated affections toward the Governor, it is understood, can be traced back to the Governor's appointment of Frederick R. Sullivan, Boston Democrat, as Sheriff of Suffolk County to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John F. Dowd under fire. Mr. Nichols wanted the position but being a Republican in a strongly Democratic city he stood no possible chance of victory at the Nov. 5 state election. Mr. Sullivan, after a "cleanup" record which has been praised by Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, is already assured of election.

It is also possible that Mr. Nichols is bidding for Democratic support for a 1941 bid for the Boston mayoralty.

How many followers the two reported "deserters" can carry with them into the Dever camp is the subject of considerable guess work. Judge Johnson two years ago polled more than 90,000 votes as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor while Mr. Nichols polled 116,000 votes as a Republican candidate for District Attorney of Suffolk County two years ago.

The election now is expected to be close, and the switch of a considerable block of votes from the G. O. P. to Democratic fold might shift the election result.

To counteract the potential effect, the Saltonstall and G. O. P. forces in general must speed up the present campaign and attract a greater portion of the independent voters into the G. O. P. column. The previous over-confidence of the party must be eliminated and be replaced by the type of organization work which brought about the defeat of James M. Curley two years ago.

Edgar M. Mills

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," by Clarence Day. Featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Copley—
"Boyd's Shop," comedy by St. John Ervine. Featuring Whitford Kane. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"George Washington Slept Here," new comedy by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart. Featuring Ernest Truex, Jean Dixon and Berton Churchill. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30. Last day.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Private Affairs," with Nancy Kelly and Roland Young. 2, 5, 8:05. "New Moon," starring Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 3:10, 6:15, 8:20.

Fenway—
"Brigham Young—Frontiersman," featuring Tyrone Power. 2:30, 6:05, 9:35. "One Crowded Night," with Billie Seward and William Naade. 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Fine Arts—
Raimu in "The Baker's Wife." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—
"Spring Parade," starring Deanna Durbin. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:10, 10. "Yesterday's Heroes," with Jean Rogers, Robert Sterling and Russell Gleason. 9:25 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Kenmore—
"Queen of Destiny," with Anna Neagle and Anton Walbrook. 3, 6:25, 9:45. "Twenty-Mule Team," with Wallace Beery. 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"Wyoming," starring Wallace Beery. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:45. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Modern—
"I Want a Divorce," with Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 11:30 a. m., 1:25, 6:20, 9:50. "Captain Caution," with Victor Mature and Louise Platt. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Strike Up the Band," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 10. "The Secret Seven," with Florence Rice. 11:05 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Brigham Young—Frontiersman," featuring Tyrone Power. 10:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:55, 9:20. "One Crowded Night," with Billie Seward and William Naade. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:10.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Up in the Air," with Frankie Darro. 10:45 a. m., 2:40, 6:30, 10:05. "Three Men From Texas," with William Boyd. 11:50 a. m., 6:45, 7:35. Stage Show: 1:15, 5:10, 9.

State—
"Strike Up the Band," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 10:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:50. "The Secret Seven," with Florence Rice. 2, 5:25, 8:45.

South Station Theater—
"Eskimo Trails," picture made by the Rev. Bernard R. Hubbard, S. J.; "Exposing the Drug Racketeers," "Our National Defense," "Movie Dog Stars," "Laurel and Hardy," latest war news and other subjects.

Scollay—
"I Want a Divorce," with Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:40. "Captain Caution," with Victor Mature and Louise Platt. 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.

Telepix—
"Crime Does Not Pay." "Death Valley as Vacation Land," "Pinky Tomlin and Orchestra," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tremont—
"Secrets of an Actress," with Linda Darnell "Star Dust," with John Payne and Robert Young. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
"Before I Hang," with Boris Karloff. 9:35 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:10, 7:45, 10:15. "The Most Dangerous Game," with Joe McCrea. 10:45 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 8:50.

Uptown—
"He Stayed for Breakfast," starring Melvyn Douglas and Loretta Young. 1:25, 4:45, 8:25. "Rhythm on the River," with Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 3:05, 6:35, 10:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Four Sons," Don Ameche. "Turnabout," Adolphe Menjou. 2 and 8.
Capitol: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Money and the Woman," Jeffrey Lynn. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Maryland," Brenda Joyce. "Twenty Mule Team," Wallace Beery. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Forty Little Mothers," Eddie Cantor. "Flight Angels," Dennis Morgan and Virginia Bruce. 2 and 8.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "New Moon," Nelson Eddy and J. McDonald. "Lone Wolf Meets a Lady." 1:45 and 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Pride and Prejudice" L. Olivier and Greer Garson. "South of Pago Pago" Jon Hall and Frances Farmer. 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Young People," with Shirley Temple. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas. 3:35, 6:45, 9:55.
Brookline Village: "Susan and God," Joan Crawford and Frederic March. 2, 5:53, 9:26. "I Was an Adventuress." 3:57, 7:50.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Girl from Avenue A," Jane Withers. Continuous, 1 to 11.
Harvard: "Four Sons," Don Ameche. "Ladies Must Live," Wayne Morris. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. 2:34, 6, 9:20. "Cross County Romance," 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Young People," Shirley Temple. "Ladies Must Live," Wayne Morris. Continuous show.

DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. 3:05, 6:12, 9:14. "Comin' Round the Mountain," Bob Burns. 1:45, 4:52, 7:54.
Dorchester: "Hot Steel," Richard Arlen and A. Devine. "Grand Ole Opry." 2 and 7.
Franklin Park: "Man I Married," J. Bennett. 2:15, 6:30, 9:30. "Return of Frank James," H. Fonda. 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. 11:45 a. m., 3:08, 6:28, 9:36. "Young People," Shirley Temple. 1:24, 4:47, 8:11.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesion: "My Love Came Back," "Girl From Avenue A." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capital: "When the Daltons Rode," 2, 4:22, 7:05, 9:35. "La Conga Nights," 3:21, 5:53, 8:31.
Park: "Irene," "Phantom Raider." 1:30 and 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland. 3:12, 6:16, 9:20. "Girl From Avenue A," Jane Withers. 1:57, 5:31, 8:05.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. "South of Pago Pago," Victor McLaglen. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Boys From Syracuse," Allan Jones and Martha Raye. 2:30, 6, 9. "Four Sons," Don Ameche. 3:45, 7:15, 10:15.

MALDEN—Granada: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. 1:55, 5:15, 9:05. "Golden Fleecing," Lew Ayres. 4, 7:50.
Mystic: "Way of All Flesh," Akim Tamiroff and Gladys George. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Turnabout," Adolphe Menjou. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Maplewood: "Alias the Deacon" and "Fugitive from Justice" 1:45, 7.
Orpheum: "Untamed," Ray Milland. "Florian," Robert Young. 1:45 and 7.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Young People" Shirley Temple, J. Oakie. 1:15, 4:53, 8:04. "Rhythm on the River" B. Crosby, M. Martin. 2:47, 6:25, 9:36.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "All This and Heaven Too," Bette Davis. "Military Academy." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "When the Daltons Rode," Randolph Scott and Kay Francis. 3:44, 8:30. "Captain Is a Lady," Charles Coburn. 2:35, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. "Sailor's Lady." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Flowing Gold," John Garfield and Pat O'Brien. "Girl from Avenue A," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "They Drive by Night," George Raft. "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "South of Pago Pago." "The Man I Married," Francis Lederer and Joan Bennett. 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Comin' Round the Mountain," Bob Burns and Una Merkel. "Ramparts We Watch."

QUINCY—Quincy: "Dr. Christian Meets the Woman," Jean Hersholt. "Island of Doomed Men," Peter Lorre and Rochelle Hudson.
Strand: "The Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett and Francis Lederer.

REVERE—Boulevard: "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett and Lloyd Nolan. "Golden Fleecing," Lew Ayres. 2 and 8.
Revere: "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett and Lloyd Nolan. "Golden Fleecing," Lew Ayres. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Those Were the Days," William Holden and Bonita Granville. "The Phantom Raiders," Walter Pidgeon and Florence Rice. 2 and 7:45.
Capital and Ball Square: "My Love Came Back." "Sailor's Lady." 2 and 6:30.
Davis Square: "Flight Angels." "Young as You Feel." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Safari," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Knights of the Range," Russell Hayden. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "South of Pago Pago," Victor McLaglen and Frances Farmer. "Millionaires in Prison," Lew Tracy. 1:30, 5:30.
Broadway: "The Man Who Talked Too Much," George Brennan and Virginia Bruce. "Lucky Cisco Kid," Cesar Romero. 1:30, 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "New Moon," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Enemy Agent." 1:45 and 7.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "When the Daltons Rode," Randolph Scott and Kay Francis. 3:20, 9:05. "Opened by Mistake," Charles Ruggles. 2:09, 7:55.
Princess: "Our Town," Frank Craven and M. Scott.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Rhythm on the River," B. Crosby, Mary Martin. "Money and the Woman." Continuous 2-11.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Maryland," Fay Bainter and Brenda Joyce. "Golden Gloves." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Brother Orchid." Edward G. Robinson and Anne Sothern. "Enemy Agent," Richard Cromwell and Helen Vincent. 2 and 7:45.

WAVELEY — Strand: "They Drive by Night," George Raft and Ann Sheridan. "Pop Always Pays," Leon Errol. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: Walt Disney Festival, featuring "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." Also "Ferdinand the Bull," "The Practical Pig," "Donald's Lucky Day," and "The Ugly Duckling." 2:30 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "They Drive by Night," George Raft. "The Way of All Flesh." 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Florian," Lew Ayers and Helen Gilbert. 3:36, 8:06. "Women in War," Wendy Barrie. 2:15, 6:40, 9:48.

A New Kind of Music
YOUR OWN PIANO
with the New

HAMMOND Solovox

Play the melody with your right hand on the Solovox—as you play piano with left hand. Thus you add beautiful, sustained tones—effects of 'cello, violin, trumpet, saxophone—to your piano accompaniment! A child can do it! The Solovox is easily attached to *any* piano. Price, complete, $190. Terms.

M. STEINERT & SONS
162 Boylston Street, Boston

STARTING October 7th, we shall place on sale merchandise from our Hyannis and Nantucket Summer Shops. Included, also, are many items from our Boston store, all marked at low figures to insure quick disposal, thereby making room for new Fall merchandise now arriving.

HOWELL BROTHERS, Inc.
422 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
Telephone KENmore 1221

Sara
HAT SHOPPE
26 West St., Boston, Mass.

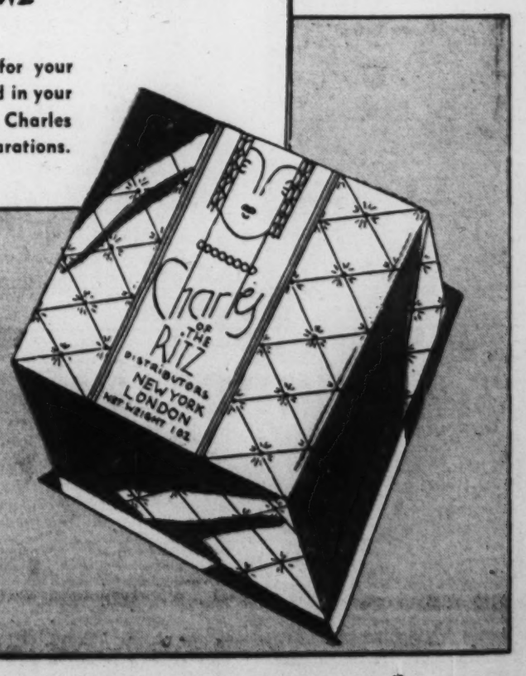
The woman who desires an individual service will appreciate the spirit of this shoppe . . . as well as the many beautiful creations we have assembled for Fall . . .
Early inspection assures satisfactory choice.

Filene's
BOSTON
Sale! THROUGH NEXT TUESDAY
Our semi-annual sale of these famous stockings! Save 20% Now!
Shepardess 88
SILK STOCKINGS 20% off
Usually 88c Save 20% 70c
Shepardess stockings are exclusive to Filene's in Boston . . . they sell day in and day out at 88c. In the new Fall colors, also gun-metal, black or white in the 7-thread style, 6, 5, and 7-thread weights are reinforced with lisle for better wear. Tell us your costume colors and let us choose for you! Filene's Shepardess Section — Stocking Shop—Street Floor.
• 288, A 2-THREAD CREPE CHIFFON
• 388, A 3-THREAD CREPE CHIFFON
• 488, A 4-THREAD CREPE CHIFFON (Also long lengths)
• 588, A 5-THREAD HEAVIER CHIFFON
• 788, A 7-THREAD MEDIUM WEIGHT (Also long lengths)
Write, or phone HUB. 4250 'til 9 P.M.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
Commission on Extension Courses
Late Afternoon, Evening and Saturday Courses Given by Instructors from Leading Colleges of Greater Boston
Tuition Fee, $2.50 or $5.00
COURSES IN
Science: Astronomy, Botany, Geography, Geology, Zoology
Modern Languages and Literatures, Fine Arts and Music
Elementary and Advanced English Composition
History, Government, and Economics
Philosophy, Psychology, and Sociology
For catalogue, including enrollment blank, write or telephone the
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION OFFICE
Wadsworth House, Cambridge, Mass.
Telephone KIRkland 7600, Line 362

NOOBAR BASHIAN
CUSTOM FURRIER
12 West St., Rm. 403 Tel. Han. 5971
BOSTON
FUR GARMENTS
On Sale and Made to Order
REPAIRING • REMODELING
Prices Reasonable Expert Workmanship
GEORGE L. CURTIS
LADIES' TAILOR
Suits — Coats — Gowns

For a Limited Time Only!
at no extra cost
a full $1.00 BOX
Charles of the Ritz FACE POWDER
blended especially for your skin, will be included in your purchase of other Charles of the Ritz preparations.



With every Mail Order filled on Charles of the Ritz Preparations, we'll include an empty Face Powder Box, to be filled at any time you're in town . . . blended to YOUR skin, at YOUR leisure!
PERFUMES — STREET FLOOR—MAIN STORE

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON
STORE HOURS NOW 9:30 to 5:30

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Worcester Festival

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Worcester, Mass.

Some good comes of wars, to judge by what has happened to American music since the conflict of 1914-18; and for illustration here stands the Worcester Music Festival, which opened its eighty-first Festival at the Municipal Auditorium with a presentation of Gluck's "Orpheus," Albert Stoessel conducting and Alfredo Valenti directing the stage, on the evening of Sept. 30.

To compare a Worcester festival of 25 years ago with one of the present time is to be aware of a striking advance—the difference between a provincial and a big-town performance. Nor can it be disputed that the World War helped to bring the result about. For the upset in Europe caused by the fighting started a flow to the United States of musicians who not only filled places falling vacant in singing or playing organizations, but also revived moribund groups; yes, and they even founded, or helped to found, outright new bodies. Better still, they took posts as teachers in conservatories, or set up schools of their own. In a true view, the men and women who so came were refugees and migrant workers of a sort.

That serves to explain, in part at least, why the Worcester County Musical Association could put on "Orpheus" in English with every part of the representation unexceptionable, and why it could call out to the great hall on the hill a brimming subscription. Speaking, too, of war, the Auditorium itself rises as a memorial to the men who made the drive in the Argonne. They battled, it now appears, for art's sake; and they may count a large gain on that score, no matter what loss they may perforce figure out in other directions.

As for "Orpheus," reasonably enough the story enshrined in Gluck's delectable music appeals to folk like those of Worcester, who by no means have lost regard for the ancient lore and learning out of which their popular education grew a couple of hundred years ago. That story, in any case, remains one of the permanencies of legend. Whether told in a dozen lines of a cyclopedia column, or in a whole evening of musical dialogue, orchestral comment, and scenic illustration, it somehow hits home. It echoes, moreover, in many a language. It rings down through time even in unromantic Anglo-Saxon.

Of all tellers of the fable, the one who achieves the most poignancy and illusion is undoubtedly the Latin poet, Virgil. Gluck, only for his librettist's eighteenth-century fondness for melodrama and tableau, might have struck top high too; the melody of the aria, "I have lost my Euridyce," is earnest enough of that. But no; the theatricalism of Spain must come in, and Orpheus, at the critical moment must draw a dagger on himself. Thereon transpires the god out of the machine; and with that, a minuet and a happy ending fall inevitably into place.

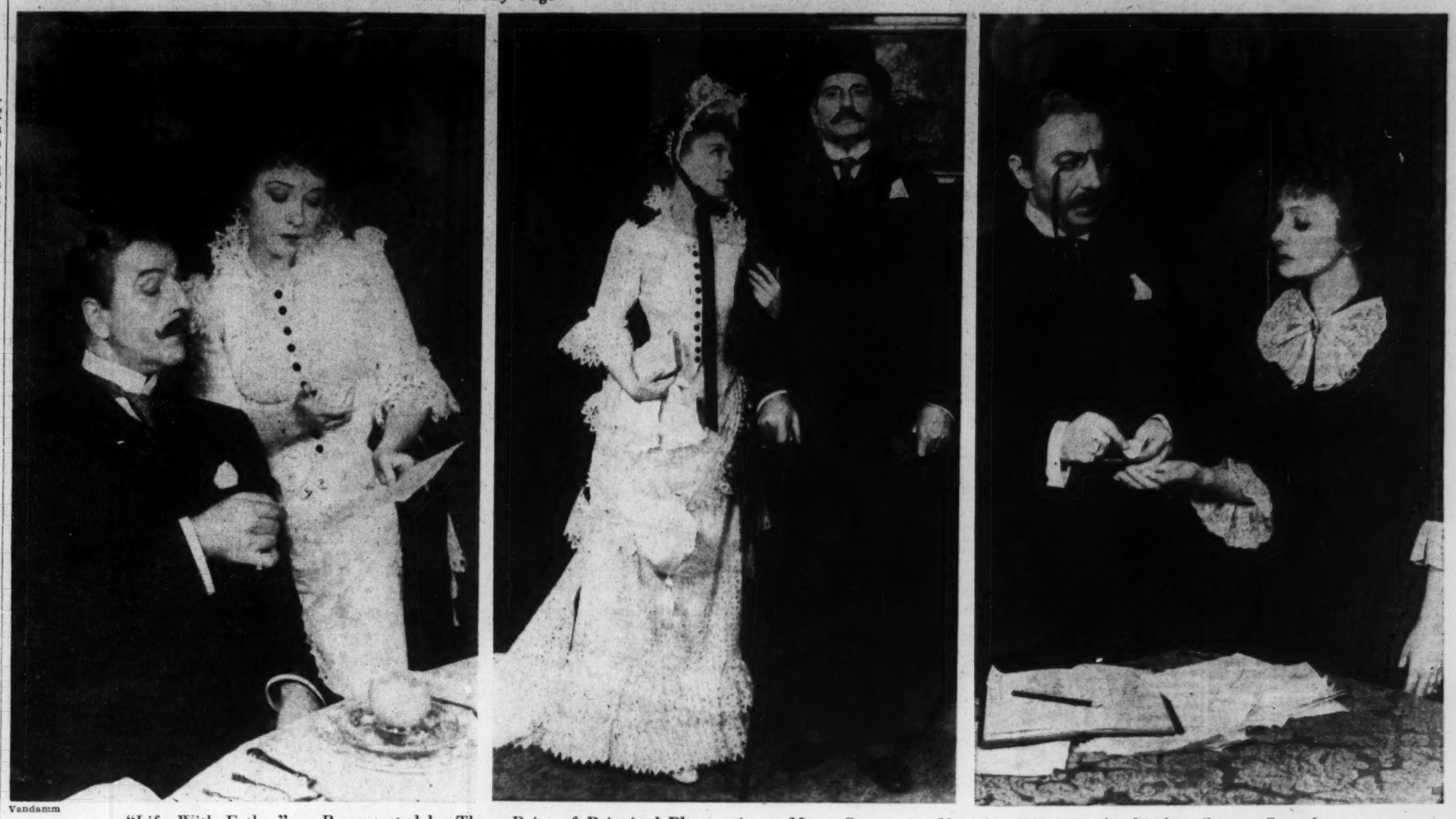
A difficulty in "Orpheus" production until lately has been to make the hero, impersonated by a contralto, seem anything but a woman masquerading in classic male attire. With the modernizing, however, of women's dress on the tennis court, this problem has ceased to exist. Miss Anna Kaskas here, dressed in tunic, cloak and sandals, embodied an athletic Orpheus to perfection.

A problem that remains for hearers to solve for themselves, since performers cannot do it alone, is to raise the opera, "Orpheus," from a piece of music designed for a small playhouse to something appropriate to an arena. The listening rather than the performing must chiefly determine the matter; vocalists should not be required to shout, nor may instrumentalists be permitted to make unusual noise. The outcome, then, is for each individual in attendance to settle. Any drawback on that side allowed for, the festival opening night went off triumphantly. An extremely small cast did the work, as if the rules of old Greek tragedy applied. Besides Miss Kaskas as protagonist, were Harriet Henders, an ethereal voice for Eurydice; Annamary Dickey, a commanding one for Amor, and Kathleen Roche, an alert one for the Blessed Spirit.

Clara Schumann's cadenzas for the Beethoven Concerto in G major were brought to notice by Katherine Bacon, pianist, at an orchestral concert, Mr. Stoessel conducting, on the night of Oct. 1. These two exploits in decoration of a musical masterpiece from the outside have suffered neglect for good enough reasons, no doubt; for soloists appearing with orchestras have their preferences with regard to cadenzas which may not be gainsaid by anybody. As for the Clara Schumann cadenzas, they could, granted, have proceeded indirectly from Robert Schumann, or their fabrication could have been influenced in some way by Johannes Brahms; yet hardly so, according to the sound of them. They go pleasingly as interpolations and episodes, but they are scarcely in the mood and style of the sparkling G major Concerto, of which Miss Bacon proved a brilliant interpreter.

Besides that, she and the ingratiating work were just what were needed by way of contrast to the massive Symphony No. 9 which Mr. Stoessel offered to his Worcester public with the assistance of the festival chorus and Harriet Enders, Margaret Harshaw, Hardesty Johnson, and George Britton as solo singers. The Choral Symphony was played and sung in a manner characteristic of Mr. Stoessel's conducting, everybody being under discipline, and everybody seeming nevertheless to make music out of his or her own will and impulse. Such a manner, no dispute, is remarkably favorable to good tone and fluent execution. For voices and instruments have a way of staying in tune; even the drummer has conscience for keeping his kettles smoothly in the harmony; and if a clarinetist wavers because of over-continuous demand of the score, he presently steadies his pitch again. To consider the playing of the adagio movement, Mr. Stoessel's strings were a quartet indeed; balanced, all four parts clearly heard, and each group as nearly as may be like a single instrument.

Lastly, the chorus, for which some of the notes run high, the very outside, indeed, for soprano voices. There should be women enough, surely, in a whole county to take care of these properly, and no screaming about it either. On this occasion it was shown that in Worcester County there are plenty for carrying the enterprise gloriously through.



Vandamm

"Life With Father" as Represented by Three Pairs of Principal Players in as Many Companies Now Appearing in the Lindsay-Crouse Comedy

Left to right, Louis Calhern and Dorothy Gish, of the Boston company; Lillian Gish and Percy Waram of the Chicago company, and Howard Lindsay and Dorothy Stickney of the original New York company, impersonating severally Mr. Day and his wife Vinnie in the play made from Clarence Day, Jr.'s books about his family.

Graphic Art in America

By Dorothy Adlow

A vast, well-hung, special exhibition is currently on view at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass. It is labeled "Three Centuries of American Prints." Scores of pictures comprise a display that transcends any departmental limits, for this material is not only representative of native handiwork and the growth of a craft; it is a running commentary on American history and folkways.

While the Print Division of the museum is conducted to conform to the highest standards of the art, it is happily free of pedantry. Graphic art is presented not alone in its superlative manifestations, it is also recognized as an expression of the inclinations, the aspirations, the wit, the frailties and limitations of humanity. The present display is most interesting in manifold ways, relating as it does to personalities, wars waged by our forbears, the growth of cities, shipping and industry, the beauty of the landscape and seacoast, and native forms of amusement.

The American forefathers are seen through the eyes of the best and most ardent portraitists. Engagements in battle are depicted by contemporaries. Panoramic views show the charms of our cities in an earlier and less complex era. Sentimental illustrations hark back to the days of the Romantic Revolt.

* * *

Graphic art is responsive, quick to catch qualities of change which differentiate one epoch from another. The print is small; it can be factual and intimate. Free of the formality imposed by the large size of easel pictures, it can acquire a more personal or more eccentric character. Americans brought ideas with them from England, and later imported fashions from their British forbears. Like the British they show the capacity to observe and record, the ability to satirize and preach in terms of black-and-white. It is no hidden truth that print making today is artistically on a higher plane in America than painting.

The earliest print is a woodcut executed by John Foster in 1670. It is a portrait of the Rev. Richard Mather. It appears rather provincial alongside the neighboring mezzotints of pre-Revolutionary days. In exquisite velvety tones, portraits of venerable elders made by Peter Pelham are shown; of special interest three impressions of the mezzo-tint he made of Cotton Mather. One of the rarest exhibits is a mezzo-tint, "Nanny," by John Greenwood, a most amiable portrayal.

Another gallery shows the next period in American history. Here are to be seen portraits of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, which are of great historical importance. Small additional items such as maps, trade cards, naval prints throw light on the era.

In the next period lithography had come into common usage and we are familiar with the great industry of prints which popularized pictures and distributed them widely. It is the time of Pendleton, Endicott, Bufford, and Currier & Ives. Of the Civil War period there are the Winslow Homer drawings.

* * *

After the Civil War graphic art ramifies. There are many types and styles. There are the chromolithographs, the etchings, the shaded woodcuts. There are the departures which came with increased travel to the Continent, the imitation of European styles. The American print-maker portrays Venetian scenes, the façades of the great cathedrals, the Thames River. It is the epoch of Pennell, Moran, Thomas Nast, and J. A. M. Whistler. The American countryside is portrayed, as are city scenes. Politicians are criticized scathingly, native poets are lovingly depicted. Panoramic, diverse and fascinating becomes the American print, which though slow in gaining momentum has now become a very popular medium.

The most recent phase represents living history. Most of the print makers are living among us; we watch their progress, purchase their pictures, bestow honors upon them. Amazing has been the spread and change in graphic art, as it has been inspired by the departures in French pictorial art. The daring of modern realism, the frankness of modern expression, the freedom of modern experiment have influenced the medium. Kaleidoscopic is the subject matter, diversified the styles; from the tortuous to the sleek, from the rugged to the rarified. The print has on the one hand become more democratic, more intimate and accessible; on the other, it has lent itself to esoteric orientations of thought.

Henry P. Rossiter, curator of prints, who has arranged this exhibition with painstaking care, has given us the broadest possible outlook upon American print making. He has recognized the rarities and given them due regard, but he is no less cognizant of the "human interest" in, say, a fascinating representation in color of a "Fireman's Muster." He is not stirred by popular names or prize-winning reputations. The modern prints show how catholic and yet how critical is his taste. He has ferreted out unheralded graphic artists and given them prominence, and he has given qualified recognition to mediocre popular favorites. He has balanced his material so that it provides an encyclopedic view of American print making.

Art in San Francisco

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

For the sixtieth year, the San Francisco Art Association—at the San Francisco Museum of Art—is holding an annual exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Artists mostly from California, but also from other states, are taking part. Unfortunately the jury admitted score of works that fall far short of proficiency or of important expression.

As has become usual, the Annual is in large part a citadel of expressionism. But there is a confusion of standards. Expressionism has had its masters, but by its fetish of intensely personalized vision, it has opened the gates of art to countless undisciplined workers.

The prize jury, in the opinion of this writer, missed its mark of merit no less widely than the acceptance jury. Several of its principal choices are mediocre, others are fair to good, but hardly prize material. One truly distinctive choice is a flower study by Copeland Burg of Chicago.

Perhaps the most eloquent piece in the exhibition is Anita Weschler's rhythmic stone group, "Martial Music, No. 5." It received no award at all. Likewise no prize was conferred upon L. E. Gibney's dramatic portrait in oils, "The Rebel."

Attention is merited also by portrait canvases of Harold Rabinovitz, Emil Kosa, Jr., and (in one of her two works) Allela Cornell; figure groups by Lew Davis and Mine O'Kubo (the latter a prize winner); interiors by Hilaire Hiler and Ruth Armer, and landscapes by Charles Surendorf, Louis Siegriest, Tom Craig, Margaret Tomkins, Jane Berlandina, and Tom Lewis.

* * *

The sculptures are usually examples either of refined abstractionist simplification or of various primitive simplification. Realism is much in the minority. Excellent pieces are by Adaline Kent, Mary Erckenbrack, Betty Ford, Po Little, Kisa Beeck, and the prize-winners Richard O'Hanlon and Mary Byrd.

Lyonel Feininger, famous German-American, again (San Francisco Museum) charmed the eye and sharply, poetically moved the heart by his delicately fantastic water color impressions of boats, the sea, skies and moody houses.

Sensibility and a rapid virtuosity are blended, often to strongly personal effect, in the oil portraits, dramatically imaginative landscapes, and rich-hued still-life that Frederick Taubes exhibited at the Courvoisier Gallery.

Superb in their conservative finesse and vitality were drawings by England's distinguished Augustus John, at the De Young Museum.

* * *

Ceramics by the Europeans, Franz and Marguerite Wildenhain, at the San Francisco Museum, were remarkably beautiful in their earthy but refined forms and textures.

Water color exhibits of exceptional merit, all at the Gump Gallery, have included the gracious and poised realistic washes of W. R. Cameron, the pictorially attractive and expressive scenes by Nat Levy, and the broad lively San Francisco views and other landscapes of Dong Kingman.

Contemporary Balinese wood carvings, water colors and textiles (San Francisco Museum) showed that sensitive traditions of decoration and workmanship of the Far East have by no means died out.

Prints by the San Francisco Chinese artist, David Chun, at the De Young Museum, had at their best a literal quality that gave their realistic outlook a noteworthy naïve charm. Mr. Chun has lately had lithographs at the Albatross Gallery, and the same gallery has had in its schedule drawings and water colors by Otis Oldfield.

The Abbey's New Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

The Abbey Theater is feeling the draught of the war, but in a beneficial way. It is being discovered by a new audience. Since it reopened early in July for the 1940-1941 season, it has been filled at every performance. The audiences are obviously composed, for the most part, of people who are paying their first visit to this theater.

The immediate result is that the Abbey finds itself obliged to abandon the "one week only" rule and to retain productions for three or four weeks. Thus "Today and Yesterday," by W. D. Hepenstall, had to be retained for three weeks and was taken off only because its further retention would have interfered with the policy inaugurated last spring of producing one new play every four weeks. To meet the new situation, it is announced that henceforward only new plays will be staged, each production to run as long as necessary. No play more than a year old is likely to be revived for some time to come.

In line with this policy, three plays are being staged in the order named: "Peeping Tom," by Frank Garney, who last December with "They Went by the Bus" revealed himself as a shrewd observer of the casual life in a small town; "Strange Guests," by Francis Stuart, the novelist, and "Trial at Green Street," by Roger McHugh, a lecturer in English literature at University College, Dublin.

The announcement of the new policy has inevitably led to speculation whether there will be a sufficiency of plays to warrant it, whether there is sufficient inspiration for dramatists in present-day Irish life, and above all, whether the present generation of dramatists will follow the beaten track of their predecessors or develop their own methods of treatment.

The most important of these is the last. The average young author, who looks to the Abbey to stage his play, tends to write with one eye on the Abbey Players and the other on past successes by Irish dramatists. Many a budding playwright, possessed of a fine and even original idea, has spoiled his work and his chances by turning out a play too vividly reminiscent.

Referring to this "literary inbreeding," Fred R. Higgins, managing director of the Abbey, believes that the great changes in social and political life in Ireland should produce such an impact on the minds of the people that there would undoubtedly be available material of fine dramatic possibility. He is of opinion that there should be plenty more offerings of a standard equal to the works of Paul Vincent Carroll, Teresa Deevy, Denis Johnston, and Frank O'Connor, who invariably showed in their work the influence of that new impact. He is satisfied that there will always be on hand a sufficient number of plays of Abbey "standard," as some 200 scripts are read each year.

Stars and a Manager

Seeing Stars, by Charles L. Wagner. New York: Putnam. $3

P. T. Barnum's "Struggles and Triumphs" will come back to the recollection of many who pick up the honest book that "Charley" Wagner (pronounced American way) has written on the business of concert management. The work should be a valuable guide for a young person entering show business in any form. It can hardly fail to receive the commendation of men and women who are themselves managers or assistants to managers; and it must prove good reading for anyone interested closely or remotely in the platform and the stage. Some remarkably frank comment is made on certain artists and performers, and no doubt it is all verifiable enough in the experience of people generally who know the individuals under mention. But Mr. Wagner is as warm in commending those who have shown agreeable traits as he is plain spoken when disapproving those displaying characteristics of a contrary sort.

It is remarkable that he has been able to keep up with the social changes that have come over America in the years of his career and adapt himself to every new condition. From the Chautauqua $50 lecture to the Irish-tenor $5,000 recital, he has kept his policies in constant shift and growth. A few years ago, when the concert business sagged, he had the courage to set music aside for a period and experiment with the theater. Now in the concert line again, he pauses to write his book and give us backscene sketches of famous figures that he has promoted and that have promoted him.

Mr. Wagner's conclusion of the whole matter is that only talent of a high order succeeds with the paying public; and that, only when well managed and professionally directed.

W. P. T.

Sheridan of Drury Lane

Sheridan of Drury Lane, by Alice Glasgow. New York: Stokes. $3

Biography of the plain, historical sort and biography of the dressed-up, fictional variety may seem separate and unmixable things, two altogether different dissociate literary forms; and yet they prove mutually soluble in Alice Glasgow's study of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the dramatist. Indeed, the methods blend most pleasingly—a chapter in the scholar's manner here, and some pages in the novelist's there. Under the plan, both lines of treatment benefit; for narration becomes more racy and spicy than might be the case if the book were a record of research and nothing else; while portrayal takes on greater actuality than might happen if the work were consistently and uninterruptedly one of imagination.

* * *

Possibly Mrs. Glasgow's style of treatment chances to be appropriate to Sheridan because he presents himself to biographical consideration in a double light, having been at the same time a surpassing figure in the theater and a not inconsiderable one in Parliament. An example of the same sort of person in modern times is Ignace Jan Paderewski, pianist and Prime Minister. Romance and the actualities can combine when circumstances favor. A certain library of high renown enjoys a legacy providing for purchase of books relating to politics and the fine arts. The Glasgow volume could go on its shelves and take the bookplate of that legacy with entire propriety as satisfying either requirement.

* * *

A biography of Sheridan might in fairness be expected to go into discussion of the only things the subject is by most people remembered by—the pair of plays, "The Rivals" and "The School for Scandal," but in this case the author knows better than to shake up too many kinds of writing together. Fact and fancy are enough. She keeps opinion out; at any rate, she permits it but casually to enter, and then only to serve some descriptive purpose. The chore of criticism was completed on Sheridan long ago, as far as the stage matters. His couple of surviving pieces, being classics, are not analyzed critically to any very valuable end, be the view favorable or unfavorable. Simply, they stand. Mrs. Glasgow lets her readers into the environment wherein the comedies and their imperishable characters arose—Bath, London—a system of manners of only a little earlier date than that in which the heroes and heroines of Jane Austen regulated their existence; pertaining, too, to one side of the Atlantic almost as much as to the other, being contemporary with the American Revolution.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON CONCERTS

SYMPHONY HALL — COM. 1492

Next Friday, Opens Oct. 11 at 2:30—Next Saturday, Oct. 12 at 8:15

Boston Symphony Orchestra

SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY—Conductor

Soloists and Guest Conductors include
HOROWITZ—MILSTEIN—PIATIGORSKY
HEIFETZ—DEFAUW and STRAVINSKY

Tickets on Sale at Box Office

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL — 2nd WEEK! HER GREATEST! Deanna Durbin in SPRING PARADE — ROBERT CUMMINGS · MISCHA AUER — PLUS 2nd FEATURE YESTERDAY'S HEROES — JEAN ROGERS · RUSSELL GLEASON — Walt Disney's DONALD DUCK Cartoon

NOW — PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — TYRONE POWER—DEAN JAGGER — 'Brigham Young'—Frontiersman' — also "ONE CROWDED NIGHT"

NOW! METROPOLITAN — WALLACE Beery "Wyoming" — Also "Dr. Kildare Goes Home"

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM — M-G-M presents MICKEY ROONEY ★ JUDY GARLAND — 'STRIKE UP THE BAND' — With Paul Whiteman and Orchestra — Also: "The Secret Seven"

SOUTH STATION LIB 5560 — NATIONAL DEFENSE · TRICK POOL · 2½ HR. PROGRAM — EXPOSING DRUG RACKETEERS · FATHER HUBBARD · LAUREL & HARDY

EXETER KEN 7067 — Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday — Allan Jones in "THE BOYS FROM SYRACUSE" — Lana Turner—John Shelton in "WE WHO ARE YOUNG"

BOSTON (STAGE)

CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE — EVES. 8:30 — MAT. TODAY — 264 HUNTINGTON AVE.—PHONE COM. 4420 — OSCAR SERLIN presents CLARENCE DAY'S LIFE WITH FATHER — Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY & RUSSEL CROUSE — WITH Dorothy GISH & Louis CALHERN — Tickets Also at Filene's and Jordan's — Eves. $1 to $2.50. Mat. Wed.: Sat., $1 to $2 Plus Tax.

COPLEY — NOW PLAYING—MAT. TODAY — COPLEY PRODUCTIONS PRESENT — WHITFORD KANE in ST. JOHN ERVINE'S NEW COMEDY — BOYD'S SHOP — with KIRAM SHERMAN · HELEN TRENHOLME · WILLIAM POST, JR., and Distinguished Cast — EVES.: 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50. Wed and Sat. Mats.: 50c, 75c, $1.00 plus tax.

BOSTON (LECTURES)

LOWELL INSTITUTE — Free Public Lectures

Information and announcements of Free Public Lectures, Free Evening School, for Teachers, Collegiate Courses, etc., with instructions for securing tickets, may be had by sending to the Curator, BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, Copley Square, Boston, Mass., an addressed, stamped envelope.

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, Trustee.

NEWTON, MASS.

PARAMOUNT THEATRE — NEW. NO. 4180 — BING CROSBY — RHYTHM ON THE RIVER — Ann Sothern — GOLD RUSH MAISIE

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

The IMPERIAL THEATRE — SPRING PARADE — with Deanna Durbin — Sun. thru Wed. — Oct. 6-9

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St. — DEANNA DURBIN — Spring Parade — Robert CUMMINGS · Mischa AUER — A Universal Picture — IN PERSON ON OUR STAGE — MILT HERTH & TRIO — PETER LIND HAYES — BETTY JANE SMITH — GAE FOSTER GIRLS — PAUL ASH & ROXY ORCH

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

GREER GARSON · LAURENCE OLIVIER — PRIDE and PREJUDICE — At 12:00, 2:30, 5:00, 7:30, 10:00 P.M. — MARCH of TIME · GATEWAY to PANAMA — MON. thru FRI. — PLAZA 58th St. bet. PARK & MADISON

OLD BOOKS — NEW Foreign Periodicals — Domestic — SMITH & McCANCE — 5 Ashburton Pl., Boston, Mass. — Established 1868

Weather Clears After Early-Morning Drizzle for Fourth Game of the World Series

Spectator Tells Story Of Third Game in Few Seconds

BULLETIN

DETROIT, Oct. 5 (AP)—The skies began clearing at 9 a. m., after an early morning drizzle, and Cincinnati's Reds and the Detroit Tigers seemed assured another perfect weather break when they clash today in the fourth game for the world's baseball championship.

By Ed Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 5—As an unidentified spectator was heard to say late yesterday afternoon while filing out of Briggs Stadium: "You can bottle up these power hitters just so long and then all at once, Bang!—They explode in your face."

If this Detroit fan had gone off in a corner with an armful of statistics and studied them for hours, he could not have come closer to hitting the well-known nail on the head. In less than five seconds he told the complete story of the third World Series game and then disappeared in the departing crowd.

Out on Limb

Cincinnati's National League Reds went into this classic with the best balanced pitching staff in the majors. It was so good that about 50 per cent of the touring scribes climbed out on a verbal limb and picked Bill McKechnie to halt the slugging Tigers.

In the first three games of this series, McKechnie's highly regarded mound group has shown flashes of its stylish form. There was the relief hurling of Whitey Moore and young Elmer Riddle in the opener, but it came too late. The Tigers had staged one of their typical American League big innings off Paul Derringer earlier. Bucky Walters evened the series with a brilliant masterpiece on Thursday at Cincinnati. Jim Turner started off yesterday in the third contest as if he were in complete control of the situation. But in quick succession the Tigers plastered four big runs on the scoreboard and the game was all over but the shouting.

Matter of Time

McKechnie must remember his experience with the Yankees last fall. Derringer held them to six scattered hits in the opener and Walters wasn't hit too harshly in the second. But in the third and fourth encounters in New York offense hit its stride. Even great pitching can choke off loaded bats just so long. It seems only a matter of time before the offense and the lively ball will catch up with top-flight hurling.

In the first three series clashes the only Tiger not hitting up to expectations was Charley Gehringer. Bruce Campbell, who a lot of people forgot was still with the Tigers had a neat .454 figure. Barney McCoskey and Mike Higgins stood at .363. Hank Greenberg and Rudy York had .333 marks.

Greenberg, York and Higgins put on a rare display yesterday. It was one of those shows that brought back memories of old Yankee teams with Ruth and Gehrig. York singled McCoskey home with the first Tiger run in the fourth inning. After Greenberg had singled to open the seventh, big Rudy blasted a Turner pitch into the lower left field stands. After Campbell had singled, Higgins hit one into the upper tier. In the eighth Greenberg's 400-foot triple started another two run rally.

Not Unhittable

In gaining yesterday's triumph, the fourth of his career in World Series competition, slender Tommy Bridges was not unhittable. The Reds reached the hero of the 1935 classic for 10 and had him in trouble several times. However, Tommy yielded three of the four Cincy runs after his mates had piled up a comfortable and neat margin. From the second inning through the fifth, he retired 12 batters in a row.

Greenberg is a tremendous threat at all times and is to the Tigers what Joe Di Maggio is to the Yankees; what Ruth once was to the old Yanks, and what Jimmy Foxx is to the Red Sox. Unless McKechnie's pitchers can find some way to silence Hank's loud bat, this will be another sad October for the National League.

Composite Box Score

DETROIT, Oct. 5 (AP)—Following is the composite box score of the first three games of the 1940 World Series:

CINCINNATI	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BB	SO	PC	PO	A	E	PC
Werber 3b	3	11	2	5	3	0	0	2	2	0	.455	5	9	1	.933
M. McC'k cf	3	13	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	4	.231	8	0	1	.889
Goodman rf	3	12	2	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	.333	3	0	0	1.000
F. McC'k 1b	3	11	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	.091	24	2	0	1.000
Ripple lf	3	12	2	3	0	0	0	1	3	0	.250	7	0	0	1.000
Wilson c	2	6	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	.333	13	1	0	1.000
aRiggs	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	0	0	.000
Baker c	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.500	5	0	1	.833
Lombardi c	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	.333	4	0	0	1.000
Joost 2b	3	12	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	1	.333	6	5	0	1.000
Myers ss	3	11	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	.182	3	7	1	.909
Derringer p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Moore p	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	1	0	1.000
bCraft	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Riddle p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Walters p	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.333	0	2	0	1.000
Turner p	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Beggs p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
dFrey	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Totals	3	104	11	27	7	0	1	11	3	11	.260	78	29	4	.964

aBatted for Wilson 7th inning 1st game; for Moore 8th inning 3d game. bBatted for Moore 8th inning, 1st game. dBatted for Beggs 9th inning, 3d game.

DETROIT	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BB	SO	PC	PO	A	E	PC
Bartell ss	3	11	1	3	0	0	0	2	2	2	.273	9	5	1	.933
McCosky cf	3	11	2	4	1	0	0	1	2	0	.364	10	0	0	1.000
Gehringer 2b	3	12	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	.167	5	10	0	1.000
Greenberg lf	3	12	3	4	1	1	0	1	1	3	.333	6	0	0	1.000
York 1b	3	12	3	4	0	1	1	2	1	6	.333	25	1	0	1.000
Campbell rf	3	11	3	5	1	0	1	3	1	1	.455	10	0	0	1.000
Higgins 3b	3	11	2	4	2	0	1	5	0	2	.364	1	12	1	.929
Sullivan c	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	.000	4	2	0	1.000
Tebbetts c	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	7	1	1	.889
Newsom p	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	1	0	0	1.000
Rowe p	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	0	0	.000
Gorsica p	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Bridges p	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Totals	3	100	17	26	5	2	3	15	9	19	.260	78	33	3	.974

Pitching Records

CINCINNATI Pitcher	G	CG	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO	WP	HB	W	L	PC	ERA
Walters	1	1	9	3	3	3	4	4	0	0	1	0	1.000	3.00
Derringer	1	0	1⅓	5	5	5	1	1	0	0	0	1	.000	33.75
Turner	1	0	6	8	5	5	0	4	0	0	0	1	.000	7.50
Moore	2	0	7⅔	7	2	2	4	7	0	0	0	0	.000	2.35
Riddle	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	.000	0.00
Beggs	1	0	1	3	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	.000	18.00

DETROIT Pitcher	G	CG	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO	WP	HB	W	L	PC	ERA
Newsom	1	1	9	8	2	2	1	4	0	0	1	0	1.000	2.00
Bridges	1	1	9	10	4	3	1	5	0	0	1	0	1.000	3.00
Rowe	1	0	3⅓	8	5	5	1	1	0	0	0	1	.000	13.50
Gorsica	1	0	4⅔	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	.000	0.00

Composite score by innings:

Cincinnati (NL) .... 1 2 2 2 0 0 0 2 2—11
Detroit (AL) .... 2 5 0 1 2 1 4 2 0—17

Earned runs—Cincinnati (NL) 10, Detroit (AL) 17. Stolen bases, none. Sacrifice—Campbell (Detroit). Double plays—Cincinnati 4 (Wilson and Joost, Werber, Joost and F. McCormick 2, Myers, F. McCormick and Baker); Detroit 1 (Higgins, Gehringer and York). Left on bases—Cincinnati (NL) 18, Detroit (AL) 15. Umpires—Klem and Ballanfant (NL), Ormsby and Basil (AL). Times of games—first, 2:09; second 1:54; third, 2:08. Attendance by games—first, 31,793 (at Cincinnati); second, 30,640 (at Cincinnati); third, 52,877 (at Detroit).

World Series .300 Batters

(Players in Two or More Series)

Six Series

Ruth, G. H., N. Y., A. L. 1921 .300, 1923 .368, 1926 .300, 1927 .400, 1928 .625, 1932 .333

Four Series

Frisch, F. F., N. Y., N. L. 1921 .300, 1922 .471, 1923 .400, 1924 .333
Gehrig, H. L., N. Y., A. L. 1926 .348, 1927 .308, 1928 .545, 1932 .529

Three Series

Baker, J. F., Phila., A. L.	1910 .409	1911 .375	1913 .450
Collins, E. T., Phila., A. L.	1910 .429	1913 .421	1917 .409
Combs, E. B., N. Y., A. L.	1926 .357	1927 .312	1932 .375
Evers, J. J., Chi. and Bos., N. L.	1907 .350	1908 .350	1914 .438
Foxx, J. E., Phil., A. L.	1929 .350	1930 .333	1931 .348
Schang, W. H., Phila., Bos., N. Y., A. L.	1913 .357	1918 .444	1923 .318
Simmons, A. H., Phila., A. L.	1929 .300	1930 .364	1931 .333

Two Series

Barry, J. J., Phila., A. L.		1911 .368	1913 .300
Chance, F. L., Chi., N. L.	1903 .421	1910 .353	
Di Maggio, J. P., N. Y., A. L.	1936 .346	1939 .313	
Gehringer, C. L., Det., A. L.	1934 .379	1935 .375	
Goslin, L. A., Wash., A. L.	1924 .344	1925 .308	
Grimes, B. A., Bklyn-St. L., N. L.	1920 .333	1930 .400	
Grimm, C. J., Chi., N. L.	1929 .389	1932 .333	
Hofman, A. F., Chi., N. L.	1906 .304	1908 .316	
Hooper, H. B., Bos., A. L.	1915 .350	1916 .333	
Jackson, Joe, Chi., A. L.	1917 .304	1919 .375	
Lewis, G. E., Bos., A. L.	1915 .444	1916 .353	
Maranville, W. J., Bos., St. L., N. L.	1914 .307	1928 .308	
Martin, J. L., St. L., N. L.	1931 .500	1934 .355	
Meyers, J. T., N. Y., N. L.	1911 .300	1912 .357	
Moore, J. W., Phila., A. L.	1930 .333	1931 .333	
Murphy, D. F., Phila., A. L.	1910 .350	1911 .364	
Ott, M. T., N. Y., N. L.	1933 .389	1936 .304	
Rolfe, R. A., N. Y., A. L.	1936 .400	1937 .300	
Schulte, Frank, Chi., N. L.	1908 .389	1910 .353	
Snyder, Frank, N. Y., N. L.	1921 .364	1922 .333	
Speaker, T. E., Bos., Cleve., A. L.	1912 .300	1920 .320	
Stengel, C. D., Bklyn., N. Y., N. L.	1916 .364	1923 .417	
Stephenson, J. R., Chi., N. L.	1929 .316	1932 .444	
Weaver, G. D., Chi., A. L.	1917 .333	1919 .324	
Youngs, Ross, N. Y., N. L.	1922 .378	1923 .348	

Mighty Mountaineers —By Pap'

All Rights Reserved by The AP Feature Service

World Series Facts

By the Associated Press

The standings:

	Won	Lost
Detroit (A. L.)	2	1
Cincinnati (N. L.)	1	2

First Game (at Cincinnati)

	R	H	E
Detroit (A. L.)	7	10	1
Cincinnati (N. L.)	2	8	3

Batteries: Newsom and Sullivan; Derringer, Moore, Riddle and Wilson, Baker. Attendance—31,793.

Second Game (at Cincinnati)

	R	H	E
Detroit (A. L.)	3	3	1
Cincinnati (N. L.)	5	9	0

Batteries: Rowe, Grosica and Tebbetts; Walters and Wilson. Attendance—30,640.

Third Game (At Detroit)

	R	H	E
Cincinnati (N. L.)	4	10	1
Detroit (A. L.)	7	13	1

Batteries: Turner, Moore, Beggs and Lombardi, Baker; Bridges and Tebbetts.

Fourth and fifth games at Detroit, Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 5 and 6; sixth and seventh games at Cincinnati, Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 7 and 8.

Third game attendance and financial figures: Attendance, 52,877; receipts, $219,151.60; players' pool, $111,767.01; advisory council, $32,872.65; clubs' and leagues' shares, $74,511.34.

Total attendance and financial figures, three games: Attendance, 115,310; receipts, $511,693.16; players' pool, $260,963.48; advisory council, $76,752.96; clubs' and leagues' share, $173,975.66.

Red Dutton School

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Oct. 5 (CP)—Thirty hopeful young amateur hockey players took to the ice here in the first session of Red Dutton's New York Americans 1940 training school. With the exception of Don Eaton, smart winger from Fort William, the tryouts are from west of the lakehead.

Twelve players of Americans' regular lineup were due to report for training here Monday next.

Dutton, hopeful of obtaining at least six players from his amateur school to fill places on his N. H. L. team or to be placed on other professional teams for seasoning, announced the school will hold two sessions daily. Later he will select a team to enter a round-robin exhibition series with Port Arthur Bearcats and Fort William Hurricanes, smart amateur outfits.

Pre-Season Games

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5 (C. P.)—Lester Patrick, manager of New York Rangers of the National Hockey League, announced here the Rangers would play pre-season exhibition games against New York Americans in Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon and Port Arthur later this month.

Following is the schedule for the series: Oct. 19, Winnipeg; Oct. 22, Regina; Oct. 24, Saskatoon; Oct. 26, Regina; Oct. 28, Winnipeg; Oct. 30, Port Arthur.

Patrick's hockey school for amateur players is now underway here with 23 young players from the Winipeg district taking part. The school will get into full swing next week when players from other parts of the Dominion arrive.

Rangers open the National Hockey League schedule in Toronto Nov. 2.

Brooklyn Wins, 30 to 17

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers last night found the answer to the threat of Davey O'Brien's passing, sweeping to a 30-17 victory over the Philadelphia Eagles before 24,008 at Ebbets Field. The Dodgers allowed neither O'Brien nor his teammates to handle the ball long enough for a sustained offensive drive.

Murray to Retire

GALT, Ont., Oct. 5 (AP)—Allan Murray, hard-hitting defenseman of the New York Americans, has decided to retire from professional hockey, he announced yesterday. When the Amerks begin their training at Port Arthur next week he will not be present. Instead he will continue in the business position he now holds.

Chess —By Frederick R. Chevalier

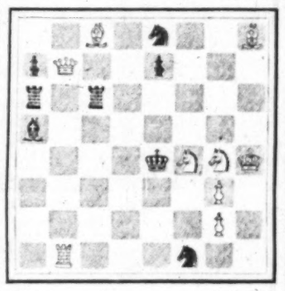
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

October 5, 1940

Problem No. 2285

By F. Gamage

Black 8 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

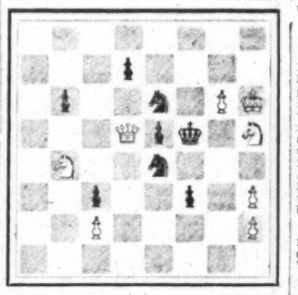
White to play and mate in two

(First Honorable Mention, Brisbane Courier Third International Tourney, 1915. Never before published in America or England. A corrected version of No. 2265, well worth solving!)

Problem No. 2286

By F. Gamage

Black 8 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(No 621, Lasker's Chess Magazine, Jan., 1908. "Starting key followed by a brilliant quiet threat with two model mates." E. W. Allen.)

Solutions to Problems

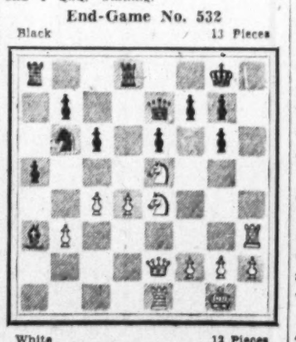
No. 2283. Self-mate
Q-Q2, threatening 2 Q-Q5ch, which forces RxQ mate!

No. 2284. 1. Q-K4 BxP
2. Kt-R5!!
1. KxP
2. Q-Kt6ch
1. K-Kt6
2. Q-Kt2ch
1. threatens
2. Q-B3

The first variation is particularly fine. End-Game No. 531. White, wins: 1 B-Q4, KxB; 2 P-Kt8(Q), P-Kt8(Q); 3 Q-Kt6ch, and 4 QxQ, winning.

End-Game No. 532

Black 13 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and win

(Yates-Reti, New York 1924. White made one move and Black resigned. Why?)

Marshall Chess Club Activities

The Marshall Chess Club, 23 West 10th Street, New York, has many claims to fame: First, among its members are some of the country's strongest experts, including Fine and Reshevsky; second, it enjoys quarters at least as spacious, comfortable, and well equipped as any in the country; third, out-of-towners are invariably welcomed by the members, and Frank Marshall, himself; fourth, there are numerous activities to appeal to the likes of all classes and types of chess players. Among these are rapid-transit tournaments, Tuesday evenings, monthly informal matches between intra-club teams, simultaneous exhibitions by Marshall, and other leading club experts, a women's championship, a club championship, preliminary championship, class B tournament, and team matches in the New York Metropolitan League, in which the club has frequently won the championship.

One of the features which visitors remember is the exhibition of chess men from the collection of G. A. Pfeiffer, Mr. Pfeiffer has one of the finest collections in the world, and from time to time this exhibit is changed.

Readers from other cities are invited to write of the doings of their club or community. Those who follow chess activities in the chess columns or magazines may draw the erroneous impression that only in the large cities, particularly New York is there much going on. This is not so, but unfortunately very little of this activity is reported.

Brazilian Championship Game

Dr. W. Cruz, at present in Rochester, N. Y., recently won the Brazilian championship by defeating O. Trompowsky 5-1 with one draw. The game below shows his enterprising and attacking style.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Trompowsky White	Cruz Black	Trompowsky White	Cruz Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	19 QxPch	B-K3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	20 Q-R5	B-Kt5
3 P-B4	P-K3	21 Q-R4	P-B5
4 Kt-B3	B-K2	22 P-R3	BxKtch
5 B-Kt5	Castles	23 KxB	PxPch
6 P-K3	QKt-Q2	24 PxP	R-B7
7 R-B	P-B3	25 P-QKt3	B-Kt5
8 Q-B2	Kt-K5	26 K-K2	QR-K8
9 P-KR4(a)	P-B3	27 Q-B4ch	K-R
10 B-B4	P-K4	28 K-Q	B-K3
11 B-R2	KtxKt	29 Q-B5	Q-Q2
12 QxKt	P-K5	30 K-Q2	B-Kt5
13 Kt-Q2	P-KB4	31 R-R2	Q-KB2
14 PxP	PxP	32 Q-B4	Q-B6
15 Q-Kt3	Kt-B3	33 R-R3	P-KR3
16 B-K5	B-Q3	34 K-Q	RxB
17 B-K2	Q-K2	Resigns	
18 BxKt	RxB		

(a) Premature. Simplifications are better. Of this variation (8 Kt-K5) Fine, in "Modern Chess Openings," writes "In general, if Black can play Kt-K5 with impunity, he has solved his opening difficulties." The text hopes for a P attack that never develops because Black is able to seize the center.

Russian Brilliancy

Chess has been a popular pastime in Russia for years, and the Soviet regime has made the game even more popular by giving official recognition to the game and its leading exponents. Many leading variations are analyzed and adopted in match play, so that many new ideas find actual use in the many tournaments and matches which are constantly taking place in Russia. The game below begins with a somewhat artificial variation of the Ruy Lopez. The resulting play is extremely critical, and may be considered brilliant.

Ruy Lopez

Bogatyrchuk White	Dzaguchuk Black	Bogatyrchuk White	Dzaguchuk Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	11 P-QB3	Kt-Kt5
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	12 KtxP	Q-R5
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	13 QxP	Kt-K7ch
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	14 K-R	QxP(a)
5 Castles	P-QKt4	15 QxB(B5)ch	Q-Q2
6 B-Kt3	P-Q3	16 P-Q4	Q-K2
7 Kt-Kt5	P-Q4	17 KtxRch	K-K
8 PxP	Kt-Q5	18 Kt-Q2	Q-R5
9 Q-K	B-QB4	19 P-KR3	Q-Kt6
10 QxPch	K-B	Resigns	

(a) Decisive since Black threatens 15 . . . Q-Kt8ch; 16 RxQ, Kt-B7 mate.

Blindfold Exhibition

George Koltanowski, well known for his ability to conduct many simultaneous games without sight of the boards, will demonstrate his skill Friday evening, Oct. 11, at the Boston City Club.

Colonels in Running

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 5 (AP)—The Little World's Series picture was changed today.

Louisville's Colonels are back in the running after pulling off one of their not uncommon ninth-inning uprisings to win last night's battle, 5-4, before more than 7,000 wild-eyed spectators.

Newark's big, bad Bears, however, lead two games to one.

The American Association and International League clubs were enroute today to Newark to resume action tomorrow. The series will be completed there.

Steve Peek and Newark had a 4-1 lead going into the last half of the ninth, then things began to happen.

The Colonels, taking advantage of an error, rapped out three successive singles, scoring two runs and sending Peek to the showers. Norman Branch was rushed in and he retired a few minutes later in favor of John Johnson. Another misplay filled the sacks and Chet Morgan, voted Louisville's most valuable player this year, cracked a single to drive in the two deciding runs without an out being registered.

The Bears hit Charley Wagner hard, smacking four of their eight blows for extra bases, including Alex Kampouris' third homer of the series. Wagner retired for a pinch-hitter and it was young Tex Hughson who was credited with the win.

By-Plays

A Strange Race

The American League once had a closer pennant race than the 1940 one was; but we do not remember a season in the 40 years that the junior major league has been operating when so many strange and interesting things took place as was the case this summer.

In the first place not one of the baseball writers who took part in the Associated Press poll last April picked the Tigers to finish first. The best that any one of the voters gave the Tigers was third. And what is still more 66 of the 77 voters picked the Yankees to finish first and the other 11 gave them second. But it remained for that veteran Connie Mack to pick them right. The collapse of the New York bubble was second only to Detroit's surprising victory.

When Judge Landis freed some 91 of the Detroit "farmers" last winter, it looked very much as if the Tigers would take a number of years to build up a team that would be a pennant factor, especially as those two important positions shortstop and second base were being filled by veterans who were slowing up. The pitching staff also did not look very impressive. But the switching of Hank Greenberg to the outfield, the placing of York on first and the comeback of Rowe as well as the ability of Bartell and Gehringer to play very acceptable ball around the keystone sack gave the Tigers one of the most unexpected pennants in years.

While no one would in the least try to detract from the credit due Detroit, it must be admitted that dissension in the Cleveland ranks, played a prominent part in deciding the pennant. That the Indians did as well as they did under the circumstances is one of the surprises of the season. With the exception of the Black Sox situation we know of nothing that has happened in the American League, or the National League for that matter, as disconcerting to the real baseball fan.

Among the interesting features which marked the past season we would mention the following as having stood out: The pitching of that 39-year old veteran of the White Sox, Ted Lyons. . . . The comeback of Schoolboy Rowe of the Tigers. . . . The transferring of Jimmy Foxx of the Red Sox from first base to catcher. . . . The playing of Boudreau and Mack for the Indians. . . . The showing of the St. Louis Browns who were generally picked for last place. . . . The 21 victories scored by Buck Newsom for the Tigers. . . . The clinching of the pennant for Detroit by Floyd Giebell, a pitcher brought up from the minors so late in the season that he was not eligible for the World Series, with Bobby Feller, leading pitcher in the league in games won and lost, as his opponent. . . . The elimination of the Yankees by the last-place Athletics with Johnny Babich, a former Yankee farmhand, doing the pitching for the A's. . . . The New York Yankees twice having eight-game winning streaks ended by this same Babich. . . . Connie Mack asking for wavers on McCoy after having paid him $45,000 for signing and giving him a two-year contract for $10,000 per annum. . . . The first time since Judge Landis ruled the World Series that five A. L. clubs were consulted about the arrangements for one of these series.

College Football

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 4

East

George Washington 21, Manhattan 18.
Moravian 15, Brooklyn 0.
New Britain (Conn.) Tea. 13, Hyannis (Mass.) Tea. 0.
Georgetown 14, Temple 0.
St. Bonaventure 10, Glenville 7.
Cornell U. V. 20, Cortland (N. Y.) Tea. 6.
Lebanon Valley 28, Monticello (Ark.) A. & M. 6.

Midwest

Detroit 13, Catholic 0.
Drake 20, Grinnell 7.
St. Thomas 19, Hamline 0.
Iowa State Tea. 15, North Dakota 0.
Muskingum 21, Mount Union 0.
Ohio Northern 7, Dennison 0.
Youngstown 14, Detroit Tech. 6.
Heidelberg 27, Ashland 12.
Albion 19, Adrian 0.
Alma 19, Hope 7.
Grand Rapids Jr. 40, Ferris 0.
Hillsdale 14, Kalamazoo 6.
Illinois Normal 0, Mich. Normal 0 (tie).
Central (Ia.) 13, Simpson 7.
St. Ambrose 18, Parsons 0.
Lacrosse (Wis.) Tea. 25, Milwaukee Tea. 0.
Eastern Illinois Tea. 19, Elmhurst 6.
Culver-Stockton 30, Tarkio 19.
Warrensburg (Mo.) Tea. 18, Central (Mo.) 0.
St. Louis 0, Missouri Mines 0 (tie).
Kirksville (Mo.) Tea. 13, Chillicothe 10.
Springfield (Mo.) Tea. 34, Pittsburgh (Kan.) Tea. 0.
Emporia (Kan.) Tea. 38, Washburn 7.
Western Reserve 6, Akron 0.
Peru (Neb.) Tchrs 14, Midland 0.
Doane 26, York 0.
St. Mary's (Minn.) 27, Concordia (Minn.) 7.
Hastings 14, Kearney (Neb.) Tchrs 7.
Wayne (Neb.) Tchrs 26, Neb. Wesleyan 0.
Concordia (Neb.) 6, Hebron 2.
Mayville (N. D.) Tch. 12, Wahpeton S. 6.
Minot (N. D.) Tchs 33, Bottineau For. 0.
Valley City (N. D.) T. 6, Dickinson T. 6 (tie).
Jamestown 7, Ellendale Normal 7 (tie).
Moorhead (Minn.) T. 13, Aberdeen Northern Normal 0.
South Dakota State 12, Omaha 7.
Wentworth Military 13, Missouri Valley 6.
Rockhurst 18, William Jewell 6.
McPherson 6, Ottawa (Kan.) 0.
Bethany 13, Baker 12.
Kemper Military 25, Graceland 5.

South

Citadel 45, Erskine 0.
Wofford 26, Oglethorpe 14.
Miami 19, Stetson 0.
Mississippi Col. 7, Chattanooga 7 (tie).
Millsaps 33, Hendrix 7.
Sam Houston T. 18, Mississippi So. 16.
Louisiana Tech 19, Texas Mines 7.
Union (Ky.) 12, Rio Grande 0.
Highpoint 33, Wm. and Mary (Norfolk) 0.
Tusculum 24, Brevard 0.
Lenoir Rhyne 19, Roanoke 13.
Tenn. Tech 16, West Tenn. Teachers 13.
Middle Tenn. Teachers 35, Austin Peay 6.
Transylvania 13, Findlay 0.
Spring Hill 20, Troy (Ala.) Teachers 0.
Livingston St. Tchrs. 20, Marion Inst. 6.
Ouachita 21, Oklahoma Baptist 0.

Southwest

New Mexico 28, New Mexico St. Tchrs. 0.
S. F. Austin 12, Henderson (Ark) Tchrs. 6
Ark. Tech 12, Central (Okla) Tchrs 6.
Okla. City 6, Ft. Hays (Kan) St. 6 (tie).
Austin College 19, Daniel Baker 6.

Rocky Mountain

Baylor 14, Denver 7.
Greeley St. 21, Idaho, Southern Branch 7.

Far West

San Jose State 21, Willamette 0.
San Diego State 20, Occidental 0.
East. Wash. 13, College of Puget Sound 0.
Pacific Lutheran 45, Linfield 6.
Santa Clara 9, U. C. L. A. 6.
Whittier 19, California Tech 6.

Sport Siftings

This year's Nashville team which won the Southern League pennant is regarded as one of the greatest teams that circuit has ever had. It had a team batting average of .311 and won by 9½ games . . . Illinois should be strong in punting again this fall, as Ralph Ehni who led the Big Ten last year with an average of 40.95 yards is still on the team . . . Chester Gibbens of the University of Kansas is a fine dropkicker. In 11 tries for the point after last year he made 10.

* * *

St. Louis has a Municipal Gridball League of 11 teams . . . Coach Mal Edwards of Purdue University played end for Notre Dame in 1912 to 1915. He weighed only 142 pounds . . . University of Texas has a great back in Jack Crain. Last year he carried the ball 90 times for an average gain of 6.9 yards. Among his eight touchdown-runs was one of 83 yards against Arkansas . . . Pete Layden, Texas fullback, is also a star on the Longhorns' varsity nine.

* * *

Lieut.-Col. Elmer E. Hall, coach of the San Diego Marines football team, is a former Oregon star . . . The Portland (Oregon) police force is to have a basketball team this winter . . . The Multnomah Athletic Club has spent some $30,000 in improvements . . . Because Capt. Tom Smith, 190-pound guard on the Iowa State football team, worked in a greenhouse this summer he has been nicknamed "Posies."

* * *

Five of the lettermen on the Ohio State football squad answer to the name of "Jim" . . . Paul Milosevich is the University of Illinois' most versatile athlete. Last year as a sophomore he was end on the varsity eleven and now he is playing halfback. He also played right field, caught and pitched for the varsity baseball team and plays center or forward on the basketball team . . . Drake has a line averaging almost 200 pounds per man.

* * *

T. C. U. has played more football games with Baylor than with any other school. The Frogs and the Bears have met 46 times in a series that started in 1901. T. C. U. has won 20 of these, Baylor 21, and 5 have been ties.

Scoreless Tie

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 5 (AP)—The Jersey City Giants held the Wilmington Clippers to a scoreless tie in their American Football Association game last night before a crowd of 5,500 at Wilmington Park.

Wilmington, boasting a record of three straight league victories prior to last night's stalemate, had numerous scoring opportunities but failed to take advantage of them. The Giants, on the other hand, were on the defensive most of the way, rarely having possession of the ball.

The Clippers made 13 first downs to three for the Giants.

City Series Tied

CHICAGO, Oct. 5 (AP) — Big Bill Lee, rising from the depths of his poorest National League season, held the White Sox to five hits as the Cubs pounded out a 4-to-0 victory in the fourth game of the Chicago City Series. Each team new has won two games.

A crowd of only 4,789 saw the Cubs batter Johnny Rigney for 11 hits in eight innings and Clint Brown for two more bingles in the ninth. Luke Appling, Sox shortstop, also was a big help to the National Leaguers, making three errors which figured in the scoring.

Stan Hack scored what proved to be the winning run in the third inning. He singled, stole second, went on to third when Appling missed Mike Tresh's throw and then scored on Bill Nicholson's fly. Zeke Bonura singled in the fourth and proceeded to third when Appling tossed the ball into the dugout in an effort to pick him off first. Al Todd's grounder scored Bonura. The Cubs tacked on single runs in the seventh and ninth.

The fifth game will be played Saturday night with Claude Passeau of the Cubs opposing Bill Dietrich.

Canadian Lacrosse

MONTREAL, Oct. 5 (C. P.)—Vancouver Burrards advanced to the finals of the Canadian lacrosse playdowns here last night by taking their second straight victory from Cornwall Seniors

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 190,000
Previous day's sales 466,080
1940 volume to date 156,804,940
1939 volume to date 209,109,066

Stock Market Is Generally Lower Today

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—Irregularly lower trends prevailed in today's brief stock market session.

While minor gains were to be seen here and there at the start of the final hour, fractional declines were in the majority. Dealings were negligible throughout.

Many traders continued to lighten accounts for the week-end recess. Bullish sentiment regarding domestic business was dimmed somewhat by fears the recent conference of the Axis partners might bring a new war upest in Europe which could react unfavorably on markets.

Bonds were a trifle mixed and commodities fairly steady.

Stocks inclined to back away included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Consolidated Edison, Anaconda, American Smelting, du Pont and Texas Corp.

Unchanged to a bit higher were Crucible Steel, Youngstown Sheet, Sears Roebuck, United Aircraft, Eastern Air Lines, General Electric and Allied Chemical.

Thompson Starrett preferred moved up nearly 3 points on word stockholders would be asked to vote on a recapitalization plan involving elimination of accrued dividends on the senior issue.

Bonds Are Easier

Light selling chipped prices of a number of corporate bonds by fractions today as traders reduced commitments against the possibility of adverse happenings over the week end.

In a few cases where markets were thin losses were wider. On the other hand a few loans scored unimportant gains.

Walworth 6s at one time showed a decline of more than 2 points. Slightly lower near the close were Southern Railway 4s, Pacific Gas 3¾s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Baltimore (A) Ohio stamped convertibles.

Marked up a notch were St. Paul 5s, Continental Oil 2¾s, and International Telephone 5s.

German municipal bonds thrust ahead again in the foreign list. Berlin City Elevated 6½s jumped about 7 points and Berlin City 6s around 4. Canadian issues also improved while Italian and Japanese loans tended downward.

Trade in U. S. Governments were too thin to establish a trend.

Freight Carloadings Rise of 7 P. C. Seen For Fourth Quarter

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that freight car loadings in the fourth quarter of 1940 were expected to be 7 per cent above actual loadings in the same quarter of 1940.

Shippers advisory boards estimated, the association said, that loadings of the 29 principal commodities would total 6,511,835 cars in the next three months compared with 6,084,567 in the like period last year.

At the same time, the American Trucking Association reported that revenue freight transported by motor truck amounted to 1,373,013 tons in August, an increase of 4.6 per cent over July.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Oct. 5

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Cables	$4.04	$4.04	$8.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2305	.2305	.1930
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075x	.0075x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0925	.0925	**.1460
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1950x	.1950x	.2961
Portugal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0048x	.0048x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
Argentina—peso*‡	.2350	.2350	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—pesot	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—solt	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—pesot	.3700	.3700	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3033	.3033	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2356	.2356	*
Shanghai—dol	.0550	.0550	*
Sts Stimnts—dol	.4752	.4752	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8512	.8512	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2075x	.2075x	‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Grains

At Chicago

Wheat	Open today	Close yesterday	Close yr. ago
December	81¼	82⅛	81⅛
May	80⅝	80⅝	81
July	76⅛	77	79¼
Corn			
December	57⅞	57⅞	48¾
May	59¼	59⅛	51⅛
July	....	59⅝	52⅛
Oats			
December	32⅛	32	31⅛
May	32⅝	32¼	32
July	....	30⅛	30⅜
Soybeans			
October	72¼	72	81¼
December	73½	73⅝	79⅜
May	75¾	76	82
Rye			
December	44⅞	44¾	52⅞
May	....	47⅛	53¼
July	....	48⅝	53½
Lard			
October	....	4.45	6.22
December	4.65	4.65	6.30
January	4.80	4.80	....
March	....	5.00	....
May	....	6.10	7.00
July	....	6.22	....

Smith-Lee Acquires Piqua Cap

ONEIDA, N. Y.—H. M. Smith, president of Smith-Lee Co., announces the purchase of the Piqua Cap Co., Piqua, Ohio, which will continue to operate under its original management as the Piqua Cap Co. Division of Smith-Lee. Smith-Lee recently acquired complete sales rights in the United States to the cellophane bottle hooding equipment manufactured by Package Machinery Co.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	57	57	57	+ ¼
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	47½	47½	47½	Oct 1
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	2	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ¼
19½	12⅛	Addressog (.95e)	1	15	15	15	Oct 4
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	1	42	42	42	
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	Oct 3
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	6	4¾	4½	4½	Oct 4
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
12½	4⅛	Alleg pf xw	2	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	7	11½	11	11⅜	— ⅛
22	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	19	18¾	19	— ½
26½	15½	Alleg L Stl (¾e)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
12⅜	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Oct 4
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	165	165	165	+ ½
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9½	9½	9½	Oct 3
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	2	12¾	12½	12½	Oct 4
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	3	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
73⅛	55	Allied Str pf (5)	5	70	69⅝	70	Oct 1
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1e)	1	35	35	35	
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	3	14	14	14	Oct 3
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 4
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	13	13	13	Oct 2
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	46¾	46	46¾	Oct 4
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	3	15½	15¼	15¼	Oct 4
75	41¾	Am Airlines	2	59⅞	59½	59⅞	+ ⅜
12⅜	6	Am Bank Note	5	7⅜	7¾	7¾	Oct 4
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	Oct 4
45⅜	28	Am Br Sh (1.10e)	4	37¾	36	37¾	Oct 4
2¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
116½	87	Am Can (4)	8	100½	100	100	Oct 4
178⅞	164	Am Can pf (7)	4	177½	177¼	177¼	Sep 30
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	3	28	28	28	+ ⅛
56¼	34	Am Car&Fdy pf	11	55¾	54	55	Oct 4
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(1.20e)	1	21	21	21	— ⅛
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	107¾	107¾	107¾	Sep 18
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	130	130	130	Oct 4
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¾e)	1	6¾	6⅝	6¾	Oct 2
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Oct 4
15¼	8	Am Crys S (½e)	3	9	9	9	
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	2	2	2	Oct 4
6⅝	3½	Am European	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Sep 27
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 3
24¼	9⅛	Am&FP$6pf(.90k)	1	13	13	13	— ¾
28¼	10⅜	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	1	16	16	16	— ¼
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Oct 4
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	6	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ½
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Oct 4
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	4	31	31	31	Oct 3
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	2	55	54¼	55	Oct 2
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 4
35	18	Am Ice pf (1½e)	4	21⅜	20½	20½	Oct 4
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	7	4	3⅞	4	Oct 3
13½	12¼	Am In Ill (1) (n)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Sep 13
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	50	50	50	Sep 25
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	3	16	15⅞	16	+ ¼
76	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	2	73½	72⅝	72⅝	Oct 4
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	6	13½	13⅜	13⅜	Oct 4
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	21	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	1	17	17	17	Oct 4
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	Oct 1
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	4	52	51½	51½	Oct 4
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	1	44½	44½	44½	Oct 4
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	3	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	3	12⅜	12½	12½	— ⅛
12¾	6	Am Saf R (.80)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	8	8	8	
54	30¼	Am Sm & R (2e)	2	42⅜	42½	42⅜	— ⅜
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	145¼	145¼	145¼	+ 2¼
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	58½	58½	58½	Oct 4
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¾e)	7	26½	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	2	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
17¼	11	Am Stove (1)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	5	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	72½	72½	72½	Oct 4
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	14	14	14	Sep 27
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	1	163½	163½	163½	+ ¼
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	2	77¾	77¼	77¾	— ¼
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	2	78	78	78	
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	152½	152½	158½	Oct 4
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Oct 4
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ¼
101½	63⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	96	96	96	+3½
12	6	Am Woolen	2	9½	9½	9½	
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	5	47¾	47¼	47½	— ½
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	8	6½	6¼	6¼	Oct 3
45⅞	35	Am Z p pf (3¾k)	2	43⅞	42	43⅞	Sep 25
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	9	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	+ ⅛
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	2	30¾	30⅛	30¾	Sep 20
22⅜	12½	Anchor H ((.30e)	6	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	Oct 4
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	11¾	11½	11¾	Sep 25
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	1	30	30	30	— ⅛
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	3	106	106	106	Oct 1
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	4	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
64¾	35	Armour Ill p pf	1	46	46	46	
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr 20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (¾e)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ⅜
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅜e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Oct 3
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	1	5½	5½	5½	Oct 4
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	7	6⅞	6¾	6¾	Oct 4
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	72	72	72	Sep 26
85	49½	As DG2pf(16¼k)	2	77½	77½	77½	Oct 1
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	34	34	34	A'g 29
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	2	17⅛	17	17	— ¼
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	4	53	52¾	53	Oct 4
23¼	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	Oct 4
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	2	16¾	16½	16½	Oct 4
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	110	110	110	+ ⅝
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	3	7⅛	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48	48	48	Oct 4
80¼	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	3	66¾	66	66¾	+1¾
8⅜	4	Atlas Tack	3	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
5¼	1⅞	Austin Nichols	2	3⅛	3	3⅛	Sep 30
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	8	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
B							
197⅛	123⅜	Bald Loco ct	11	17	167⅜	167⅜	+ ⅛
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	8	4½	4½	4½	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	8	5¾	5⅜	5¾	Oct 3
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	10	10	10	Oct 3
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	2	6½	6½	6½	Oct 4
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	3	8	8	8	
36⅜	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	Oct 4
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23	23	23	Oct 4
112½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 27
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	115	115	115	Oct 3
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	1	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(1¾e)	7	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+ ⅛
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	5	19⅜	19¼	19¼	Oct 4
56¾	48¼	Len Ind Lpf(2½)	1	53	53	53	Sep 27
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	4	31¼	31	31	Oct 4
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	14	81¼	81	81¼	— ⅛
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	124	124	124	Oct 4
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	1	25	25	25	Oct 4
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	Oct 3
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅞e)	4	9	9	9	
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Oct 4
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	2	16	16	16	— ⅛
29⅜	19¾	Bohn A & B (1e)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	Oct 4
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	25⅛	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅜
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	4	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (¾e)	2	18¾	18⅝	18¾	— ⅛
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	Sep 19
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	35½	35½	35½	— ¼
7	4⅜	Brew Corp (.60)	1	5	5	5	+ ¼
8	3½	Bridgeport (¼e)	2	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
23¾	13¼	Briggs M'g(1⅓e)	3	22	22	22	
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	Oct 2
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	2	45	45	45	+ ½
3⅞	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Oct 4
24¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	15	24½	24⅜	24½	+ ¼
116	49	Bkly-Man Tr pt	5	116	115⅜	116	Oct 3
25¼	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Oct 2
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	3	23⅜	23½	23⅜	Oct 3
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (⅛e)	2	9⅜	9½	9½	
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	1	4½	4½	4½	
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Oct 4
34¼	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	2	33⅜	33	33	— ⅛
33	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	1	18⅝	18½	18½	Oct 4
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	1	8	8	8	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	Oct 4
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	2	5	5	5	Oct 4
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	1	19⅜	19	19⅜	Oct 3
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	7	4½	4½	4½	Oct 3
13¾	6½	Byers (AM) Co	12	9⅜	9	9	Oct 3
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	7	13	13	13	Oct 4
C							
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	8	19	18½	19	+ ⅝
52½	50½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Sep 23
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1½	1½	1½	
8¼	4⅜	Cal & Hecla (1e)	14	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	Oct 4
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	7	15	15	15	Oct 4
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1⅛e)	1	37	37	37	Sep 30
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4	4	4	Sep 27
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2½e)	4	31⅞	31¼	31¼	— ⅝
3½	2	Car & Gen (.10e)	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Oct 3
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	3	56¾	56⅝	56⅝	Oct 4
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	4	49¾	49¼	49¾	+ ⅝
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	9	29	29	29	— ⅜
12½	5	Celotex Corp	8	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	18½	18⅜	18½	Oct 4
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	2	3½	3½	3½	Oct 2
11⅜	4	Cent Violetta S	2	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	Oct 4
6	2¾	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 17
41½	22½	Cerro de P (4)	2	31	31	31	
8⅝	3½	Cert-teed Prod	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	Oct 4
22	15	Chain Belt(1¼e)	3	22	21½	22	Oct 4
30⅜	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	1	22¾	22½	22⅜	Oct 2
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	17½	17½	17½	Sep 24
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2⅝e)	10	41	40⅝	41	+ ¼
97½	84⅛	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95½	95½	95½	Oct 4
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep 25
2⅛	⅝	Chi Great W pf	1	¾	¾	¾	Oct 2
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	9	9	9	Oct 3
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 4
⅜	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Oct 2
14⅜	8½	Chi Pneu Tool	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	34	34	34	— ⅝
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	Sep 30
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 4
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 6
16½	9	ChickashaC(⅛e)	1	11	11	11	Oct 2
6⅝	1⅝	Childs Co	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (3⅜e)	10	79¾	79½	79¾	+ ¼
14¼	9½	City I & F (.90e)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
40¼	24	Clark Eq (2e)	4	34	33½	34	Oct 4
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (1.20e)	1	34½	34½	34½	Oct 4
41⅛	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	2	28¾	28⅜	28¾	+ ⅜
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	4	34	34	34	— ⅛
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	— ¼
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	Oct 3
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	Oct 4
102	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	Oct 3
35½	16½	Collins&A (2½e)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	Oct 4
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	8	22¼	21½	21½	Oct 4
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ¼
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
7½	4¼	Col G & E (.30e)	17	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	79	78	79	Oct 2
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	4½	4½	4½	Oct 4
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	20½	20¼	20¼	Oct 4
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	5	83	83	83	Oct 2
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	3	31	30¾	31	+ ⅛
108½	95	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	98	98	98	Oct 3
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	9	37	36⅜	36⅞	+ ⅛
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	Oct 3
16⅜	8	Coml Solvents	3	10	10	10	— ⅛
1¾	¾	Com'th & South	8	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
73½	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	57¾	57½	57½	Oct 4
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	12	30¾	30¾	30¾	
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	3	3	2⅞	3	Oct 4
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	2	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	Oct 4
13¾	8	Congress Cigar	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Oct 4
12⅜	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Oct 4
31½	17⅜	Consol Anthracit	5	22½	22½	22½	Oct 4
16	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Oct 3
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30e)	4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
32½	23	Cons Edison (2)	12	26¾	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
110½	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	107	107	107	
1⅜	½	Con Film Ind	6	½	½	½	Oct 4
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (3¾k)	1	8	8	8	Oct 2
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
8¾	5½	Cons Oil (.72½e)	21	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	Oct 3
4⅜	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	3	4	4	4	— ⅛
19½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	3	19	18¾	19	Oct 1
104	93½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	104	104	104	+ ⅜
19½	9⅜	Container (¾e)	4	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	2	9	9	9	
1⅜	¾	Cont Bak (B)	1	½	½	½	Oct 4
97½	70	Cont Bak pf

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

World Grain Traffic Shows 50 P. C. Drop

CHICAGO, Oct. 5 (AP)—The extent to which war has crippled international grain trade was revealed today in an analysis of world export traffic showing that so far this season the export-import volume has dropped 50 per cent compared with a year ago.

Hostilities have bottled up so much of the Continental European market, which usually takes almost half the world's wheat exports, that trade has been reduced far below normal. Portugal, Spain and in instances Finland and Greece remain as the principal continental importers accessible. Great Britain, the world's largest importer of grain, is taking the bulk of the traffic and that mostly from Canada.

Shipments Estimated

Estimates of world grain shipments since July 1 compiled by Broomhall, British trade authority, follow:

	1940	1939
Wheat	77,627,000	122,812,000
Corn	23,408,000	61,204,000
Oats	591,000	6,809,000
Barley	2,266,000	12,061,000
Rye	175,000	3,684,000

U. S. exports of wheat and flour have dropped off even more sharply than world trade. In July and August exports totaled 6,667,000 bushels compared with 16,032,000 the corresponding months last year. Total U. S. exports of grain for the season ended June 30 amounted to 53,019,000 bushels compared with 121,469,000 the previous season.

During the season Aug. 1, 1939 to July 31, 1940, world wheat shipments totaled 478,722,000 bushels compared with 600,599,000 the previous season. This included Australian shipments for only about half of the period.

Latest estimates indicate world wheat supplies, excluding Russia and China, for the current season beginning July 1 may be less than 100,000,000 bushels below those of the previous season, or about 5,350,000,000. Last season the supply was the largest on record and the carryover was estimated at about 1,390,000,000 bushels, largest on record. Government experts estimated that because of the blockade, imports of wheat by European countries are not expected to exceed 250,000,000 od 275,000,000 bushels at the most and by non-European countries about 150,000,000 bushels.

Prices Rise

Reflecting in part the tightening domestic commercial supply situation, wheat advanced ¼-⅜ cents this week, with prices at one time at the best level since June 13. Corn gained ¼-½ and oats ⅛-½ while rye was ¾ lower to ¼ higher compared with a week ago. Soybeans lost 2½-2¾ cents.

CHICAGO (AP)—Export of Argentine wheat has slumped sharply, trade circles reported, although a little is going to Great Britain and Brazil while some corn has been sent to Great Britain and Canada. Finland took small quantities of wheat and rye.

Portuguese inquiry for Canadian wheat was withdrawn but Canada sold some oats to Portugal. Broomhall. British trade authority, said it is doubtful whether Canada will sell wheat to Vladivostok and expressed belief this grain may be purchased in the U. S. Pacific Coast market alouth the price is higher.

Broomhall said stocks of Australian wheat held in bond in the United States decreased 130,000 bushels through reshipment to England while Argentine corn stocks diminished 18,000 bushels through domestic consumption. There is still a fair amount of Argentine rye in the United States.

Argentine corn is on a competitive basis with U. S. corn in the Canadian market, traders said, because the October corn contract at Buenos Aires is only about 28 cents, 30 cents below the Chicago price. November wheat at 49⅞ was 31 cents below the Chicago price.

Panama Canal Ship Traffic Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALBOA, C. Z.—The number of ocean-going ships which transited the Panama Canal during the month of August was second highest for the year, the largest number having been attained in March, according to the latest figures made available by the Bureau of Statistics of the Panama Canal.

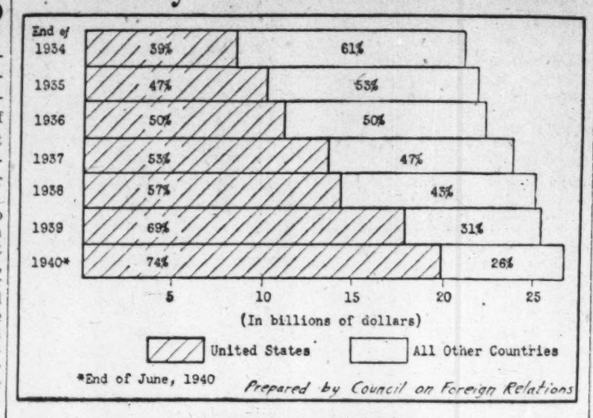
Nevertheless, despite the increase in ship traffic, the total transits for the first eight months of 1940 show that the European war has continued to affect world shipping gravely. Both transits and tolls for the first three quarters of the current year lag considerably behind the figures for the same period of 1939. During the latter period, a total of 5,163 transits was recorded with tolls amounting to $17,263,483, while for the first eight months of this year transits numbered 4,503 with $1,316,305 being collected in tolls.

Of the total of 499 vessels which transited the Canal last month, 434 were ocean-going ships—averaging 14 ships a day—and they paid $1,783,471.86 in tolls. The 65 small vessels which made the ocean-to-ocean trip paid $2,137.32 in tolls.

Despite the decrease in transits, traffic during August was heavier than the monthly average for the first eight months of the year, which was 417 ships a month, and the average monthly tolls also showed an increase.

Southbound (Atlantic-Pacific) traffic during August was heavier than the northbound movement of

U. S. Share of World's Gold Nearly Doubled Since 1934



Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The increasing concentration of the world's gold reserves in the United States is indicated in the accompanying chart prepared by the Council on Foreign Relations. Our gold holdings began to expand on a large scale in 1934, after the devaluation of the dollar and the increase in the Government's price of gold from $20.67 to $35 an ounce.

The outbreak of the European war gave a further stimulus to the inflow of the metal, and by midyear of 1940 nearly three-fourths of the world's stocks had accumulated in the vaults of agencies of the Federal Government. More than four billion dollars in gold were added to these holdings during the first year of the war. In June, 1940, immediately following the German invasion of France, net imports of gold by the United States were nearly double the high record of any previous month.

U. S. Farmers' Job Seen Feeding World But Cautioned Against Over-Expansion

CHICAGO (AP)—Paul M. Mulliken of St. Louis, Executive Secretary of the National Retail Farm Equipment Association, told its convention that continuation of the European war means the American farmer must reassume the job of feeding the world—but cautioned against over-expansion.

"During the first World War," he said, "foodstuffs produced by American farmers went across seas to feed war-battered millions. American farmers prospered, and industries selling to the American farmer prospered. But the war ended. Peoples in other lands returned to the cultivation of their own fields. And the American agricultural boom collapsed.

"I do not believe that today's American farmer will rush into an extensive increase in cultivation. One reason for this is that the nation's granaries now bulge with crop surpluses. Another is that the American farmer is wiser, experienced by the happenings following the first World War.

"When the crop surpluses diminish, I do expect an orderly and well planned increase in agricultural production. However, this expansion will be through an intensification of farming procedure and practices rather than through an extension in acreage."

Inland Steel Head Sees Mills Equal To Defense Demands

CHICAGO (AP)—Edward L. Ryerson, Chairman of the board of the Inland Steel Company, said that the nation's steel mills could handle their share of the defense program without difficulty.

"I can see no reason, at the moment, for assuming that the demands will be greatly in excess of our capacity to produce during the next year or two," he asserted in an address prepared for the meeting of the Association of Iron and Steel Engineers. "Furthermore, I am convinced that unless conditions change radically there should be no great change in the costs and prices of steel products.

"I find that the requirements of the defense program will not be likely to exceed six to seven million tons in the peak year of its development, and that, as far as we can estimate at the moment, the year 1942 may get on a production basis that will call for five million tons of finished steel.

"When we relate this to our estimated annual capacity of approximately 57 million tons of finished steel products, or to our 1939 production of approximately 39 millon tons, it gives us comfort to know that the requirements as estimated for 1942 will only amount to about 12.8 per cent or less of what we produced in 1939."

Reporting that the rate of production in the United States for Great Britain was running about six million tons a year, Mr. Ryerson said that this output added to American defense output would mean that only 19.3 per cent of capacity would be devoted to war materials.

House Accepts Bill Widening Control Of Commodity Trading

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House accepted the report of a conference committee on legislation broadening the scope of the Commodity Exchange Act, under which trading in a long list of farm products is regulated.

The bill added to the list of commodities covered by the act: Fats and oils (including lard, tallow, cottonseed oil, peanut oil, soybean oil and all other fats and oils), cottonseed meal, cottonseed, peanuts, soy beans and soybean meal.

Sears, Roebuck Sales Up 4.6 P. C.

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears, Roebuck & Co. reported September sales amounted to $65,650,020 compared with $62,750,693 for September, 1939, an increase of 4.6 per cent.

Aggregate sales for the eight-month period from February through September amounted to $453,219,794 compared with $407,236,291 for the corresponding 1939 period, an increase of 11.3 per cent.

Montgomery Ward Sales Show Increase

CHICAGO (AP) — Montgomery Ward & Co. reported September sales amounted to $45,971,673 compared with $44,742,767 for September, 1939, an increase of 2.75 per cent.

Sales for the eight months' period from February through September amounted to $330,113,607 compared with $303,106,311 for the corresponding 1939 period, an increase of 8.91 per cent.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
McIntyre Porc M	$1.11	.. Jan.	2	Nov. 1
S. Texas Commercial N. Bk.	$3.20	.. Nov.	19	Nov. 18
Final				
Burma Corp., Ltd.— Amer. Dep. Rec. for Ordinary	5¾c	.. Oct.	5	Aug. 22
Mufulira Cp M	2sh. 3d.	..		.....
Irregular				
Am Stove	50c	.. Nov.	1	Oct. 18
Hawaiian Sumatra Plan. Ltd	25c	.. Sep.	25	Sep. 18
Honolulu R T	20c	.. Sep.	30	Sep. 23
Kahler Corp	$3.00	.. Sep.	30	Sep. 24
McIntyre Por M	55½c	.. Dec.	2	Nov. 1
Interim				
Brit-Amer Tob Co. Ltd —Amer Rep Rec for Or Br (£1)	15 7-10c	.. Oct.	5	Sep. 4
Do—Amer Dep for Or Br (£1)	15 7-10c	.. Oct.	5	Sep. 4
Raymond C Pfle	25c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 21
Accumulated				
Iowa Elec L & P Co— 6½% pf "B"	$1¼	.. Oct.	21	Sep. 30
Do 7% pf "A"	$7½	.. Oct.	21	Sep. 30
Do 6% pf "C"	75	.. Oct.	21	Sep. 30
Wood, Alexander & James Ltd — 7% 1st pf	$1.75	.. Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Liquidating				
Amparo Min	20c	.. Oct.	28	Oct. 10
Bank of Calif	$1.50	Q Oct.	15	Oct. 8
Brit-Amer Tob Co Ltd—Am Dep Rc for 5% pf Reg	$ 2-5c	.. Oct.	4	Sep. 4
Do Am Dep Rc for 5% pf Br	$ 2-5c	.. Oct.	5	Sep. 4
Bullocks pf	$1.25	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 11
Con City 7% pf	$1.75	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Do 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Corn Ex BkTrNY	75c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 18
Davidson Br Inc	E½c	.. Oct.	21	Oct. 11
Dayton Rub Mfg	25c	.. Oct.	25	Oct. 11
Do "A"	50c	Q Oct.	25	Oct. 11
Delnite Min Ltd	3c	.. Oct.	30	Oct. 12
Emp Group Assc	25c	.. Oct.	31	Oct. 17
Heath (D. C.) & Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 28
Hempstead Bank Hempstead, L. I.	$1.75	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 30
Homestake M	37½c	.. Oct.	25	Oct. 19
Hygrade Sylv pf	$1.62½	Q Jan.	1	.....
Incorp Invest	15c	.. Oct.	31	Oct. 4
Maytag Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 15
do $6 pf	$1.50	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 15
McCall Corp	35c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Pac N Bk, Seattle	$2	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 30
do	$2	Q Dec.	31	Dec. 31
Peoples Tel Corp	$2	Q Oct.	15	Sep. 30
Potomac Ed Co, 7% pf	$1.75	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 21
do 6% pf	$1.50	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 21
Randall Co "A"	50c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 18
Raymond C Pile pf	75c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 20
Rochester Am Ins	25c	Q Oct.	15	Oct. 8
Sierra Pas Pow	40c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Do pf	$1.50	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 15
So Ca Power	30c	Q Nov.	15	Oct. 31
SoTexComl N Bk	$2.50	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 31
Do	$2.50	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 31
Do	$2.50	Q July	1	June 30
Do	$2.50	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 30
Do	$2.50	Q Dec.	20	Dec. 19
Steel Co of Can, Ltd	43¾c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 7
Toledo Ed 7% pf	58 1-3	M Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Do 6% pf	50c	M Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Do 5% pf	41⅔c	M Nov.	1	Oct. 15
United Stove Co	10c	.. Sep.	30	Sep. 20

Turkey Crop Estimated Slightly Above Last Year

CHICAGO (AP)—The Agricultural Marketing Service reported a turkey crop of 33,138,000 birds was indicated by reports from 8,000 producers. This number was about 1 per cent larger than last year's crop of 32,732,000.

The report said that because of the comparatively low prices received for turkeys since last December, some of the heavy farm carryover of turkey hens and toms from last year's crop probably have been held for fall marketing this year, thus adding to the total available supply.

Bruere Heads N. Y. Savings Bank Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—The Savings Bank Association of the State of New York elected Henry Bruere, President of the association at the concluding session of its forty-seventh annual convention here. Mr. Bruere is President of the Bowery Savings Bank of New York. He succeeds Albert S. Ember, President of the Walden Savings Bank of Walden, N. Y.

Other officers elected for the ensuing year were: Vice-president, Edson P. Pfohl, president of the Niagara County Savings Bank of Niagara Falls; second vice-president, Albert W. Hooke, president of the Oneida County Savings Banks of Rome; third vice-president, Charles D. Swayze, secretary-treasurer of the Middletown Savings Bank of Middletown; fourth vice-president, Ralph H. Stever, president of the Seamen's Bank for Savings in New York; fifth vice-president, Robert S. Darbee, president of the Bay Ridge Savings Bank of Brooklyn. Paul W. Albright was reappointed general secretary, Margaret Doerschuk, secretary, and Urbain C. Le Gost, assistant secretary.

In his address to the convention, Mr. Bruere said that the savings banks were participating actively in building and operating important parts of the nation's economic equipment. He declared that as a result of the rearmament improvement in business, savings banks might expect additional deposits. He reminded that the savings institutions might be called on to assist in financing was expenditures by increasing their investments in government bonds. He said the nation's savings banks held approximately $3,500,000,000 of government loans and that the banks should be consulted by the Treasury in the matter of rates and maturities of new issues.

Resolutions urging constructive modification of the mortgage moratorium, economy in ordinary expenses of both local and national governments so that real estate taxes might be reduced, and adoption of interest dividend policies "giving the best return to the true savings depositors and reduction of foreclosure costs were adopted by the convention.

The association pledged its continued efforts to safeguard depositors' funds and to keep these funds constructively at work and further pledged all possible cooperation in financing the national defense program.

Cuban Officials Seek $50,000,000 Loan From U. S.

HAVANA (AP)—On a mission to negotiate a $50,000,000 loan for the Cuban Republic by the Import-Export Bank of Washington, the Cuban Secretary of Treasury, Eduardo Montoulieu, Ambassador Pedro Martinez Fraga and two former Cabinet members, Amadeo Lopez Castro and Oscar Garcia Montes, left for Miami by plane en route to Washington.

Major Antonio Bolet of the Cuban Army and several officials of the Treasury and State Departments will accompany the delegation to do the detail work of the negotiations.

It is understood that this loan soon will be authorized by the Import-Export Bank. Forty million dollars will be dedicated to public works and the remaining ten millions to balance the national budget for the fiscal year.

Public Offerings Well Above 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities dropped off during the week ended Oct. 3 to $27,017,000 compared with $66,929,500 the previous week, Poor's Publishing Company reported.

The lull is expected to be temporary, however, underwriting circles said, as several large offerings are scheduled.

Only important corporate issue of the week was $20,000,000 of Great Northern Railway Co. collateral trust bonds.

Comparisons follow:

	This Wk.	Previous Wk.	Year Ago
Municipal	$6,679,000	$35,159,500	$5,725,000
Public Util	30,000,000	.....	550,000
Railroad	20,168,000	1,500,000	.....
Miscellaneous	170,000	270,000	6,660,000
Stock	.....	.....	220,000
Total	$27,017,000	$66,929,500	$13,155,000

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings this week are, according to Fitch Investors Service, are the following:

Monday, Oct. 7

McGraw Electric Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.).
Meiville Shoe Corp. ($5 Pfd. and Com.) (12:30 p. m.).

Tuesday, Oct. 8

Best & Co. (Com.) (9:15 a. m.).
Champion Paper & Fiber Co. (6% Pfd. and Com.) (2 p. m.).
Newberry (J. J.) Co. (5% Pfd. "A") (11 a. m.).
Procter & Gamble Co. (Com.) (1:45 p. m.).

Wednesday, Oct. 9

American Machine & Foundry Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.).
Continental Can Co. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.).
Woolworth (F. W.) Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.).

Thursday, Oct. 10

Reynolds (R. J.) Tobacco Co. (Com. and Com "B") (2 p. m.).

Friday, Oct. 11

Atlas Plywood Corp. ($1.25 Pfd. and Com.) (3:30 p. m.).

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Oct. 3 compared with comparable date a year ago: Receipts $30,391,737.81 ($14,736,949.97); expenditures $45,942,342.61 ($29,647,931.31); net balance $2,377,726,496.04 ($2,140,105,661.66); working balance included $1,642,138,340.50 ($1,442,622,131.43); customs receipts for month $3,091,081.05 ($3,658,024.45); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $1,707,633,021.14 ($1,496,235,402.56); expenditures $2,408,936,584.21 ($2,510,312,192.04); excess of expenditures $857,172,754.60 ($1,014,086,789.48); gross debt $44,059,521,675.34 ($40,881,631,176.49); decrease under previous day $3,476,532.12; gold assets $21,276,392,765.76 ($16,958,282,983.60).

Heads Bankers

Wide World

Henry Bruere

President of the Bowery Savings Bank of New York elected President of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York.

Trust Suit Is Filed Against General Motors

CHICAGO (AP)—The Federal Government has moved to divorce the General Motors Corporation and the General Motors Acceptance Corporation.

Alleging violation of the anti-trust laws, the Government filed a civil suit in Federal Court whichc Assistant Attorney General Thomas A. Daly said was designed to divest General Motors of all ownership and control of the financing concern. The suit charged:

That General Motors Corporation and General Motors Acceptance Corporation, acting together, "through coercion and discrimination," required dealers to finance with General Motors Acceptance Corporation on both wholesale purchases and retail sales of General Motors cars."

That under "the device of owning its own finance company, General Motors Corporation is able to control completely the business operations of General Motors dealers despite the fact that under terms of the selling agreement between General Motors and General Motors Sales Corporation, the dealer is not considered the agent or legal representative of the seller."

A Federal Court jury sitting at South Bend, Ind., on Nov. 16, 1939, convicted the General Motors Corporation, General Motors Sales Corporation, General Motors Acceptance Corporation, and General Motors Acceptance Corporation of Indiana, of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. Each concern was fined $5,000, but defendants filed an appeal, which is still pending.

This conviction followed anti-trust indictments against the Ford Motor Company, the Chrysler and General Motors Corporations and their affiliated finance companies, charging coercion of dealers into using company financing facilities. Civil decrees were entered in the Ford and Chrysler cases, enjoining the practices complained of, and the Ford and Chrysler concerns divested themselves of their interests. The criminal indictments against the Ford and Chrysler concerns were nol prossed.

Anti-trust law authorities said a clause in the Ford and Chrysler decrees, however, provided they might acquire an interest in an automobile finance company if the Government failed by civil action to divorce General Motors Corporation from ownership and control of General Motors Acceptance Corporation.

Department Store Sales Hold Steady

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended September 28 were even with the corresponding week last year.

In the preceding week, sales had been 10 per cent above last year, and the average gain for the last four weeks was 7 per cent over last year.

By Federal Reserve districts, comparisons of the week ended September 28 with a year ago were:

Increases—New York 5 per cent, Philadelphia 3, Cleveland 9, Richmond 19, Atlanta 8, and Dallas 3 per cent.

Decreases—Boston 14, Chicago 3, St. Louis 1, Minneapolis 11, Kansas City 17, and San Francisco 11.

Guaranty Trust Reports Drop in Total Resources

NEW YORK (AP)—Guaranty Trust Co., the nation's third largest commercial bank, reported total resources as of Sept. 30 declined to $2,584,742,898 from $2,600,724,025 at the end of June. Deposits amounted to $2,291,011,486, against $2,302,794,073 on June 30.

Holdings of United States Government obligations expanded to $1,045,273,927 from $959,055,409.

Exchange Member Borrowings

NEW YORK (AP)—Total time and demand borrowings on collateral by members of the New York Stock Exchange from New York City bankers aggregated $358,686,562 on Sept. 30, the highest since the end of May this year, the exchange reported. A month ago the borrowings totaled $327,190,000.

Realty Leader Condemns U. S. Taxing System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Dean R. Hill of Buffalo, N. Y., has been elected President of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America in convention here. He succeeds Byron T. Shutz of Kansas City. Mr. Hill is a director of the Buffalo City Planning Association and the Buffalo Real Estate Board. He is a charter member and President of the Buffalo Mortgage Bankers Association.

Myers Y. Cooper, President of the National Conference of Real Estate Taxpayers and former Governor of Ohio, told the convention that "America has the most cumbersome, ridiculous and antiquated tax system in the world and it could not stand up for any length of time were it not for the fact that we are the richest nation in the world."

Discusses Problem

Mr. Cooper discussed the forces which make for uncertainty regarding future values of farm and city real estate and listed four principal deterrents—high cost of materials, high cost of labor, government competition with free enterprise and high taxes.

"The Government has gone far beyond slum clearance and has been for some time investing in suburban areas, developing large housing projects that are not essential to meet a social need but in fact have all the earmarks of the profit incentive," he said. "There is certainly not the slightest reason why public income property in the profit zone should not carry its share of the tax load instead of passing it along to the individual property owner who is already denying his family living essentials to meet an unjust proportion of tax requirements.

"The cost of municipal government cannot be maintained by government tokens amounting to about 3 per cent on the taxable value of real estate in areas which justify complete taxation while burdening individual taxpayers with an 18 per cent loan."

Offers Solution

Mr. Cooper advocated a limit to property taxation as a solution to the problem and said that "when you put a ceiling over the property tax you have at least taken a decisive step toward the adoption of a tax system that will underwrite adequate revenues and halt the unnecessary spending program."

He listed six steps that must be taken: (1) Place a ceiling on real estate taxes by adoption by statute or constitutional amendment in each State of an over-all limitation of the aggregate tax rate. (Nine States already have such a limit); (2) determine the relation of taxable value of real estate to productivity of real estate; (3) make a continuous effort for governmental economy and efficiency; (4) draw financial support for education from a broader tax base; (5) amend Federal inheritance-tax laws to permit not less than 10 years for the liquidation of estate properties, to avoid unnecessary losses through forced liquidation; eliminate the capital gains tax as applied to real estate, and (6) create a commission on taxation and land policies of the United States, to study the overlapping of 175,000 taxing units in the nation.

Wool Labeling Bill Passes Senate After Pending Many Years

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate has accepted a conference report on a wool labeling bill (S. 162) and sent it to the White House, thus completing congressional action on legislation of a kind which had been pending in either the House or the Senate for more than 25 years. The vote was 31 to 18.

The bill provides that all woolen articles must bear labels showing their exact fiber content, including percentages of new and reclaimed wool. New or virgin wool would be labeled simply "wool," as distinguished from "reprocessed" and "reused" wool fiber. The Federal Trade Commission would enforce the measure.

Timken Roller Bearing Orders Electric Furnace

CANTON, Ohio (AP)—The Timken Roller Bearing Co. announced it had ordered a new 60-ton electric furnace to cost $500,000. Work will begin at once and plans call for completion by Feb. 15.

The furnace will step up the company's monthly production capacity to 25,000 tons.

The new equipment will meet increased requirements for high-grade steel in connection with national defense program orders.

Republic Steel Corp. is building three new 50-ton electric furnaces to increase its monthly capacity to 31,400 tons.

August Shipments of Tire Casings Sharply Below '39

NEW YORK (AP)—August shipments of automobile tire casings totaled 4,173,508, a decline of 3.3 per cent from July's revised total of $4,314,799, the Rubber Manufacturers Association announced. Shipments in August, 1939, were 4,990,486.

Production in August totaled 4,621,223 casings compared with 4,706,525 (revised) in the preceding month and 5,510,819 in August, 1939.

Inventories totaled 9,732,108 at the end of August against 9,299,014 a month earlier and 8,690,984 a year ago.

New York Bonds

Prices to 11:50 a. m.

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	11:50
	New York City Bond			
11	3s '80	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
	Corporation Bonds			
1	Abitibi P&P 5s '53	49	49	49
10	Alleghany cv 5s '44	93½	93½	93½
5	Alleghany cv 5s '49	78¼	78¼	78¼
9	Alleghany 5s '50 st	52⅞	52½	52⅝
28	Allied Strs 4½s '51	100	100	100
4	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	107 7/8	107½	107½
3	Am T & T 2¼s '66	109⅝	109⅜	109⅜
3	Am WW&E 6s '75	108¾	108¾	108¾
6	AT&SF 4s '95	105½	105½	105½
3	Arm Del 4s '55	104	104	104
1	AT&SF 4½s '48	104	104	104
5	A C Line 1st 4s'52	69	69	69
2	A C Line 5s '45	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
11	B&O '95 sta A	35¾	35½	35¾
6	B&O '95 st C	40⅝	40¼	40½
3	B&O 2000 st D	35½	35½	35½
2	B&O '96 st F	35½	35½	35½
39	B&O cv '60 st	15¼	14⅜	14⅞
1	B&O 4s'48	70½	70½	70½
1	B&O S W '50 st	48	48	48
5	Bang & Aroo cn 4s'51	62	61½	61½
1	Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	114	114	114
2	Beth Stl 3½s'52	107½	107	107
1	Beth Stl 3¼s'65	105¼	105¼	105¼
3	Beth Stl 3s'60	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4	Bost & Me 4½s'70	20	20	20
1	Bkly Edis 2¼s'66	110	110	110
9	Bkly Un Gas 5s'50	95¾	95¾	95¾
2	Bkly Un Gas 5s'57	17¼	107¼	107¼
2	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	98¼	98¼	98¼
6	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	96	96	96
2	Can Nor 6½s '46	103⅝	106⅜	106⅝
10	Can Pac 5s '44	102	102	102
2	Can Pac 4s perp	53½	53½	53½
1	Cen New Eng 4s '61	49¾	49¾	49¾
1	Cen N Y Uow 3¼s '62	108¾	108¾	108¾
4	Cen Pac 5s '60	47	46¾	47
2	Cen R R N J 5s '87	16¾	16¾	16¾
1	C & O 3½s '96 D	102	102	102
10	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	1902	102	102
1	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	84⅞	84⅞	85⅛
4	CB&Q 4½s '77	75	75	75
1	CB&Q gen 4s '58	85¼	85¼	85¼
2	CB&Q 3½s III '49	91½	91½	91½
1	Chi & El Ill 6s '34	123¾	123¾	123¾
2	Chic Gt West 4s '59	27	27	27
3	Chi I & L 6s '66	8	8	8
11	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
2	Chi&NW 6½s '36	20¾	20¾	20¾
1	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	11¾	11¾	11¾
1	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	2¼	2¼	2¼
1	Chi&NW 4s '87	16½	16½	16½
5	CRI&P 4½s '52A ct	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
2	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	6¼	6¼	6¼
1	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	5½	5½	5½
1	Ch&W Ind 4s '52	91	90⅝	91
1	Childs Co 5s '43	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
1	CCC&St L 4½s '77	58	58	58
3	ClevUnTerm5½s '72	86½	86½	86½
1	ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	70	70	70
2	Col F&I 5s '70	79¾	79¾	79¾
15	Colo&So 4½s '80	20	20	20
1	Columbia G 5s '52Ap	105½	105½	105½
13	Columbia G 5s 1961	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
7	Col Ry Pw &L 4s '65	105¼	105¼	105¼
10	Con Edis 3¼s '46	105¾	105¾	105¾
7	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
2	Con Rys 4s '54 Ct	13¾	13¾	13¾
4	Consum Pow 3½s '70	111	110⅞	110⅞
12	Consum Pow 3½s '69	110½	110½	110½
3	Consum Pow 3½s '66	109¼	109¼	109¼
2	Contin'tal 2¾s '48	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2	Crown Cork 4s '48	107½	107½	107½
10	Crown Cork 4s '50	104¼	104¼	104¼
20	Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	55½	55½	55½
1	Del Ed 4s 65	109	109	109
1	Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108	108	108
1	Elein Jol&E 2¼s 70	102¾	102½	102¾
5	Erie rfg 5s 75	15¾	15¾	15¾
9	Erie gen lien 4s 96	33¾	33¾	33¾
6	Erie cv 4s 53A	27¼	27½	27½
3	Erie cv 4s 53B	27½	27½	27½
3	Erie Gene 6s 57	86	86	86
2	Fairb Morse 4s 56	106¼	106¼	106¼
14	Fla E Cst 5s 74	77¾	77¾	77¾
3	Fla E Cst 4½s 59	60	60	60
10	Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	84½	84	84
1	Goodrich 4½s 56	105¾	105¾	105¾
7	Gt Nor Ry 6½s 52	107¼	107	107¼
2	Gt Nor 5s 73	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Gt Nor 4½s 77E	94¾	94¾	94¾
11	Gt Nor 4s 46G	106⅛	106	106
13	Gt Nor 4s 46H	99¼	99	99⅛
1	Gulf M&N 5s 50	82	82	82
1	Houst Oil Tex 4½s 54	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
4	Hud Coal 5s 52A	31	31	31
4	Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	44¾	44¾	44¾
2	Ill Cen 4s '52	45¾	45½	45¾
1	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	47¾	47¾	47¾
7	Ill Cen 4½s '66	43⅜	43⅛	43⅜
5	Ill Cen 5s '53	57	53	53
7	IC&CStL&NO 5s '63 A	46⅞	46⅛	46⅛
1	Inland Stl 3¼s '61	105¾	104¾	105⅝
1	Int Paper 6s '55	103¾	103¾	103¾
11	Int T&T 4½s '52	24⅜	24¼	24⅜
5	Int T&T 5s '55	26½	26¼	26½
3	Keith (B F) 6s '46	102⅜	102¼	102¼
1	Koppers Co 4s '51	105	105	105
1	Lac Gas 5½s '53	56½	56½	56½
1	Leh & N Y 4s '45	37¾	37¾	37¾
11	Leh Val 4s 2003	20¾	20¼	20¼
5	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	20½	20¾	20¼
1	Liggett & M 5s '51	128¾	128¾	128¾
1	Lone Isl rfg 4s '49	95½	95¼	95¼
18	Lorillard Co 7s '44	123¾	123¾	123¾
15	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	103¾	103¾	103¾
4	Lou & N 4½s 2003	96	96	96
1	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	89½	89½	89½
2	LouisNSn Jt M 4s'52	86¾	86¾	86¾
1	Manati Sug 4s '57	26½	26½	26½
5	Mich Con Gas 4s '61	104⅝	104⅛	104⅛
8	MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38

Commerce and Finance

Funds to Implement Big Aircraft Program Now Fully Assigned

Business and Industry

Plan Outlined For Brazilian, Argentine Pact

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—Chiefs of the Argentine and Brazilian missions conferring here on a trade agreement visualize a broad accord which may eventually be extended to the entire continent, a reliable source disclosed.

The plan under consideration, this informant said, has four principal aspects:

1. Free exchange between the two countries of all future production which does not at present figure in trade between them. One example cited was steel, which Brazil plans to manufacture in a plant made possible by a loan last month from the U. S. Export-Import Bank. Agricultural products not previously exchanged are also under consideration.

2. Studies looking toward a system, more liberal than the present one, for exchange of products already figuring in Argentine-Brazilian commerce, including wheat, coffee, cocoa, rice, fruits, woods, textiles and iron products. (There has been much talk in conference circles that Brazil may be willing to lift the present requirement that wheat bread must contain 30 per cent flour made from manioc, rice or corn. That requirement is understood to have reduced importation of Argentine wheat into Brazil by 20 per cent.)

3. Purchase of surpluses created by the war, each nation opening credit for buying from the other up to $20,000,000, to be used without upsetting normal commerce. Brazilian sources suggested that this provision might be used principally to exchange coffee and wheat.

4. Extension of the accord, when reached, to all neighboring countries, and possibly on a continent-wide basis.

Hourly Wage Rates Show Upward Trend

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Hourly wage rates in manufacturing industries have followed an upward trend during the war period, but the rise has been small compared with that in 1937.

U. S. Seeks Right To Triple Damages Under Sherman Act

WASHINGTON (AP) — Solicitor General Francis Biddle asked the Supreme Court to rule that the government can collect triple damages under the Sherman Anti-Turst Act from companies which conspire to fix excessive prices on products sold to the United States.

The petition said the question involved took on added importance in view of the national defense program.

Mr. Biddle sought a review of a decision by the Federal Circuit Court at New York denying the government $1,053,474 damages from 17 rubber tire manufacturing companies alleged to have fixed collusive prices on tires sold to the government in 1936, 1937 and 1938.

The circuit court held that the United States was not a "person" within the meaning of the Sherman Act. This legislation permits "any person" injured by combinations in restraint of interstate trade to recover three-fold damages.

Asserting that the tire bids were "identical to a penny," Mr. Biddle asserted:

"Once goods have been purchased at inflated and non-competitive prices, neither an indictment nor an injunction will compensate the United States for the damages suffered."

Defense Funds Assure 36,000 Planes a Year

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Defense officials estimated today that Congress now has appropriated sufficient funds to assure the aircraft industry of plant expansions necessary to reach a 1942 production goal of 36,000 warplanes a year.

When the $1,482,000,000 defense bill passed this week is signed by President Roosevelt, a total of $273,000,000 will be available for that purpose. Contracts for additional facilities will be signed within two weeks after the bill becomes law, officials said.

Would Triple Current Output

Exactly how the money will be spent, however, is yet to be decided. Some of it may be used to build Government plants, or all of it may be used to underwrite additions to existing private factories.

The objective of the expansion program, officials said, will be to triple the present production of planes and engines to obtain a monthly output of 3,000 fighting craft by April of 1942.

Army officials estimated existing airplane plant floor space at 10,000,000 square feet. The defense bill provides $90,000,000 in cash and $90,000,000 in contract authorizations—a total of $180,000,000,—which will add about 15,500,000 square feet. From previous appropriations for munitions plant expansion, the Army has set aside $93,000,000 in a reserve for aircraft factories, which would add 8,000,000 square feet more, at the above rate.

All told, those expansions would give the industry 33,000,000 square feet of factory room, plus tools, machinery and utilities—more than three times its existing capacity, not including plant units being financed by British money.

Plan 3,000 Planes a Month

Maj. Gen. George H. Brett, Chief of the Army Air Corps materiel division told a House Appropriations Subcommittee recently that the $180,000,000 would enable the industry "to meet the program for which Congress has appropriated money"—that is, the 18,000-plane army program for which contract signings were completed this week.

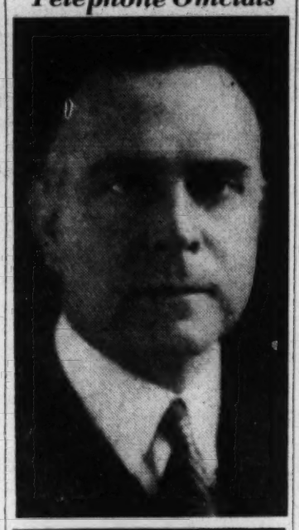
Experts said that out of the necessity for delivering these planes on schedule grew the industry's goal of a rate of 3,000 a month —36,000 a year—by April, 1942.

Most of the private plant additions, manufacturers are reported to have advised the War Department, will be financed initially by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or by banks. The manufacturers will put up Government contracts as their guarantees, and the War Department then will repay the costs over a 5-year period at 20 per cent a year.

Such a repayment plan, which would give a manufacturer the option of buying the plant at appraised value at the end of five years, has been drafted by the Defense Commission, to which Congress gave responsibility for allocating the $180,000,000 fund.

Firms able to do so may use their own resources to expand their plants, leaving Government money for others.

Telephone Officials



Blank & Stoller

Above: Morris F. LaLacroix of Boston, a director of General Telephone Corporation, elected to the newly formed position of Chairman of the Board. Mr. LaCroix was one of the original organizers in 1926 of the corporation's predecessor, Associated Telephone Utilities Company. Below: Harold V. Bozell, formerly Vice-President of the corporation, elected President to succeed John Winn, resigned.

Imposing Barriers to General Commodity Price Rise Traced

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Certain superficial signs in recent weeks seem to indicate some danger that the long-predicted inflation in commodity prices is about to get under way. The spot commodity averages have moved up since mid-August. There's been considerable strength in the leading farm commodities, wheat, corn, and cotton. The three chief non-ferrous metal prices, copper, lead, and zinc, have moved up, and copper had the biggest month of sales in its history.

Scrap steel is up something like $2.00 in the last month, and there was a recent flurry of higher prices in wood pulp, also in lumber. Mr. Henderson of the NDAC has sounded off mildly to the pulp people, a little louder to the lumber people and somewhat loudly to the non-ferrous metal people. Conferences are to be held in Washington this week about possible bottlenecks in scrap steel and ferro-manganese.

Another Brookings Treatise

With unusual timeliness, the Brookings Institute has just brought out a book "Wartime Control of Prices," undertaken at the request of the War Department, financed by the Falk Foundation, and buyable for a dollar. Although as usual with Brookings books, every other word has a Latin root, it is unusually lacking in dullness, having been written by Dr. Charles O. Hardy, who frequently tangles with timely problems, and a good half of it tells in really readable form the history of price control in the World War.

In fact the problem—if it is to be a problem—of price control during the defense program is likely to come forward for considerable discussion in the weeks to come, as the immediately political bottlenecks of the program seem to have been muscled open at long last. There is considerable political profit in it for somebody if a real need of price control can be shown to exist.

And, theoretically, of course, the great background traditional causes of inflation still threaten, including gold mark-up, budget deficits, and an impending long war.

But despite surface appearances and traditional reasoning, the recent slight rise in prices doesn't look like the foothills to a statistical climb, but just like a bump in the road. The facts are just as strongly against inflation today no matter what Washington does, as they were three months ago.

Loans Keep Prices Down

For instance, though wheat has been inching up steadily for a fortnight, it cannot go much further for the simple reason that a few cents over present cash wheat prices would bring wheat out of loan, or at least stop its going in at the recent rate of something round 3,000,000 bushels a day. The same goes for cotton. The recent insignificant rise in both these commodities is due to the fact that latest CCC loan offer is taking the bulk of the crop.

But these loans are being offered because of the extremely redundant conditions of our principal farm crops, and this superfluity in turn is due to political-economic causes of long standing, namely, the farm loan and farm relief program started under President Hoover. The loans merely create a tight spot situation, i. e., they sponge up the crops out of the market, until the open market price rises to the point where the crop no longer goes into the loan. After that the price can go no higher.

The non-ferrous metals have been going up for quite a different reason—a genuinely tight statistical situation. Under the spur of the defense program, we are actually consuming more copper than our mines can turn out at virtually full blast. Lead supplies, normally enough for three months, are down to three weeks, and there is a bottleneck in zinc because of the lack of refining facilities, a good part of our zinc having formerly come from Belgian refineries, now in German hands, so that British armaments made here are being made with American zinc.

But this situation can be righted in a moment, with, perhaps the temporary exception of zinc, by a lowering of tariffs. Lead has had a tariff for a century, and a 4-cent "excise" imposed on copper since 1932 keeps the domestic price about 2 cents above the present foreign price.

Sugar is another basic commodity which has no earthly prospects of a substantial rise unless Washington wishes it. The present combined tariff and quota system plus processing tax is responsible for about half the present price to the consumer. The AAA has only to expand quotas slightly and sugar will come in from Puerto Rico, South America, or Cuba, by the hundreds of thousands of tons.

Troubles of Oil Industry

The troubles of the oil industry in holding production down to the market are perennial. Present production could probably be stepped up perhaps 20 per cent from the present pools without violating sound geological principles of withdrawal, and substantial wildcatting continues year after year. We export petroleum products to Japan, and there is a tariff of 21 cents a barrel on imports, aimed at Venezuela, which if dropped would permit the arrival of enormous amounts of oil across the sheltered Caribbean.

There was enough of a flurry recently in lumber prices to bring down NDAC's gum-chewing Leon Henderson's warnings, but it turned out that it was due to the bruiting about of army orders for the new cantonments. The total of these orders, perhaps a quarter of a billion feet, is a drop in the bucket compared with the excess capacity in the lumber business; not all the New England lumber blown down by the hurricane has yet been sold. The trade just got so excited over the army orders that they were echoed round until they sounded like a thunderstorm.

The shortages in certain types of wood pulp, particularly bleached sulphite, useful for rayon manufacture and some explosives, was widely aired when Finland and Norway fell, but there has been no substantial rise, and we are still exporting them to Japan. The manufacturers have simply agreed not to raise prices further.

The steel scrap situation appears to be getting tight, with reports this week of further mark-ups and a conference at Washington. But scrap steel is not yet as high as it was in 1937. We shall continue exporting to Japan until Oct. 16. A higher price can always bring in scrap to consuming areas from such producing areas as the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards. And there is no real bottleneck in scrap metal until the country's pig-iron making capacity is all in use.

Important Price Rise Unlikely

First quarter 1941 steel prices are expected to be announced shortly, but no advances of importance are expected despite the fact that the industry is running round 93 per cent of steel making capacity, despite the fact that the non-ferrous metals have risen slightly, and although orders continue to exceed output. For one thing, higher production means lower unit costs. More important, the price leaders in the steel industry are working in close co-operation with the Government at Washington.

From these examples the general reasons can be drawn why no general price increase is likely in staples and why the question of how to impose price controls is likely to remain more or less academic for a long time. The first reason is that there is vast excess productive capacity, if not in this country, then abroad. If this country's capacity is used up, then the tariffs and quotas can be lowered. Europe's inability to get staples through the blockade makes the foreign surplus even greater; so does our new idea of encouraging South America.

Wheat need rise now only about 20 cents when the price will run into competition from the colossal Canadian supplies just across the line. If any of the above-mentioned non-ferrous metals rises two cents from present levels, further rise is impossible due to foreign supplies. Oil is similarly protected: Venezuelan wells have been brought in in recent years with a capacity of 200,000,000 barrels a year and very little place for it to go.

Raw sugar goes begging outside the United States for a cent a pound. The tin and rubber quotas have recently been lifted the limit, and without the recent heavy U. S. government purchase program for strategic purposes the price of either of these commodities, under the burden of current production, would probably drop 50 per cent. Wool has a 28-cent tariff protection and there is talk that the Government will bring in some 250,000,000 pounds from South Africa and Australia for strategic reasons with the British Government's blessing.

Price Stabilizing

Now most of these facts add up to the single important fact that the United States Treasury has been used as the old "U. S. Monetary Gold Stock" used to be used, for the stabilization of prices. At least $1,500,000,000 has been put out through the CCC and the FSCC and the RFC and the Treasury to pick up commodities, thereby holding prices up, and a corresponding amount of these commodities can go out to the benefit of the U. S. Treasury before any inflation can get under way. This is roughly like the operation of the old gold standard, in which when gold was redundant (which was most of the time) the Treasury pegged the price by taking all the surplus, and when gold was acutely wanted (during panics) the Treasury and the Reserve authorities fed it out until people go tired of asking for it.

But this use of the Treasury to stabilize prices can and now is likely to go much further and into much more intricate operations. For example, the circumstance might arise that a price of 12 cents was only enough to bring out 95 per cent of the copper required for the defense program, but that in order to get the other five per cent, the marginal producers would need to be paid 20 cents for their copper, in order to make ends meet. Under laissez-faire, the price to all producers would then have to advance to 20 cents. But today it is more likely that the Treasury would subsidise the high-cost producers of the necessary five per cent by the amount needed to enable them to fill the bill. The cost would be much less.

Everyone Against Inflation

This same use of Treasury funds can appear even in such price situations as the labor market. The bottlenecks on the coming defense program are likely to appear in such things as machine tools and skilled labor. But the Government is prepared to advance not only heavy sums to the machine-tool and armament builders for the construction of factories, but also to industry, to the National Youth Administration, to Sidney Hillman, or to anybody who has a program for the rapid production of skilled mechanics.

(To be continued.)

Promoted

Jesse H. Lide

Appointed Assistant Manager of the Merchandise Advertising and Sales Promotion Department of the Westinghouse Merchandising Division. The position is a new one. Mr. Lide for the last six years has been Sales Development Manager of the Merchandising Division's Middle Atlantic District.

Pennroad Denies Irregularities In Mishandling Funds

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Pennroad Corporation, an affiliate of the Pennsylvania Railroad, denied categorically in answers to three independent suits in Federal Court that there were any improprieties or irregularities in the handling of its funds.

Three suits, filed separately by three stockholders during the past year asked for an accounting of their investment of $141,285,000 in the securities of the corporation.

The stockholders charged that the voting trustees of the Pennroad and some of its officers and directors, who held interlocking posts with the railroad, specifically "lost" $13,000,000 and "many more millions" yet to be computed, in trying to help the Pennsylvania Railroad secure domination in the eastern area of the United States.

The stockholders are Mrs. Ione M. Overfield of Salt Lake City, Utah; Grace Stein Weigle, Chicago, and David Steckler, New York City.

May Stabilize Currencies Of Latin America

WASHINGTON (AP) — Moves to stabilize currencies of Latin-American nations, it was reported, are under consideration in connection with the Export-Import Bank's $500,000,000 Western Hemisphere loan program.

The currency question was said to have shoved into the background that of defaulted bonds.

Jesse H. Jones, representing both the bank as Federal Loan Administrator, and the Commerce Department, of which he recently became secretary, talked over the situation today with Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau.

Aides indicated that since the loan program, approved by Congress a few weeks ago, was part of the Administration's policy of hemisphere defense, the bond defaults were less of an obstacle to Latin-American credit than formerly. However, they said, the Administration had not abandoned its policy of encouraging Latin-American countries to settle, at least on a partial payment basis, their debts of more than $1,000,000,000 to private United States investors.

The currency question was pictured as one of the most crucial of the trade problem. Various of the Latin-American currencies have been fluctuating in value, and, generally, the republics are short of United States dollars necessary for purchases in this country.

Early in the war, Latin-American business men turned in flocks to the United States for everything from machinery to dishcloths that they used to buy in Europe. But they found, in many cases, they could not buy here because they lacked dollars.

With a view to solving that problem the Jones-Morgenthau discussions were concerned, it was said, with such matters as lending gold to certain Latin-American countries; steadying the dollar value of some currencies through stabilization fund activities, planning banking revisions in still other countries, and similar technical devices.

The Treasury's $2,000,000,000 Currency Stabilization Fund is practically out of business at the present time. Its normal transactions in European currencies were stopped by the war.

If called into use in connection with the loan program, the fund presumably would buy and sell the currencies of Latin-American countries whenever necessary to prevent fluctuations in their dollar values.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 16
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 21
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1

FOR BIGGER RETURNS ON YOUR INVESTMENT MONEY
open an account with us where you will benefit by the earnings of a soundly managed organization which has paid good dividends for 54 years.
Safety fully insured up to $5,000
NATICK FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
Organized 1886
Natick, Massachusetts
3% CURRENT RATE • NEVER PAID LESS

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 3700
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-8540

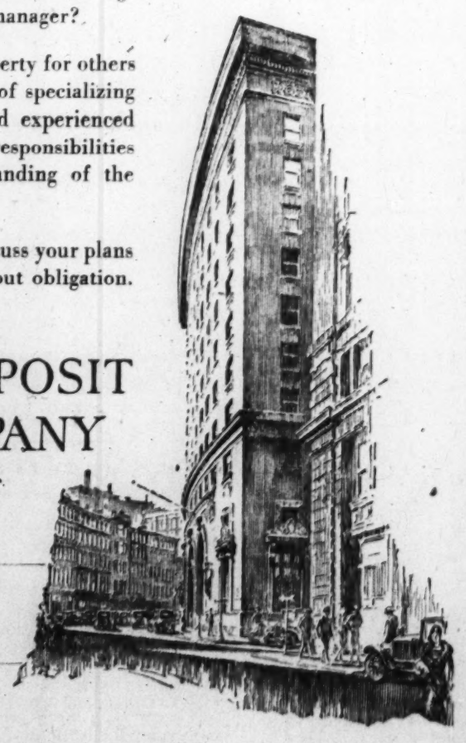
A Future Manager For Your Property

Any successful, self-reliant manager of his own property is apt to postpone the consideration of a successor.

When you no longer direct and control, who will manage your property? Have you appointed a future manager?

You can have one well qualified. Managing property for others is our principal business. Through sixty years of specializing in this field, we have acquired a trained and experienced organization, a deep sense of obligation in the responsibilities of such service and a sympathetic understanding of the human problems involved.

We invite you and your attorney to call and discuss your plans with our officers, in strict confidence and without obligation.



BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
100 FRANKLIN STREET
At ARCH *and* DEVONSHIRE STREETS

The deposit accounts of individuals, firms, corporations and fiduciaries are received in our Banking Department, where facilities are unexcelled for handling such accounts.

Local Classified Advertising
United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET — APARTMENTS TO LET

Adjacent to The Mother Church
Modern Apartments
2 to 4 Rooms
Furnished and Unfurnished
$42.50 a mo. and up

If you are desirous of living where there is the utmost consideration given for your comfort, convenient to the public library, symphony, theaters, and shopping centers, where you will have Edison steam heat, continuous hot water, and watchman service, we invite you to inspect these suites.

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street, Boston — KENmore 0482

Oxford Courts
5 Arlington St.
Cambridge
3 Rooms starting at $60. Maid service — restaurant. Gas, electricity and refrigeration supplied. Garage.
Harry A. Gilbert, Inc., Mgt.
Tro 4220

BROOKLINE 17 Monmouth Court (near Carlton and Beacon St.)
Beautiful, large, 4-room apartment in new building. See superintendent on premises. (Mass.)

BRIGHTON, MASS.—Lower Apt., 2-family, 5 large, sunny rooms; oil heat, Frigidaire; separate entrance, 2 piazzas, garage. 314 Summit Avenue. Asp. 4999.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Two furnished apts.; two and three rooms each, clean and quiet; near Harvard Sq. 5 Story St.

BOSTON, FENWAY 1 ALCOVE 2-3 ROOMS
FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL; elevator; restricted tenancy; $35, $39. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6318, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 1 ALCOVE 3-4 ROOMS
Fireplace; Free Refrigeration; Pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $40 to $70. GILES, KIR. 2345.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS. — Unusual lower 6; restricted; fireplace, oil burner, hot-water heat, screened porch; owner occupied. Cen. 0487-W.

The Hotel Victoria
271 Dartmouth St., Copley Sq., Boston
Now available, several two-room suites, furnished or unfurnished, from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month.
Every Service Included

The Linda Vista
939 SOUTH SERRANO AVE., LOS ANGELES
Mrs. Ida G. Chamberlin, Mgr.
A strictly Class-A Apartment in Wilshire District. Distinguished for its luxurious appointments and character of its service. Daily maid service. 24-hr. switchboard. Ground floor Garage.

NEWLY renovated 6-room apartment; steam-heated, janitor services, continuous hot water. Electrolux refrigerator. Apply 31 Symphony Rd., Suite 2. Tel. Hub 0177, Boston.

SINGLE STUDIO ROOMS
2-3-4 room apartments
Furnished or unfurnished. Convenient location makes them especially desirable. Choose now for fall occupancy.
Reasonable rentals.
HOTEL BRUNSWICK
BOSTON KEN. 6260
Through Its Portals Flow Boston's Traditions

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

GENTLEMEN to share my small attractive apt., $6.00 week-up; beautiful river view. Mitchell, 429 East 64th St., N. Y. C. (Apt. 71).

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

FLORIDA apartment, 4 rooms, bath, electric lights, fireplace, screened porch, in duplex bungalow. Plymouth, Florida, near Orlando. 15 Vine St., Suite 3, Melrose, Mass.

N. Y. C., 34 West 102d St.—Comfortably furnished 2-room apartment; small kitchenette, bath, fireplace; $60.00; year's lease. RT. 9-7740.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Sunny, Clean, Comfortable
Accommodate 2 to 4 persons
20 18th Street South

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 69 W. 94th St.—1 room, bath, kitchen; refrigeration—gas and electricity included; private house; $40; ground floor. Tel.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

FORD 1939 Station Wagon; perfect condition; 9300 mileage; $750; no dealers. Call Wel. 0884, preferably before 9—after 6.

See the NEW **1941 Fords** Now on Display
Hoover Motors
MOTOR MART, PARK SQ., BOSTON
HUB. 7100 OPEN EVENINGS

1935 CHEVROLET COUPE. Excellent condition. Rumble seat, heater. M. L. CAMPBELL. Call Kir. 0386, Evenings.

DOGS FOR SALE

AIREDALE TERRIER PUPPIES. AKC. registered. Four months old. Finest pedigree. Call Pres. 1860 (Mass.).

COCKER SPANIELS, registered litter; black puppies, age three months. Kirkland 4080.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

SYMPHONY TICKETS, pair, half season, center floor, $35. Tel. eves. Arl. 4396-W or write Mrs. Moody, 1178 Westminster Ave, Arlington, Mass.

FOR SALE OR RENT

ATTRACTIVE, exclusive quarters for winter, also completely furnished cottage to sell, suitable for tea room or guest house. 2314 Hayne Avenue, Aiken, South Carolina.

WOODHAVEN, L. I., N. Y.—House 6 large rooms, enclosed porch, good condition; sell or rent; leaving home town. Write MRS. AMELIA MEINDEL, Spotswood, N. J., Box 416.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Male stenographer-clerk. Write, giving age, experience, salary expected, and references. Box D-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long. 1690.

MIAMI, FLA.—Home for rest, study, attention if desired; meals optional. 1934 N. W. 24th St. Phone 3-4047. MRS. MARY O. MARTIN.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued)

HOUSES FOR SALE

MILTON

Distinctive 7-room English type house, 4 years old, 2 tiled baths, stall shower, extra lavatory, tiled kitchen, knotty pine playroom, oil heat, rock wool insulation; corner lot; excellent location; $9500. BLU 6092, 1153 Brook Rd., Milton, Mass.

HOUSES TO LET

BELMONT, MASS.—Older type 9 room single, thoroughly modernized, oil heat, 2-car garage, beautiful lawn, shrubs, very handy location; $85. JAMES A. CARRIG. KIRK. 6356.

SELECT residential section in Brookline, Mass.; furnished home, 8 rooms, 2 baths, garage, oil heat, electric refrigerator; for winter or year. Box P-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES FURNISHED

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.—Enjoy winter here; furnished six-room bungalow. Information, ADA KRESSMAN, Box 47, Route 1.

INSTRUCTION

PIANO TEACHER—Modern methods, exceptional background and training; will come to home. SHEPHERD 6038-W, Washington, D. C.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS:

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Department of Public Works, sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Department of Public Work at its office, 4th Floor, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, October 29, 1940, and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done is the installation of a new roof covering on a portion of Commonwealth Pier 5, South Boston. Charge for specifications is $2.00, which amount is returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty shall consist of a certified check for $500, payable to the order of the Department of Public Works or other security satisfactory to the Department. A bid bond will not be accepted. Attention is called to the minimum rate of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 461 of the Acts of 1935. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or to reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced.

By: JOHN W. BEAL
Commissioner of Public Works
October 5, 1940.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG 7122
Colonial Mattress Co., 696 Dudley Street, Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass.
Telephone TALbot 2400

MOVERS, PACKERS—Dependable service, local, long distance. WOOD BROS., 40 Water Street, Arlington, Mass. ARL. 0210-0211

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office available. Grand Central district, part time. Write Box S-48, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PRACTITIONER'S office available three afternoons, also Saturdays. Write Box S-51, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY—scientific specialists in household insects and termite control for 27 years. 500 Fifth Avenue (42nd Street) New York. Branches near you

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Centre Newton 3074.

REAL ESTATE

English Regency, $16,500
SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCED FROM COST

Ludovici tile crowns this charming home of brick (painted white) styled in the manner of 18th century England. A lacy wrought-iron portico makes an impressive entrance to a spacious hall, with a circular staircase as a keynote to the beauty of this truly distinctive home, with air-conditioned automatic heat; 3 baths, lavatory, sport room, two-car garage, terrace. Grounds are tree-shaded, enclosed by a stone wall and attractively landscaped. Private owner will show by appointment. Center Newton 2272.

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

FOR SALE—EAST LYME, 12 miles from Old Lyme, 5 miles from New London, Connecticut, on Boston Post Road. OLD MILL partially converted into PICTURESQUE HOME, overlooking trout stream and pond; about 200 feet from highway; suitable for tea room, artist studio, rest sanctuary or author's retreat; smaller 5-room cottage on property; fine opportunity for one with vision. MADELEINE McLAUGHLIN, Realtor, 231 State Street, New London, Conn.

WAREHAM, entrance Cape Cod, $6000 bargain to settle this estate; colonial house, 7 rooms, 10,900 feet land; finest business section on the main street. W. C. WILSON, Adm., Marion Road, Wareham, Mass.

ROOFERS

JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS, INC., 9 Silver St., South Boston. Tel. South Boston 0042. Repairs of all Descriptions.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms overlooking park, meals optional. Call MRS. PAVEY, Ken. 1574.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Opportunity open for a loving home; attractive room, delicious food. Asp. 8243.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS., 398 Marlborough St.—Large room with private bath, also a smaller room; business people preferred. Tel. Com. 6694.

BOSTON—Attractive room, comfortable beds with innerspring mattresses; shower. MRS COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., Kenmore 1022.

BOSTON—A real home, very comfortable beds, lovely rooms; centrally located; price reasonable. MRS. REED, 11 Norway, COM. 6058.

BOSTON, 54 Falmouth St.—Clean, comfortable, warm rooms, suitable for business people. MRS. BINGHAM, Ken. 3640.

BOSTON, MASS.—A front room overlooking the beautiful Fenway. Every privilege of a home, quietness, and refinement. Call Ken. 4143.

BROOKLINE, MASS., just off Beacon St.—Room in home suitable for 1 or 2 business persons; Christian Scientists preferred. Box D-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large room with small porch in home of bus. and prof. women; use of kitchen, laundry, parking. 41 Clark Rd. Lon. 8691.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Desirable room for woman, in an apartment; conveniently located; privileges. Tel. Tro. 6607.

MIAMI, FLA.—Guest house; attractively furnished single and double rooms; excellent beds; meals optional. 240 N. E. 37 St. Phone 2-1650.

N. Y. C.—Two rooms facing river, one with bath; convenient transportation; private family. Tel. Mo.-2-1392.

N. Y. C.—Attractively furnished outside studio room, single-double, clean, running water, elevator, convenient transportation; church nearby. WAdsworth 8-3871, 700 West 178th St. (Apt. 43).

N. Y. C., 162 W. 54th (Cor. 7th Ave.), Apt. 6C—Attractively, newly furnished room, centrally located; excellent service; business persons.

RUGS FOR SALE

MOSS GREEN broadloom 12'x22', less than a year old; cost $225, will sell for $100 with filler. Write P. E. CAMPBELL, Marshfield Hills, Mass. Box 146.

SALESMEN WANTED

SUBSCRIPTION salesman for trade and professional publications. Liberal commission, protected territory. Send details experience to Publishers' Clearing House, 2 West 45th St., New York City, N. Y.

Ssituations WANTED—MEN

MIAMI, FLA.—Chauffeur, white, American, middle aged, single, clean character. Box M-16, The Christian Science Monitor, 1239 Ingraham Building.

SituATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EX-HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER, writer, lecturer, acquainted with the South, would like position as driver-companion to lady or couple going South for the winter.

EXECUTIVE—Young woman, capable office manager, executive assistant, varied experience. Write Box X-56, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

LADY, highest references, seeks position, N. Y. City. Positions held: Secretary, hostess, treasurer, housemother, governess; good reader; receptionist. Reply Barbizon Plaza, N. Y. C. Cl 7-7000, Room 2517.

ATTENDANT, good helper, sewer, reader, hour, day, night. PO 4-0726, or write Box W-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED colored girl desires morning part time work. Write Box P-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SECRETARY—Many years diversified commercial experience; rapid and accurate. Write Box R-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued.)

STORE SPACE

WINDOW with part of store for knitting yarn or similar business, high-class store, Wellesley, Mass. Wel. 1392 between 8 and 6.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Reliable piano teacher with European method, MRS. ROSE LaMANNA, 229 East 4th St. Windsor 6-4757.

LADIES' Spanish, French Classes; experienced, lady, H. S. teacher (honor, scholarship student abroad, America); Columbia endorsements. SChuyler 4-4079 evenings.

ART INSTRUCTION—Drawing, painting, elementary, or advanced; portraits, composition, illustration; reasonable. Frances Andre, 434 East 4th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE ROBERT MALONE MONTHLY MUSICALES present Zella Roth-Gertrude Walters—A. Wesley Bremer. CARNEGIE CHAMBER MUSIC HALL—OCT. 31st—8:30 P. M. Tickets $1.10. N. Y. C.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS BOUGHT, SOLD RENTED, REPAIRED
ARCADE TYPEWRITER, 80 Boylston St., Boston

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing; mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST price paid—furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GR 5-1618. N. Y. C.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Increase income easily showing friends leading assortment. Cost 50c up. Good profits 9 different boxes, 58 Personals. Samples on approval. Doehla, S-51, Fitchburg, Mass.

SELL 50 Personal Christmas Cards for $1. Sender's name imprinted. Exceptional values, smart exclusive designs. Big profits. Sells easily, experience unnecessary. Also 21-card $1 Christmas Assortment with sender's Initial in gold, silver effect. You make 50c. Other assortments. Samples on approval. ARTISTIC, 513 Way, Elmira, New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET

CORAL GABLES, FLA.—THE MIRASOL. Bedroom and efficiency apartments; balcony, loggia. Colonial decoration; hooked rugs, fireplace; facing golf course; dance floor and fireplace in garden; heat, hot water and maid service furnished. Week, month or season. 706 Coral Way. Phone 4-6206.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

WINTER HAVEN, FLA.—Large private home on lake, spacious tropical grounds, inviting those wishing permanent or winter home; ideal for elderly people or those needing rest and quiet. Mrs. Fred Hall, 1606 Lake Shipp Drive.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

INVENTORS—patent your invention. Secure booket "How to Protect Your Invention." No obligation. McMorrow and Berman, Registered Patent Attorneys, 103-C Barrister Bldg., Washington, D. C.

REAL ESTATE

INCOME PROPERTY—HOMES—RENTALS
Los Angeles and Beverly Hills Listings
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

REAL ESTATE Rentals cattle ranches, desert acreage, farms. We invite correspondence. DRACHMAN-GRANT, Realtors, 28 N Stone Ave., Tucson, Arizona

ROCKPORT, MASS.

Classic building lots for sale with ocean view, $400 up; moderately priced houses of every description. THURSTON AGENCY, 20 Pleasant Street, Tel. 534, Rockport.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

JACKSON MISS. The Maples, 619 W. Pearl, 1 block south of U. S. 80—Quiet, restful rooms with hot and cold running water; meals optional; free garage; tourists welcome. Tel. 3-1518

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

A BOOK business of your own representing Associated Authors, and selling only books advertisable in the Monitor. Generous commissions and selling helps. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

SituATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOME economist desires position with manufacturer, school or utility; experienced in organization, management, personal, executive work, foods and home management; Wisconsin State Teacher's certificate; references. Write Box G-41, care Representative, Suite 1011, 110 E. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

WHAT can you offer a woman with successful executive experience in the following—Secretary, Law Office; Manager, Apartment Hotels, including promotion and rentals; Assistant Home Director large institution. Any location considered—West or Northwest preferred. Box S-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 1002 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

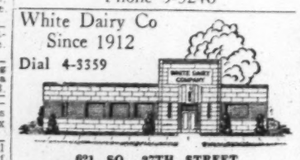
Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ICE
CONSUMERS
ICE DELIVERY CO.
Phone 3-5246

White Dairy Co
Since 1912
Dial 4-3359



621 SO. 27TH STREET

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM
TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

UTOPIA
BOB JOYCE
Pressing
Cleaning
Dyeing
Altering
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
CASH AND CARRY
BRANCH OFFICES
Prompt Delivery Service
PHONE 3-4216

MOBILE

PAN-AMERICAN
PETROLEUM CORP.
H. D. TODD
Distributors
Foot of South Carolina
Phone Dex. 5840

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

TALOCO BRAND
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
GUM ROSIN (in bags)
GUM Spirits of TURPENTINE
(in cans)
Taylor, Lowenstein & Co.
Mobile, the seaport of Alabama
distillers canners packers
of naval stores

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. and 3 to 6 p. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"PLANT A GARDEN"
Seeds and Bulbs for Fall Planting
Vestergaard's Seed Store
19 Monroe Street W-9309

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

SILVER'S
5c to $1.00 STORE
Montgomery's
Most Complete Store
QUALITY—VALUE—VARIETY

Visit **Sears** New
Dexter Avenue Store
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
115 Dexter Ave., Through to Monroe

Florida

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES
GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

ALMA Sanchez HAIRDRESSER
254 Coral Way Phone 4-1066
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH

PHONE 329
Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

FORT MYERS

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply & Service Stores
TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
Phone 122 1409 McGREGOR BLVD.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
P. G. FRANKLIN, Mgr.

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

F. P. CROMWELL
2819 Main St.
Local Agent for
GREYHOUND LINES
PHONE 5-6171

IT PAYS TO SHOP
at
PENNEY'S
Where quality Merchandise is sold at Reasonable Prices
J. C. PENNEY COMPANY, INC.

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

MIAMI

TANNER
GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
6810 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

IN MIAMI it's
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

Abstracts—Title Insurance
Escrows
DADE-COMMONWEALTH TITLE COMPANY
100 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 8-7611

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons

ROCKMOOR GROCERY
Two Complete Food Stores to Serve You
5925 N. E. 2nd Avenue
4111 N. W. 17th Avenue

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
PENTON'S SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

McAVOY'S
ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Washing, Polishing, Lubrication
Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9817

BAUER'S WATCH SHOP
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
50 S. E. 1ST STREET TEL. 2-5822

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 N. Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W. W. BAKER, Pres.
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

MODERN CLEANERS AND LAUNDRY
710-12 N. E. 2nd Ave.
Operating Our Own Plant
D. W. Jones, Owner Phone 25843

Fancy and Plain
ICE CREAMS
ROY J. SCHNEIDER
1801 N. E. 2nd Ave. Phone 2-3868
TABLE SERVICE

For Everything Electrical
Appliances and Wiring See
B. & W. ELECTRIC
101 W. Flagler St. Phone 2-7111

BONDED ROOFS
PALMER'S ROOFING CO.
115 N. E. 7th Terrace Phone 2-3429
18 years in Miami
We Repair All Types of Roofs

Snowden's Grove Service
A Complete One-Stop Service Station. Also Road Service.
3001 Grand Ave. Coconut Grove
PHONE 4-9277

Try NU-BLUE SUNOCO
A to Z Lubrication Service
ALL CAR SERVICE
717 N. E. 79th Street Tel. 7-9198

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
BY
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

HARVEY'S RESTAURANT
DISTINCTIVE FOOD
Popular Prices
Attractive Atmosphere
720 WEST FLAGLER STREET

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
56 West Flagler Street Phone 2-7443

COLLINS GROCERY, INC.
In the heart of Little River
7936 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Only the best in foods
PHONE 7-9259

Inlaid Linoleum
Asphalt and Rubber Tile
Carpets—Window Shades
THE J. H. HAGOOD CO.
3801 N. E. Second Ave. Tel. 7-2288

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St
1301 West Flagler St.

MIAMI
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 23445 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Permanent Waves Like Natural Curly Hair

Miss Billee's
BEAUTE SHOPPE
Service and Quality Unexcelled
139 S. E. First St., Miami, Fla.
AIR CONDITIONED
Expert Operators Phone 21686

JOHN E. WITHERS
TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods; private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 32667-8

New Work Phone 5-1380
RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
537 N. W. 5th Street Repairs

EVERGLADES BATTERY CO.
Distributors of
Prestolite Batteries
NORWALK TIRES
UNITED MOTORS SERVICE
SINCLAIR PRODUCTS
1901 N. E. 2nd Ave. Ph. 2-7532

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.

1800 N. MIAMI AVE. TEL. 2-4743

McFARLAND
AWNING CORP.
742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings—Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

Metropolitan
LAUNDRY
CLEANERS and DYERS
1085 N. W. 62nd St. Phone 7-1654

Skagseth Stationery Co.
72 N. E. 1st St. Tel. 2-8491
Also 1452 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680
MIAMI BEACH

SOUTHERN LAUNDRY
Zoric Dry Cleaning
555 S. W. 8th St. Ph. 2-8423
Pillows Made Better Than New

HAMMOND ORGAN
COSTS NO MORE THAN A FINE PIANO
CAN NOT GET OUT OF TUNE
MORGAN
PIANO COMPANY
8141 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD — MIAMI 38

Fred W. Hosea
President and General Manager
Hart Hardware Co.
17 Years in Miami
44-46 N. E. FIRST STREET

MIAMI BEACH

Youthful Beauty
FOR APPOINTMENT CALL SHOPPE 5-5260
IVAH BEAUTY SALON
"Your Neighborhood Beauty Salon"
IVAH STURM, Prop.
On the 79th Street Causeway
Two Blocks West of Collins Ave.
415 71st Street, Miami Beach

DUDLEY-SOMES PRINTING COMPANY
509 Meridian Ave. Ph. 5-1385

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Southland Fall Fashions
Dresses-Suits-Coats
Accessories-Hose
We know what women like
DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store
Orange and Central Ave.
Phone 4134

Where Your Patronage is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

DATSON DAIRIES, Inc.
Safe, Pasteurized Dairy Products
148 WEST SOUTH STREET
Orlando Phone 9835
Winter Park Phone 387R
Dairy Products for Every Meal

MEINER'S GROCERY
"Famous for Fine Foods"
Phone 3250 202 W. Amelia

O'NEAL-BRANCH CO., Inc.
Office Supplies and Equipment
Desks, Chairs, Typewriters
Artists' Materials
39-41 EAST PINE STREET

SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET SARASOTA

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store

DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

DRY CLEANERS
Roger's
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187

DONEGAN
CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

KANISS
JEWELRY CO.
Greatest Values in Diamonds
Diamond Brokers Jewelers
Diamond Setting Expert Repairing
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

Southern Dairies Ice Cream
HOWARD'S Ice Cream Parlor
141 Third St. North Phone 65-911

PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE
1119 4th St. North
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
PHONE 7755

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables,
Baked Goods, Fish and Oysters
117 Ninth Street North Phone 4106
HOME OWNED

R. C. A. VICTOR RADIOS
Everything Musical
LEFTER'S MUSIC SHOP
20 Sixth Street North Phone 6925

LAKEVIEW DAIRY FARM
BRUCE B. BLACKBURN
1422 LAKEVIEW AVE. SOUTH
Grade A raw and pasteurized milk products
Phones 56-118 or 87-343

Men's Shoes, Clothes
Hats and Furnishings
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Ave.
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

Carpets Draperies Furniture
THE
JANE WITTMER STUDIOS
Featuring a Complete Decorating and Furnishing Service
Member American Institute of Decorators
400 North Beach Drive Phone 5323

TAMPA

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

MARY FRANSEN
Agency
Vogue Cleaners & Laundry
416 Magnolia Avenue, Phone H32474

POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1254 93 5TH AVE.
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

TAMPA
(Continued)

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

WE SERVE ONLY THE BEST
BOOTH'S RESTAURANT
MEALS AT POPULAR PRICES
COOL—CLEAN—CONVENIENT
205 S. Olive Street, West Palm Beach, Fla.

THE LAKESIDE PRESS
"Where Good Printing Is a Habit"
305 Gardenia Street Telephone 8675
West Palm Beach, Florida

Anthony's
312 Clematis St.
Quality Outfitters to Men, Women and Children

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe

We give machine, machineless and wireless permanent waves. Price $3.50 up. Shampoo and finger waves 75 cents. Manicure 50 cts
2003 S. Dixie Tel. 4622

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service, Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD., PHONE 9489

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 6436 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING *May's* DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 50 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

New Fall SHOES
of nationally known makes featuring
Walk-Over and Rhythm Step for women
Walk-Over and Matrix for men
BYCK'S
216 Peachtree Street N. W.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
[illegible] PRYOR

YOU CAN'T TELL they're Repaired
Shoe Repairing for Over 20 years
SHOE RENURY
4 Auburn Ave. Walnut 2310
Near Peachtree Street

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
HATS
Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
24 Cain Street, N. E.

MACON

Paints and Wallpaper
Sherwin-Williams Co.
454 Second Street Phone 6367

Shop—NEWBERRY'S
Macon's Newest and Finest
5c—10c—25c—$1.00 Store
"In the Heart of Macon"

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

GEORGIA

MACON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4636-W 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

Blum's INDIVIDUAL Laundry AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"
Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3175
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
Phone 816
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Also Strutwear Hosiery
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

WE CHECK YOUR SHOES FROM TOE TO HEEL
They are carefully and neatly repaired with serviceable soles.
Complete shoe service for the entire family.
EAGLE SHOE SHOP
111 Drayton St. Phone 20275

We Specialize in
Personality Permanents
Shampoo and Finger Waving, Hair Cutting and Manicuring by Master Operators.
Frances Lee Beauty Shop
136 Whitaker Street Dial 5032

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANER
SUITS and DRESSES
Handled to perfection
DIAL 3-5191

GREENSBORO

Dick's Laundry Company
328-332 EAST MARKET STREET
Launderers and Cleaners

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

P. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(P. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Mar.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON W.C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

Europe

Sweden

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg, Centrum Kungsgatan 81-83

Lagerson's SHOE SHOPS
Established 1874
KUNGSGATAN 4

A. B. Linus Gustafsson
GROCERIES
St. Paulsgatan 31 Tel. 41 41 43

Books—Magazines—Stationery
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

Ellen Johanson
HAIRDRESSER
Schelegatan 18 Tel. 50 74 13

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

MERCERIE
M. LUSCHER-GLOOR
Large Assortment in Silk and Woollen Materials
GRABEN 28

Hans Hassler & Co. A.G.
ORIENTTEPPICHE
Maschinenteppiche
Decken, Linoleum *(Carpets)*

BASEL

E. KÜMMERLI
Elektrische Anlagen
Tellstrasse 1. (Electrician)

NAFZGER-RUEGG
Konditorei—Tea Room
Spez: Pralinés und Konfect
Aeschenvorstadt 75 Tel. 4.48.98

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21 Tel. 4.64.48

RENAUD A.G.
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12 BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

JOS. LEHMANN
Traiteur und Delikatessen
Tel. 2.00.80
(CATERER)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LEINENWEBEREI BERN A. G.
BERN
City-Haus, Bubenbergplatz 7
Berner Leinen und Halbleinen zu Bettwäsche und Tischwäsche, Küchen- und Toilettentücher, Hotelwäsche Wiesenbleiche
(LINEN)

Sie wenden sich mit Erfolg an den Spezialisten für Mass-Schuhe un Einlagen
TEL. 3.26.36
E. SCHULZE-KRÖPFLI
Wallgasse 6, Berne
(SHOES TO MEASURE)

Pelzhaus
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for reliability, quality and style. Large assortment in fur coats.
KRAMGASSE 19

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

F. PAPPE SOEHNE
Grand and Upright pianos of all makes and prices. Pianos for hire —radio sets.
KRAMGASSE 84
Agents for Steinway & Sops, Bluthner-Pleyel, Burger & Jacobi, etc.

Hossmann & Rupf
Waisenhausplatz 1-3
Damen und Herrenhandschuhe für Strasse, Anlass und Sport
Leading House for Novelties

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
WYOART
SPITALGASSE 40
First Class Goods
SHIRTS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Large Assortment of UNDERWEAR

E. FRIEDEN
Bahnhofplatz 7
WOOD-CARVINGS
CUCKOO CLOCKS
IVORY CARVINGS
Leder Artikel
Bijouterie

Wollenhof
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Bahnhof BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRUMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

Gerber-Schonthal
Dyers and Cleaners
Kleiderfarberei und Chemische Reinigungsanstalt
Laden: Breitenrainplatz 37, Freiestrasse 58, Ryffligässchen 3. Tel. 2.15.97

THALYSIA
Korsette und Büstenhalter
FRAU A. STEIGER, Gutenbergstr. 9
Corsets

HAUTE COUTURE
ABPLANALP & CIE
Zeitglockenlaube 6
Confection pour Dames
(DRESSMAKING)

OSCAR FÄH
NEUENGASSE 30
Frames all your pictures
Flowershop
MINA LERGIER
Ryffligässchen 8 Tel. 23.405

MISS A. M. DAVIS
gives
English Lessons
Schwarzenburgstr. 11 Tel. 2.58.31

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

Damen-Frisier-Salon
FRAU EMMY JAEGGI
MOSERSTR. 48
1 STK. B. BREITENRAINPLATZ
Das Haus für erstklassige Dauer und Wasserwellen; Haarpflege Individuelle Frisuren vom einfachsten bis zur modernsten. Manicure, etc.
Tel. 3.23.41
(HAIRDRESSER)

Schuhhaus Schneider
Bernois Lie S.A.
BERN Marktgasse 4
Tel. 23.373
Standard Shoes and Shoes for Difficult Feet
Spezialität Prothos

WHAT IS **Bernina**
The Sewing Machine which offers the greatest number of patent devices.
KÖNIG & BIELSER
Beundenfeldstrasse 21 Hirschengraben 2

SILKS VELVETS
NECKTIES
Stockings
Leiden Jucker
am Theaterplatz, Bern

First-Class Radio Sets
PPP Radio
KRAMGASSE 54
Your Service-man Tel. 2.15.34

R. SCHOLL
Alkoholfreies Speiserestaurant
Kaffeewirtschaft
Spitalgasse 22
Telephon 2 70 02 und 2 70 03
(TEA ROOM)

Feinbäckerei — Konditorei
Fr. Reinhard-Kunz, Bern
Marktgasse 65 Brunnadernstrasse 21
(Bakery)

Maison Friedländer
MODES
Bubenbergplatz 11
(MILLINER)

GAFFNER & CIE.
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

GOTTFRIED PFANDER
Tailleur
(Haltestelle Steinibach)
Tel. 47.149 *(Tailor)*

FLOWER SHOP
FRAU C. BALLY
Ryffligässchen 2 Tel. 2.76.27

BIEL

K. Tschäppät
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
Household and Kitchen Articles

MODES ANNELISE
51, Centralplatz 1st Floor
Tel. 43 09 (Milliner)

BIEL-Bienne

LÖFFLER & CIE
Ladies'
and Gentlemen's
Apparel
47, Bahnhofstrasse

Schürch
Damen- Herren und Kinderwäsche
First-Class Underwear
Mühlebrücke Pont du Moulin

CONFISERIE PATISSERIE
Tea Room
H. GUGGISBERG TE. 27.72
38 Nidaugasse
Pralinés und Spezialitäten
Confectioner

ZUVERLÄSSIGKEIT
in Bedienung und Qualität ist unser Ziel
SCHMID
(SHOES)
SCHUHHAUS
28 Nidaugasse

GENEVA

PAPETERIE
IMPRESSIONS
MEUBLES
FOURNITURES de BUREAU
W. BERTRAND
92 RUE DU RHONE GENEVE
STATIONERY

"BALLY"
High Class Footwear
for Men, Women and Children
at
"Rivoli BALLY," 18 Rue du Marché
"La RATIONELLE," 15 Rue de Rive

MÜHLSTEIN
Rue de la Confédération
Quality Clothes
at Moderate Prices
Town and Sports Wear
Tailored and Ready-made.
Hosiery—Shirts

La Maison de Blanc
Calicoes
14 Rue de Rive, vous offre qualité et prix avantageux
(WHITE GOODS)

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-448 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BANK
Société de
BANQUE SUISSE
2, rue de la Confédération
All banking transactions under best conditions.

AU MENAGE PRATIQUE
5 RUE RIVE
(face Capitole)
Articles de ménage

INTERLAKEN

Baumaterialien & Kohlen
vorteilhaft bei
STRAUBHAAR & CIE
COAL

LAUSANNE

AUX DOCKS
15 at 18 Rue Haldimand, Lausanne
Bally Shoes for everybody in the family.

ARTISTIC HAND-WEAVING STUDIO
Materials Made to Order
MLLES FERRARI & DUBOIS
Le Maupas 38 Tel. 2.34.35

ST. GALL

Ladies'
Ready Made Garments
Underwear Hosiery
Dress Goods
Silk
Metzler
Volkmagasin St. Gallen

DRUG STORE
PFANNENSTIEL & TOBLER
MARKTGASSE 18
Soap Eau de Cologne

THUN

Max Reiner & Söhne
MUSIC, RADIO, GRAMOPHONES

WINTERTHUR

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

ZURICH

GASSMANN
Zürich, Poststrasse 7 und Bahnhofstrasse 24
beim Parade Platz
First Class House for Ladies' and Children's Garments

MAX HERZOG'S Wwe.
Münchhalden-Gärtnerstrasse 7. Tel. 2.18.92
ALLE GIPSERARBEITEN
Spezialität Unterlagsböden für Linoleum
(PLASTERER)

Beurer
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
Bellevueplatz

bliss Moles
Waaggasse 7
Elegant Hats (Paradeplatz)

Franz Kramer
Tapezierer und Dekorateur
Kreuzstrasse 42 Tel. 2.88.41
(Upholsterer and Decorator)

Krause & Senn
DAMENKONFEKTION
Badenerstrasse 44
Ready Mades and Made to Measure

RATHAUS-DROGERIE
Dr. H. Kunsmann
Marktgasse 4. Zurich 1. Tel. 2.20.87
The house which deserves your confidence
TRY IT PLEASE!

HERRENHÜTE
(Gentlemen's Hats)
Herren Mode Artikel, Umbrellas
bei GRIMM-BECKENWERTH
ZURICH 1
Marktgasse/Ecke Bindermarkt

J. SPÖRRI
Silk and Woollen Merchant
TIES and SHAWLS
Rämihof 3 - Tel. 2. 42. 56
Eingang Stadelhoferstrasse
(Silk and Woollen Materials)

GIVE FLOWERS
and you give joy
Blumen Kaufmann
Rämistrasse 3
Select Choice

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Spring Is on the Wing!
The "Trickling in" of fresh New Merchandise quickens the activities of the store into "Hustle and Bustle" Preparation . . .
For a New Season at . . Cleghorns . .

Charming . . . These new spring fashion themes—Beautiful with colours—with originalities that reflect in every alluring detail of vivacity and freshness and beauty of Spring—

To be clothed above the general run in any ensemblage is a distinction that is happily felt and pleasingly recognised—That is Cleghorn's ideal in preparing for the New Spring Wardrobe.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANTS AT ALL BRANCHES
Cleghorns
CAPE TOWN . . JOHANNESBURG . . PORT ELIZABETH

MIDDLEMOSTS (Pty.) Ltd.
Ladies' Outfitters
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY AND ELEGANCE
MIDDLEMOSTS PTY LTD. CAPE TOWN
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF THE BETTER KIND OF WOMEN'S WEAR
76 St. George's Street, Cape Town

Chames & Nelson Consolidated (Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS
95 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Pond's Preparations, Potter & Moore, Huntley & Palmer, Peek Freans.

Head Office and Works
Phone 5-1646 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

DURBAN

John Orr & Co
(Pty.) Ltd.
DURBAN & MARITZBURG
New Stocks arrive by Mail to Replenish our 52 Departments
Every Clothing, House Linen and Furnishing Item in Stock.

The Departmental Store with an Ideal
At Your Service, Cheerily, Always

Durban & District Co-Operative Society
LIMITED
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom — Tea Room — Kitchen Requisites
235 Pine St. Phone 20521

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
Limited
NATAL
1 and 2, Anglo-African House
Smith Street
DURBAN
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Cape Town Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

LOUDON BROS.
Family Grocers
Good Honest Service and Quick Delivery
48 Florida Road Phone 37892

COMBER & RUSSELL Ltd.
Tennis-Golf-Football-Bowls-Cricket
Sports Clothing and Footwear
Men's Outfitting
343 West St. (opposite Henwoods)
Phone 20249

BABY LINEN SPECIALISTS
Our Motto: "ONLY THE BEST FOR BABY"
Complete Layettes
Orders taken for any HANDMADE GARMENTS. Maids and Boys catered for in all sizes.
Principals: Miss Ivy Young
Miss Doreen Scott
21, Chester House (Next to Anstey's)
West St. Phone 26066

MILLAR BROS.
for
Flowers and Floral Work
Plants and Seeds
Phones 25555 and (after hours) 46378
401 WEST STREET

FURNITURE
of every description to
BUY OR SELL at
BROWN'S SALE ROOMS (PTY) LTD.
Auctioneers, Sworn Appraisers, and Estate Agents
243 Pine St. (opposite old Market)
Phone 24410

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG

BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082. P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES:
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

Ward & Salmons
for VALUE in
MEN'S WEAR
BOYS' WEAR
SPORTS GOODS
Footwear, Bags and Trunks
CORNER ELOFF and PRESIDENT STS.
P. O. Box 1036 Phone 22-6311
KRUGERSDORP, GERMISTON and BENONI

DRIVING TUITION
One Control

EDITH LIDDELL
14 Cole St. Kensington, Ph. 24-1279

"STONEACRE"
Mrs. CLARENCE has room in her large private house for few paying guests. Lovely garden and view.
PHONE 25 2249
53 Nottingham Road, Kensington, Johannesburg

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people, reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7, 7/- to £10, 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

Fairhaven Private Hotel
CHARLTON TERRACE
(off Harrow Road)
7 minutes from center of City. On bus route. Superior accommodation. Delightful gardens, tennis and table tennis Garages. 10 minutes from Christian Science church Phone 24-2505.

DIAMONDS
Holland Diamond Cutting Works
Blue White Diamonds for Sale at Factory Prices
His Majesty's Building Eloff St.

London and Paris Fashions
Heath's Buildings, Opp. Barclay's Bank Von Brandis St., Johannesburg
PHONE 22-6451
Ladies' Dress and Hat Shop
"Good Inexpensive Clothes"
ALL SIZES STOCKED

SCHONBERGS'
Manufacturing Furriers
Incorporating Fur Remodelling Co.
8 Pollock Mansions,
Phone 22-6248 Eloff Street

The Transvaal Graphite Co.
(Margaret & Ethel Hudson)
Foundry Plumbago and Coal Powder Pipe and Flange Joint Compound "Murrella" Boiler Composition Graphite for Granolithic Paint, etc.
Consult us re Grinding Requirements
234 ANDERSON ST. Phone Cent. 22-2126

PIETERMARITZBURG

CHOICEST WEARING APPAREL for ALL THE FAMILY
IRELANDS
IRELAND & CO., LTD. MARITZBURG

THE PIETERMARITZBURG COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.
Retail Butchers
Proprietors of Union Cash Meat Mkts
192 Commercial Rd. Phone 2439
2 North St. Phone 3242
also
City Meat Supply Co., 163-165 West St. Phone 2499
Premier Butchery 145 Church St. Phone 2578

BUREN WATCHES
Let us recommend a "Buren"—an excellent watch at a moderate price.
Forsyth & Co. (Pty) Ltd.
The Leading Jewellers
167 Church Street Phone 3363

SOWDENS
Drapers, Milliners, Dressmakers
Sole Agents for
GOSSARD CORSETS
P. O. Box 177 Phone 2141

THE CREAMERY HOTEL
and TEA LOUNGE
Recently Modernised
Distinctively Furnished
Spacious Lounge
Comfortable Rooms
Hot and Cold Water
Good Food
205, LONGMARKET, MARITZBURG

C. Emiles
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS and BEAUTY SPECIALISTS
DURBAN
390 West Street Phone 26328
400 West Street Phone 21878
5 West Street (Beach) Phone 25395
and at
236 Church St., MARITZBURG Phone 2723

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG
(Continued.)

TARBOTON & MITCHELL
for
Stationery, Books and Printing
227, Church Street Phone 3189

PRETORIA

R. A. CHARLES (Pty.) Ltd.
c/t Koedoe Arcade, Bureau Lane
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR CORRECTLY FITTED
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear

VEREENIGING

Newhaven Residential Hotel
BEACONSFIELD AVENUE
Every modern convenience, under personal supervision of Mrs. M. W. Coney
Also
Bovey Court Residential Hotel
LIVINGSTONE AVENUE
Under personal supervision of Mrs. Glover
Terms per day, week or month on application.

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

C. S. G. Cash & Carry Stores
Dean Street, Toowong—Phone Toowong 90
262 Waterworks Road, ASHGROVE
Phone F. 9022
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA
Free Delivery All Suburbs

Cash and Service Grocer
W. B. ROSS
707 Sandgate Road
CLAYFIELD TRAM TERMINUS
Brisbane, Australia
Phone M. 1254 Free Delivery

OVERELLS PTY. LTD
DEPARTMENTAL STORE
The Valley-Brisbane
"OVERELLS' QUALITY" SAVES YOU MONEY

G. J. GRICE LTD.
90-92 Queen Street, Brisbane, Australia
Pianos, Radio, Kelvinator Electric Refrigerators and Icicle Kerosene operated Refrigerators, Phonographs, Records, Rolls, Sheet Music Boosey-Hawkes Bank Instruments.

BRYCE LIMITED
Carrying Contractors
Furniture, Packers, Removers and Storers
Bonded Warehousemen
Forwarding and Customs Agents
Head Office, 134-136 Adelaide St., Brisbane, Australia Phones B1831 (5 lines)

ROTHWELLS OUTFITTING LTD.
LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
EDWARD ST., BRISBANE
AUSTRALIA

LUCY'S
FOR
SMART HATS—FROCKS
126 Adelaide Street, Brisbane, Australia
(Opp. Finney's)
Late Manageress Lucy Secor

F. TRITTON (PTY.) LTD.
Complete Home Furnishers and Interior Decorators
254-262 George St., Brisbane
Best for Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, etc.

MATHERS'
The Fashion Centre for
FOOTWEAR
BRISBANE, IPSWICH, TOOWOOMBA
QUEENSLAND AUSTRALIA

E. W. ROSE & CO.
Art Florists, Nurserymen and Seed Merchants
Phone B 8674
After Hours Toowong 280 or M 6818
Address—Wickham St., Valley, Brisbane. (Head Office) (next to Matrons Millinery Salon)
Also 250, George St., Brisbane, Australia

ALEXANDERS Ltd.
BRISBANE (Q.) AUSTRALIA
Odourless Dry Cleaners, Dyers, and Men's Laundry Services
Receiving Depots, Adelaide St. (opp. Finney's); Valley (Crease's Corner).
PHONE B 2808

WALLACE BISHOP & SON PTY. LTD.
Loyal RELIABLE WATCHES
No Repair Costs With Loyal Unconditional Guarantee
Albert Square, Brisbane, Australia

PLUMBER
General Contractor
Sewerage connections a specialty
F. C. WHITE
123 Butterfield Street, HERTSON
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA Phone B. 5896

Shirley SHOE STORE
HEINDORFF HOUSE
171 Queen Street Brisbane
Men's, Ladies' and Children's FOOTWEAR —all grades. Special advice for correct shoe fitting.

PRYCE & READ
Fashion Salon
New stocks of FROCKS, MILLINERY, COATS, ETC., always arriving
173 Adelaide Street, near Edward Street
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA

G. & B. BRANDON
BRISBANE'S HIGH-CLASS BOOT REPAIRERS
Give Satisfaction to Every Customer
Same Day Service
ONLY ADDRESSES
Elizabeth Street, near Theatre Royal
Queen Street, opp. Eagle Lane
Adelaide Street, opp. State Insurance
Phone B 5457 Brisbane, Australia

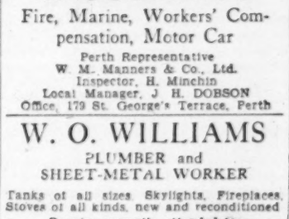
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

Archer *and* Holland
JEWELLERS
84 KING WILLIAM STREET
ADELAIDE
Direct Importers
of
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERTH

WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S LARGEST & MOST POPULAR STORE

BOANS
WELLINGTON & MURRAY STS.
PERTH

HEARN BROS. & STEAD
ALBANY ROAD, VICTORIA PARK

REFRIGERATION
Sales and Service
Hot Water Systems
Washing Machines
O. T. Abrahams
REFRIGERATION ENGINEER
B1567 929 HAY STREET, PERTH

WATCHES—JEWELRY
W. A. SOUVENIRS
Repair Service
J. T. FERRY
242-243 Murray Street
Tel. B. 1605

INSURANCE
Fire, Marine, Workers' Compensation, Motor Car
Perth Representative
W. M. Manners & Co., Ltd.
Inspector, H. Minchin
Local Manager, J. H. DOBSON
Office, 179 St. George's Terrace, Perth

W. O. WILLIAMS
PLUMBER and SHEET-METAL WORKER
Tanks of all sizes. Skylights, Fireplaces, Stoves of all kinds, new and reconditioned
Repairs promptly attended to.
710 WELLINGTON STREET PERTH
Tel. B 3252

W. M. Manners & Co.
LIMITED
Properties Managed, Real Estate Mortgages Negotiated
All classes of Insurances arranged
E. S. & A. BANK CHAMBERS
101 ST. GEORGE'S TER., PERTH, W. A

GEORGE NELSON
667 HAY ST. PERTH
Sells BEDGGOODS Shoes
As well as other Comfort Shoes.

New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH

KINCAIDS LTD.
Family Grocers and Bacon Curers
We will call for and deliver your orders
Mail Orders Filled
New Price List on Application
693 COLOMBO STREET Tel. 30-585

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133 2-4 p. m. Mondays and Thursdays, 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MARTIN BEAUTY SALON
Ladies' Hairdressers and Beauty Specialists
We specialise in permanent waving, marcelling, haircutting.
COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING
CUSTOMHOUSE QUAY, WELLINGTON
Branches at 11 Riddiford St., Newtown, Broadway, Rongotai, Oxford St., Levin

George Harrison & Co. Ltd.
THE MODERN MEN'S WEAR STORE
188 Lambton Quay, Opp. Midland

D. J. CONSTABLE
SILK AND HOSIERY SPECIALIST
Constables Corner, Gas Co. Buildings
Courtenay Place. WELLINGTON

DENHARD BREAD
Won its favor through Goodness and Flavour
Its amazing popularity proves its unvarying excellence

STEWART DAWSONS
New Zealand's Leading Jewellers
AUCKLAND WELLINGTON
CHRISTCHURCH DUNEDIN

DOROTHY WELLINGS
Importer of Model Gowns, etc.
New Deliveries Frequently
Shop 4, Colonial Mutual Building
Wellington, N. Z.

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON

WHEN in Wellington
make this famous store your headquarters.
The D. I. C. lounge and restaurant is the most famous rendezvous in the city . . . other modern facilities include the Theatre Booking Office and an up-to-date Beauty Salon.
DIC on the Quay
WELLINGTON

STAR STORES
Quality Grocers
We Guarantee What We Sell
Free Delivery City and Suburbs

JAMES SMITH LIMITED.
for Service
James Smith's Service embraces all the facilities of a modern store including a famous Tea Room and luxurious Lounge. It aso offers greater variety and value in Drapery, Fashions and Furnishings.

THE Rees-Jones Shoe Co. Ltd.
Fashionable Shoes
with
Good Fitting and Service
The T & G Bldg., Lambton Quay

HOPE BROS. LTD.
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
83-85 CUBA STREET
185 Featherstone St. 27 Courtenay Pl.

COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE and FURNISHINGS
QUALITY VALUE
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

LINDSAY'S LTD.
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices
184 Lambton Quay
(Opposite Midland Hotel)

Ora Hats
Millinery Specialist
MISS ORA MESCHAELIS
Colonial Mutual Bldg. Customhouse Quay

Let Flowers Carry Your Message from
"SCOTT'S"
Tel. 45-813 Tel. 45-813
Floral Artiste, 116B Willis St.
Flowers telegraphed throughout Dominion

Boudoir
Blouses, Lingerie and Hosiery
66 Manners St., near Princess Theatre
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

MAWSON'S
"the only address"
38 WILLIS STREET
Hosiery, Lingerie and Foundation Garments Specialists
'phone 43.516

AUSTIN BENNETT LTD.
"The Friendly Shoe Store"
CUBA STREET, WELLINGTON
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices

P. H. JAUNCEY
Portrait Photographer
Weddings. Children
Miniatures
50 Willis Street Phone 43-847

ELECTRICAL REPAIR SERVICE
Motors, Generators and All Household Appliances
Our Service is Prompt and Efficient and our charges moderate
SMITH & WAITE
Phone 42-952
115 Lambton Quay Wellington

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

Hint to Speakers

An American's advice to after-dinner speakers: "If you don't strike oil in the first two minutes, you'd better stop boring."—Grit.

When Words Fail

Visitor: "They do say that we'll have to change the Monroe Doctrine to make it legal for the President to be elected for a third term."

The Exchange

A Lancastrian sent his son to be tutored and "polished" by a university man. He was particularly anxious that he should lose his Lancashire accent, and the tutor assured him that in six months he would have no trace of it. At the appointed time the father visited his son.

"Hello, pater; I'm frightfully bucked to see you again," said the latter, in affected accents.

The father was delighted and went off to congratulate the master. The latter looked at the parent in perplexity for a few moments. Then recognition dawned on his face.

"Ba goom," he said. "Ah mind thee now. Tha's young 'Arold's feyther."—Pearson's.

Would Come Back

The rural delivery man had a small pet dog to deliver. However, the dog got away and disappeared down the road.

"Aren't you going to catch him?" asked a bystander.

"Don't worry about that," said the delivery man. "He doesn't know where he's going. I've got the address here."

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

"The Smoking Flax"

In a familiar passage in the book of Isaiah, usually understood by commentators as referring to a part of the work of the eagerly awaited Messiah, the prophet affirms: "A bruised reed shall he not break, and the smoking flax shall he not quench" (Isa. 42:3). The reference to the "smoking flax" is more readily understandable when we recall that the metaphorical allusion found in this passage is clearly to the fact that the Hebrews used flax as the material from which they formed the wicks of their lamps or candles. Even the wick whose flame seems all but extinguished will not be put out. Hence Dr. Moffatt's rendering: "He shall not . . . quench a wick that dimly burns." It may be noted that this verse from Isaiah is quoted in Matt. 12:20 as finding its fulfillment in the work of the Master.

Party Fun

Treasure Hunt

When a children's party lags, suggest a yard treasure hunt. Tell the youngsters that there are many treasures hidden about the yard, both front and back, and that they may claim all they find.

One little chap will soon scream with delight when he discovers a red apple tied on a low branch of a bush; another will find a candy cane hanging on another bush; another, a bag of popcorn nestled against the trunk of a tree; and still another, a bubble pipe on the garden fence.

This play will have all the thrill of the older people's treasure hunts.—M. C. R., Boone, Iowa.

Poetry

You will find great poetry nowhere unless you bring some with you.—Joubert.

All that is best in the great poets of all countries, is not what is national in them, but what is universal.—Longfellow.

Truth shines the brighter clad in verse.—Pope.

The office of poetry is not to make us think accurately, but feel truly.—F. W. Robertson.

Poetry is the music of thought, conveyed to us in the music of language.—Chatfield.

We have more poets than judges and interpreters of poetry. It is easier to write an indifferent poem than to understand a good one.—Montaigne.

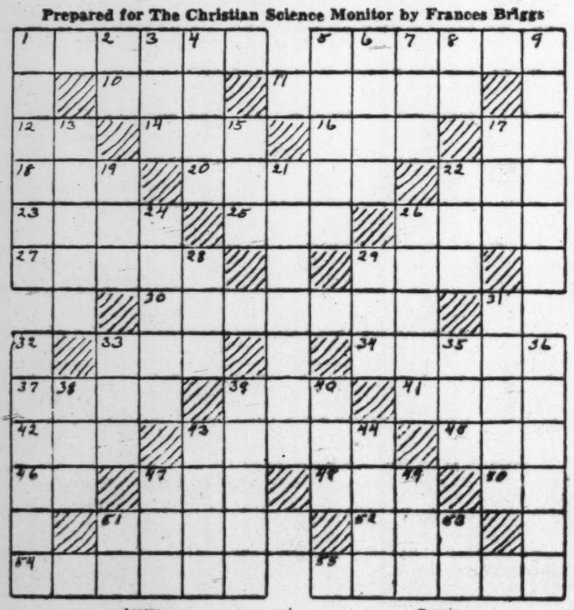
Poets are all who love and feel great truths and tell them.—Bailey.

Sad is his lot, who, once at least in his life, has not been a poet.—Lamartine.

Manly Manners

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

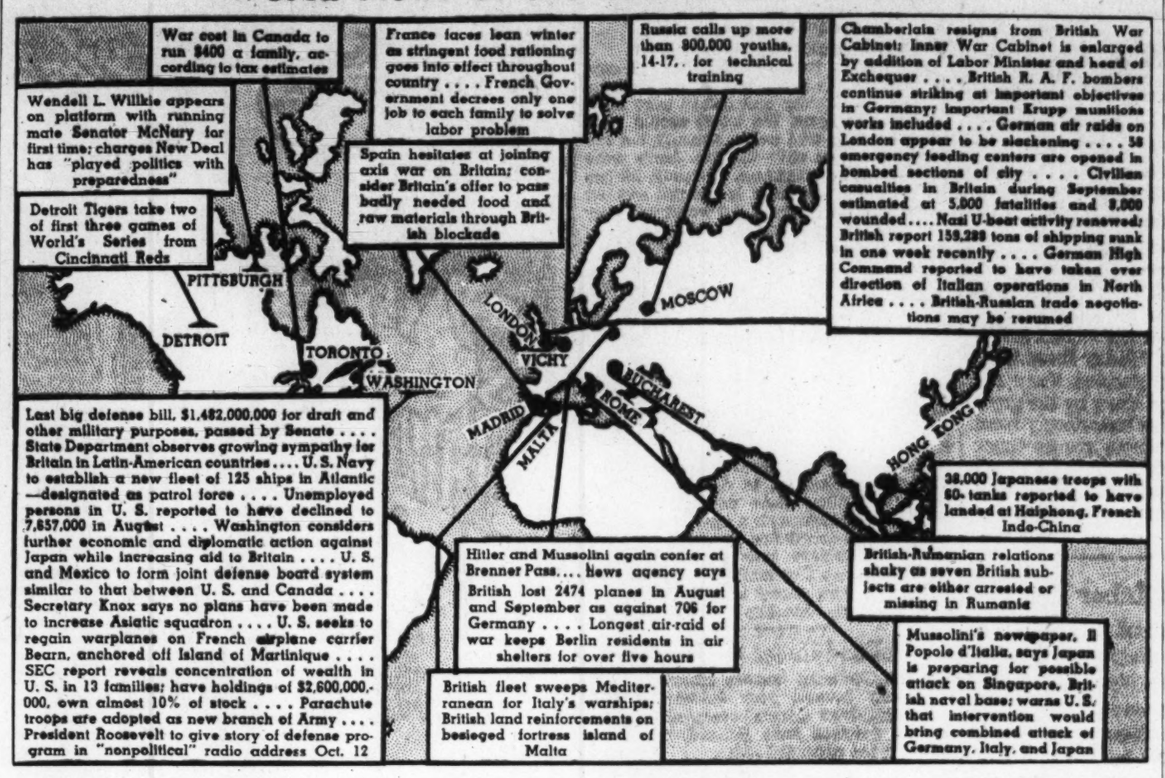
1—What is a comb for dressing flax?
5—Who was an eminent composer for the piano?
10—Native metal is what?
11—A cirrus is a white filmy variety of what?
12—West Saxon (abbr.).
14—What is a Turkish title of respect?
16—Being.
17—What is singular of "ora"?
18—Possessive pronoun.
20—What is a score made in bowling?
22—In bowling, where do pins usually fall when bowled from alley?
23—What are pedal digits?
26—What is largest existing deer in Europe?
26—Nimbus is what?
27—To step.
29—What is emblem of dawn?
30—What is an inland republic of South America?
33—Who is one of sisters in "Little Women"?
34—Who was last king of Troy?
37—What is an oblong fruit?
39—What is 13th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
41—Fictitious account is what?
42—To raise with a lever.
43—What is an oxlike quadruped?
45—Who was Roman goddess of night?
46—What is sixth note of scale?
47—Dance step.
48—What is mark from which players at marbles shoot?
50—Symbol for nickel is what?
51—What is upright piece of a step, from tread to tread?
52—Large tub is what?
54—What season "comes with flower and bee"?
56—What breed of sheep originated in Spain?

Down

1—Who wrote "The Spider and the Fly"?
2—County (abbr.).
3—What is long-tailed ape of Indian region?
4—Centipede is well supplied with what?
5—Uriah Heep is what in Dickens novel?
6—What sharpens cutting instruments?
7—What suffix means "full of"?
8—Paid (abbr.).
9—What king of Prios was noted as wise counselor?
13—What bird is protected in Belgium, Holland, and Germany?
15—To mimic.
17—Lubricant is what?
19—What is jurisdiction of a bishop?
21—What are the soft felt hats worn in the Alps?
22—Foot of a beast is what?
24—What weapon is akin to the sword?
26—What is often used on a valentine?
28—A pinscher is a man, hut, or dog—which?
29—To sink.
31—Claw of a bird of prey is what?
32—Rome Beauties are what?
33—What was Louisa Alcott's middle name?
35—What is Gaelic form of John?
36—Where is Popocatepetl?
38—Age.
39—A boarder.
40—Witty saying is what?
43—Bottom of anything.
44—Spokes radiate from what in a wheel?
47—Who is hero of a Milne tale?
48—Armed conflict is what?
51—Ream (abbr.).
53—What is another name for palm lily?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


War cost in Canada to run $400 a family, according to tax estimates
France faces lean winter as stringent food rationing goes into effect throughout country . . . . French Government decrees only one job to each family to solve labor problem
Russia calls up more than 800,000 youths, 14-17, for technical training
Chamberlain resigns from British War Cabinet; inner War Cabinet is enlarged by addition of Labor Minister and head of Exchequer . . . . British R. A. F. bombers continue striking at important objectives in Germany; important Krupp munitions works included . . . . German air raids on London appear to be slackening . . . . 58 emergency feeding centers are opened in bombed sections of city . . . . Civilian casualties in Britain during September estimated at 5,000 fatalities and 9,000 wounded . . . . Nazi U-boat activity renewed; British report 159,289 tons of shipping sunk in one week recently . . . . German High Command reported to have taken over direction of Italian operations in North Africa . . . . British-Russian trade negotiations may be resumed
Wendell L. Willkie appears on platform with running mate Senator McNary for first time; charges New Deal has "played politics with preparedness"
Detroit Tigers take two of first three games of World's Series from Cincinnati Reds
Spain hesitates at joining axis war on Britain; consider Britain's offer to pass badly needed food and raw materials through British blockade
PITTSBURGH
DETROIT
TORONTO
WASHINGTON
LONDON
VICHY
MADRID
MALTA
ROME
BUCHAREST
MOSCOW
HONG KONG
Last big defense bill, $1,482,000,000 for draft and other military purposes, passed by Senate . . . . State Department observes growing sympathy for Britain in Latin-American countries . . . . U. S. Navy to establish a new fleet of 125 ships in Atlantic—designated as patrol force . . . . Unemployed persons in U. S. reported to have declined to 7,857,000 in August . . . . Washington considers further economic and diplomatic action against Japan while increasing aid to Britain . . . . U. S. and Mexico to form joint defense board system similar to that between U. S. and Canada . . . . Secretary Knox says no plans have been made to increase Asiatic squadron . . . . U. S. seeks to regain warplanes on French airplane carrier Bearn, anchored off Island of Martinique . . . . SEC report reveals concentration of wealth in U. S. in 13 families; have holdings of $2,600,000,000, own almost 10% of stock . . . . Parachute troops are adopted as new branch of Army . . . . President Roosevelt to give story of defense program in "nonpolitical" radio address Oct. 12
Hitler and Mussolini again confer at Brenner Pass. . . . News agency says British lost 2474 planes in August and September as against 706 for Germany . . . . Longest air-raid of war keeps Berlin residents in air shelters for over five hours
British fleet sweeps Mediterranean for Italy's warships; British land reinforcements on besieged fortress island of Malta
38,000 Japanese troops with 60 tanks reported to have landed at Haiphong, French Indo-China
British-Rumanian relations shaky as seven British subjects are either arrested or missing in Rumania
Mussolini's newspaper, Il Popolo d'Italia, says Japan is preparing for possible attack on Singapore, British naval base; warns U. S. that intervention would bring combined attack of Germany, Italy, and Japan

A Verse for Today . . .

He that repeateth a matter separateth very friends—Prov. 17:9.

Daily Anecdote

Always the Gentleman

Sir Walter Scott was never wanting in something pleasant to say, even on the most trivial occasion. Calling one day at Huntly Burn, soon after the settlement of his friend in that house, he observed a fine honeysuckle in full bloom over the door and congratulated Miss Ferguson on its appearance. She remarked that it was the kind called trumpet honeysuckle, from the form of the flower.

"Weel," said Scott, "ye'll never come out o' your ain door without a flourish of trumpets."

The Vantage Point

Monitor Camera Club from Miss M. Aleen Stevens, Dunedin, New Zealand

Getting a "bird's-eye" view of the neighborhood

Daily Quotation

FREEDOM brings happiness only to the educated and self-controlled.

—Pythagoras

Brevities

Des Moines Register: "Gone With the Wind" is to be put on the air as a radio serial. We doubt that a radio set, however good, will last that long.

Detroit News: Ours was the kind of home town in which a figure with a few mortgages and $40,000 was known by courtesy as a millionaire.

Brubaker in New Yorker: New York schools have stopped wasting the taxpayers' money on maps. Geography is now portrayed on the blackboard, and is served to the kiddies fresh every hour.

Monitor Movie Guide

Diamond Frontier (Universal) — Story, with Monte Cristo overtones, about a man framed on a diamond stealing charge by three rascals who seek to drive independent diamond diggers out of the district. He returns from prison to make the malefactors pay for their misdeeds. There is considerable violent action. Victor McLaglen, Anna Nagel, Cecil Kellaway.—Adults and mature young people.

The Howards of Virginia (Columbia)—Combination of fiction and history in a story of Revolutionary War days, about the husky young man from the border region who won the hand of a young lady of social position, the prosperity which rewarded them, the coming of the war and its effect on their affairs. Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson are among the historical characters. Cary Grant, Martha Scott, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Richard Carlson, Richard Gaines.—Adults and young people.

Mozart—Sketchy account of the composer's career from his childhood performance before the Empress Maria Theresa and Marie Antoinette to the night when his "Magic Flute" had its triumphant opening. The best of the film is to be found in the playing of excerpts of Mozart's music by the London Philharmonic Orchestra under Sir Thomas Beecham.—Adults and young people.

Spring Parade (Universal) — Cheerful entertainment telling an agreeably romantic yarn, with music, about a girl from the country who was informally adopted by a kindly baker in the Vienna of the 1890's, and attracted the attention of a drummer who hoped to be a composer. With the help of the Emperor she succeeded in starting the young man on a career and in straightening out her affairs of the heart. Deanna Durbin, Robert Cummings, Mischa Auer, Henry Stephenson, S. K. Sakall. —Family.

Strike Up the Band (MGM)—Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland in an elaborate picture, with music and dancing, about a high school youngster with ambitions to be a drummer, who reorganizes the school band, runs a school dance, provides a pretentious stage show with burlesque of old songs, and manages to get to Chicago with his orchestra in time to win a radio contest. Paul Whiteman, June Preiser, Larry Nunn, Ann Shoemaker.—Adults and mature young people.

Wyoming (MGM)—Wallace Beery again as a bad man with an overflowing heart and a very battered hat. He foils the plots of the real villains and makes it possible for the honest cattlemen to return to the range in peace. There seems to have been some tripping of horses. Joseph Calleia, Leo Carrillo, Marjorie Main, Bobs Watson, Paul Kelly. —Adults and young people.

Above Average Films

Family—"Rhythm on the River," "Sandy Is a Lady," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Young Tom Edison," "Pinocchio," "Gulliver's Travels," "They Shall Have Music," "First Love."

Adults and Young People — "Foreign Correspondent," "Pride and Prejudice," "The Ramparts We Watch," "My Love Came Back," "Edison the Man," "It's a Date," "Rebecca," "Gone With the Wind."

Adults Only—"The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife," "The Mortal Storm," "Lights Out in Europe," "Grapes of Wrath," "Harvest," "We Are Not Alone."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

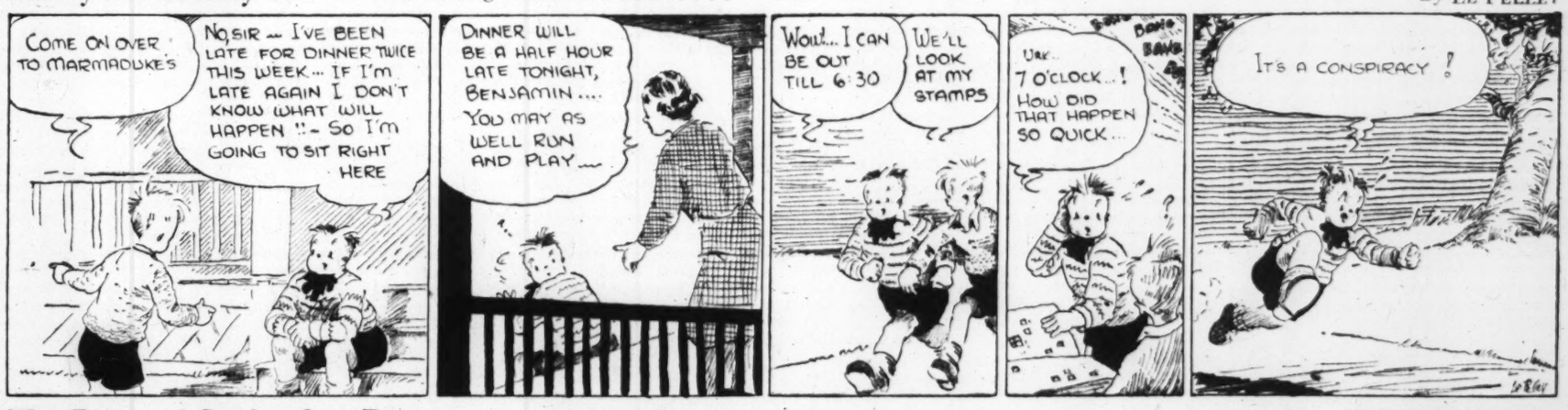
Dollars and Sense

Long Lake, Mich.

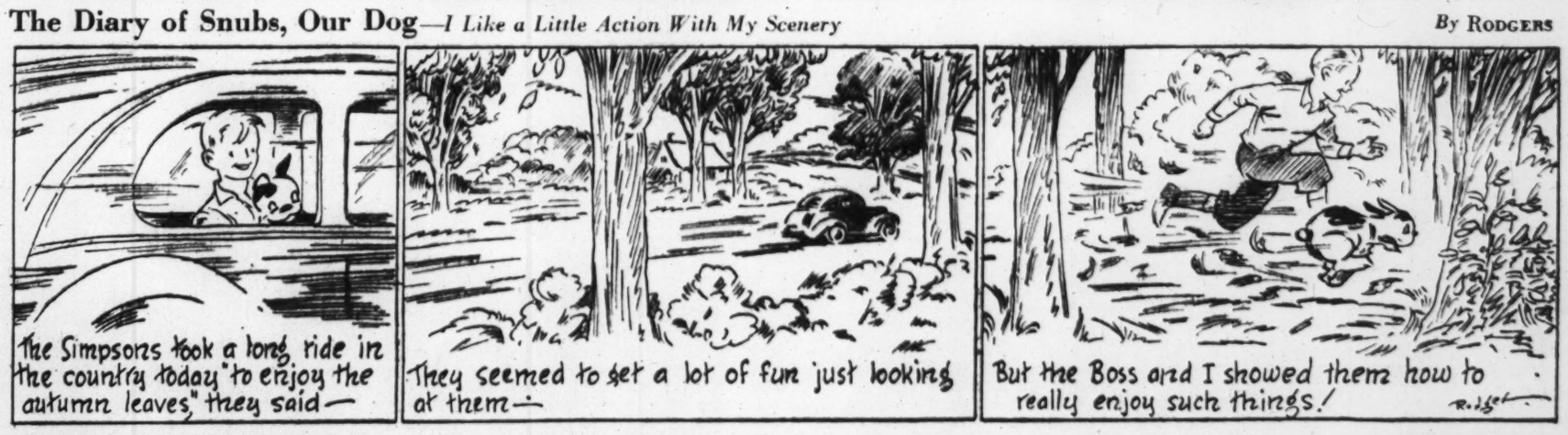
A woman who had spent many happy summers here in the land of lakes found it necessary to move to California, and therefore advertised her cottage for sale. After weighing the offers made, she decided upon one whose terms fell short of the return she had expected.

Questioned why she had chosen this buyer in preference to another who would have met her asked price, she answered that since her associations with the property had made it more than a structure of wood and stone, she was selling more than the building and the land. She chose for its future occupants not that family which could put the most money into the ownership of the property, but which could put the most pleasure into it.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*This Getting Home to Dinner . . . .* By Le Pelley


COME ON OVER TO MARMADUKE'S
NO, SIR — I'VE BEEN LATE FOR DINNER TWICE THIS WEEK — IF I'M LATE AGAIN I DON'T KNOW WHAT WILL HAPPEN !! — SO I'M GOING TO SIT RIGHT HERE
DINNER WILL BE A HALF HOUR LATE TONIGHT, BENJAMIN . . . . YOU MAY AS WELL RUN AND PLAY . . . .
WOW! . . I CAN BE OUT TILL 6:30
WE'LL LOOK AT MY STAMPS
UH . . 7 O'CLOCK . . ! HOW DID THAT HAPPEN SO QUICK . . .
IT'S A CONSPIRACY !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Like a Little Action With My Scenery* By Rodgers


The Simpsons took a long ride in the country today to enjoy the autumn leaves, they said—
They seemed to get a lot of fun just looking at them—
But the Boss and I showed them how to really enjoy such things!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Theme Without Variations* By The Hagers

WHILE MARKETING, WHOM SHOULD I MEET BUT GRANDPA BRANT ON CHESTNUT STREET.
"I'VE JUST RETURNED FROM HAVING FUN WITH GRANDCHILDREN IN WASHINGTON.
HERE'S LITTLE ELLEN, JANE, AND SIS; THAT'S PHILLIP, HARRY, FRED, AND CHRIS."
THE THEME "GRANDCHILDREN" I CONTEND, ONCE STARTED SEEMS TO HAVE NO END.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (x) • PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Preparing for Peace

In the great debate over defense preparations in the United States one of the favorite attacks of opponents is the charge: "You are not preparing for peace; you are preparing for war."

Many who shy at the phrase don't mind preparing—so long as it isn't "for war." But they do not explain what they mean by "preparing." In effect they seem to ignore the danger. There is urgent need for Americans to face unpleasant facts. And there is some danger of theoretically conceding the necessity of arming but not following through. Americans approved overnight and almost unanimously the revolutionary new armament program, but there has been delay and division over the essential steps to find the men to use the arms.

The charge, "You are preparing for war," can be leveled at any measures to employ force. It can be applied to the arming of policemen. If it be agreed that under certain conditions the Nation should oppose war with war then the question about preparing for war becomes one of motive.

There is something splendid in the thought that defense measures should be preparations for peace. We hope that Americans will keep that goal resolutely before them. They have a unique opportunity to keep good will alive and to think toward a just and stable peace.

America may not be called upon to fight for peace, but surely enough countries have learned that wanting peace is not sufficient preparation. We cannot say that readiness to fight is a guarantee of peace, but certainly in our present world unreadiness is not.

Whether the Nation is preparing for peace or preparing for war will not be determined by phrases or even by armaments, but by its spirit and the acts of others. Every man knows the difference between a bully and a boy who won't be bullied.

Americans may well guard against any chip-on-shoulder attitude, against taking on the hates of the times, against excitedly taking in war times a position in the world they will not continue to support when peace is made. They should seek to remove the causes of war and work for conditions in which peace can be established. Holding to that purpose they can go forward with defense measures, knowing that they are not preparing for war but for the right to live in peace.

Pauper Counties

Were it not for the fact that hundreds of counties in the United States are supported in large part by the State, it is probable that many might follow the example of Perry County, in the mountains of Kentucky, and file a petition in bankruptcy in Federal Court—the first action of its kind in court annals. County government, as exemplified in most sections outside of New England, while intending to perform useful and necessary functions, has often degenerated into an unnecessary and costly duplication of service. Probably most of the States could very well get along with from one-half to one-third the number of counties.

The automobile is probably the principal factor in making unnecessary the multiplicity of counties and county seats. Population shifts and exhaustion of natural resources are others. In "horse and buggy days" a trip to the county seat took all day—sometimes two days or more; today there is hardly a seat of county government that cannot be reached in a few hours. In some states a few minutes is enough. County seat towns are often less than thirty miles apart. This puts a tremendous burden upon property owners especially in counties which are not productive agriculturally, or industrially.

When poor counties, or those with few inhabitants, are made to support jails, infirmaries, courts, and a set of officials and employees, which are duplicated on three or four sides, an unfair situation exists. The remedy lies in States enacting laws permitting counties to merge. From then on, it is up to the counties themselves—but taxpayers gain little encouragement from officials who are loath to relinquish jobs and perquisites, or from business interests in towns which might lose their advantage as county seats. In such emergencies, leadership sometimes develops which is capable of pointing a better way. Education is necessary.

Warnings From Rome

"The true interest of Americans should be to remain onlookers in the world revolt against England, and to maintain good relations with the future lords of Europe and Asia." This warning to non-belligerent nations appears in the Italian newspaper, *Il Popolo d'Italia*. Before heeding this warning, however, the citizen of a non-belligerent country may be warned to read another one also—in the Italian newspaper, *La Tribuna:* "Today there is no room for wavering peoples. They are destined to be swept along by the great river which advances victoriously from Rome and Berlin. These are no times for Hamlet's doubts. This is an epoch of iron, and woe be to races of clay who hope to keep quiet in a corner out of the way."

Quiet on the Labor Front

In times of industrial peace a nation oft forgets to give thanks for its benefits. The magazine Newsweek notes that, relatively unobserved in the press, the number and seriousness of strikes in the United States for the first half of 1940 reached the lowest point in more than six years, though rising business usually brings a wave of labor unrest.

Notwithstanding some tense conferences and threats of strikes in certain steel and shipbuilding plants, the atmosphere of labor concord continues. Settlement was achieved recently of what appeared a difficult situation in the important Boeing aircraft factory in Seattle.

Newsweek attributes the favorable record to four factors:

(1) Though wage-increase demands have increased, booming industries have been more disposed to grant them than formerly. (2) NLRB machinery has increasingly obviated strikes for union recognition. (3) There has been steady improvement in Federal and State mediation and conciliation service. (4) In general, the relationships between employers and employees have been improving gradually in the great majority of industries.

In addition to these it might be noted that the patriotic motive of keeping up production in the interests of national defense has apparently considerable effect among labor leaders and in the rank and file. Also, on the Pacific Coast in particular, some labor demands have met a united front which discouraged walkouts as associations of employers became organized on a basis of equal breadth with the organization of mass unions.

At any rate, the degree of prevalence of industrial peace is something to be gratefully acknowledged, especially at this crucial time.

"It Shall Not Happen Here"

National Newspaper Week, 1940, may well be a period for gratitude among Americans — readers and publishers alike—that their press still belongs to the Nation. Yet while they congratulate each other, they will also keep alert to those dangers that forewarned of the mental black-out now darkening the European Continent.

The manacles that tyranny would impose on free speech are not always visible. They are not always described in the catalogues of dictators' devices. Thomas Mann, in an interview in Editor and Publisher, points out that fear may strike at freedom of the press long before any actual government control is exercised.

The fall of the House of Ullstein in Germany illustrates this. Long before the Nazis were in a position to dictate policies to this great publishing house or to other influential newspaper publishers, fear operated to prevent a coalition of them against the political terrorism with which the Hitlerite machine was intrenching itself. The publishers, who could not be sure that many of their subscribers were not already Nazi, did not dare to embark on an editorial campaign of exposure and denunciation because of possible reprisal. The leader of the Ullstein firm attempted, through a conference, to rally these publishers, but failed when a piece of terroristic news was brought to the meeting. Fear manacled hands that were still free to strike for liberty. Now those hands are manacled to a government-controlled propaganda machine.

Americans do not yet know this fear. Whether they are readers or publishers, their duty to themselves and to each other is to prevent fear from taking hold of their thinking, to remain alert to the necessity of free discussion. That is why they are more and more frequently saying, not "It can't happen here," but "It shall not."

Our Readers Say—

"Resort to Force Failed"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Franklin D. Roosevelt has said: "Resort to force in the great war failed to bring tranquillity. Victory and defeat were alike sterile. That lesson the world should have learned." Fine, true words, although not entirely consistent with the President's more recent warlike utterances. Certainly, no one can deny that the lesson in question was not learned; one wonders if the world will ever realize that universal problems are not solved by depositing bombs on the heads of helpless civilians.

Even if Great Britain wins the present war which is the hope of the majority of Americans, 100,000,000 or more vanquished people will remain embittered and enraged. Immediately, plans will be made to overthrow "the enemy" at some future date. The fires of hatred will smoulder for a time only to eventually burst forth in fresh conflagrations. This mass lunacy, known as war, has been going on for ages.

Hasn't the time arrived for churches and various organizations to devise ways and means to outlaw these devastating, ever-recurring conflicts, with a view of establishing peace on earth? Lao Tze said: "The triumph of violence ends in a festival of mourning. . . . The more weapons of violence, the more misery to mankind."

Washington — EDMUND K. GOLDSBOROUGH

Holland Under the Invader

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It may interest your readers to hear something from German-occupied territory. I have received from Holland, my native country, the appended letter.

New York — SIMON WIJNBERG

Since July 15 the population of the Netherlands has come under rigid distribution regulations. This may show how little there must be left from the abundant stocks stored in Holland before the Germans invaded this country.

Each person receives daily ten ounces of bread. Those who are doing heavy manual labor receive a larger ration. No one is allowed to buy more than three towels, one tablecloth, six napkins, two sheets, and two pillowslips per family each half year. Once in half a year a person is allowed to buy one dress or one suit. Winter coats and the like are no more available for the Dutch people.

The Dutch army and fleet have ceased to exist. Thereby its officers and many other persons connected therewith have lost their subsistence, and they are faced with the fact that they may be deported to Germany or any other country under German occupation and put to work, where they are found without occupation.

The Dutch may not listen to any foreign broadcast.

What, Never?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

To pick out one statement in a recent column of the Monitor we read: "Never in a great society has there been such an absence of class barriers and such a small chasm between rich and poor." The word "never" covers considerable ground. The "great society" is America but unfortunately there is no definition of terms. Are the Scandinavian countries for one small instance to be excluded from consideration?

Perhaps I am wrong but it does seem as if American social conditions are not something to become exuberant about and that too many of us know too little about them.

Wrentham, Mass. — N. B. GARDNER

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Good Neighbor Policy

Grandma's Door-Stop

High school days brought a solution of one of the mysteries that had puzzled my childhood: why a man from Boston wanted Grandma Drayton's door-stop.

The Boston man came to Grandma's house one summer. She was "Grandma" to everyone in town—not our really truly grandmother. She was the Boston man's "Aunt Sue," and he had come out from Boston to visit her and write a book. We did not know why he could not write it at home. It would have been simpler for her to mail him her cookie jar, the very same one she had when he was a little boy, because near the cookie jar was where we always met him; but then, that was also where he usually saw us; so we did not resent him too much. He must have been quite a favorite of Grandma's, because she even put the Rose of Sharon quilt on his bed.

* * *

Grandma had come to Oregon in '49, when she looked like the painting of herself which she showed us sometimes. We thought her much prettier as we knew her, with her snowy hair. The Boston man was a professor, and had been in Harvard.

The Boston man had not even started to write his book when he began asking Grandma about her door-stop; and before we knew it, he had packed it in a box and sent it to Harvard. Did we ever! Didn't they have door-stops in Harvard? Grandma said they had some, but not like this. This was a graceful flat stone, with the print of a delicate fern like a picture on a butter pat. Grandma said it was a bit of Galice formation from the Jurasic age, but we knew it was only a rock with a fern on it.

Well, if they wanted door-stops, why send them that little piece? We children could have taken him to where there were whole cliffs of fern rocks, and a place where big feet tracks went up the slope. But no creature could have made such big tracks; they must have been something the Indians had made. We discussed telling him, but he was writing his book, and we were not allowed to talk when men were writing. Then, too, he was not tall and lean like our father, who liked to climb hills with us. We small mountain goats were afraid the Boston man would be tired, and blame us. We decided to let him sit there and write his book.

* * *

Another reason was that near the rocks were whole patches of the waxy phantom flowers, the Indian Pipe. We knew the flower was very rare; did anyone think we were going to take him up there and let him dig those up, and make them still more rare? Harvard could get along without our Indian Pipe, and the Lady Slipper orchids around the next bend, where the water sprayed over the rocks.

We let him eat up six weeks of cookies, pack up his book and go back to Boston, to be forgotten as more important people came into our ken. If I ever go to Harvard, and walk suddenly around a corner and come face to face with Grandma's door-stop in a glass case, I shall be overcome with nostalgia for cool mossy rocks and Indian Pipe, and I shall ask the Galice Formation if it wants to go home.

Later, when a teacher came out from Kentucky to take charge of our High School, he took one amazed look at our canyon, rushed back to his office and wedged into the course some elementary geology. He took us to see our living rocks and let them talk to us, so that at last I knew why the hills around Boston had no home-grown door-stops.

V. S.

North . . South . . East . . West

A Nation United

By Frank L. Perrin

America, long immune from the threatened dangers which have troubled and the actual perils which have pauperized its less fortunate neighbors, is today appraising and cataloguing its defensive strength. It is not, at the moment, estimating its potential power as an aggressor, or as a declared ally of any country actually at war. But that feeling of isolation and territorial safety which soothed and calmed the American people in 1914, and until after November in 1916, has been lacking since the sequel to Munich became the imposed horrors of Nazi warfare.

Everywhere in the United States today, as in the other countries of the American continent, the desire of the people, first of all, is for peace. But not for peace at any price. The day of the appeaser, whether in Europe, Asia, or America, has passed. Many not so soon convinced are now agreed that the first great mistake of the compromisers was not made at Munich, but on that day, November 11, when the World War armistice was signed. Whatever the verdict to be agreed upon by future statesmen and historian, that chapter is closed. Our concern is the event of today and of tomorrow. It is the people of the democracies who must agree upon and dictate the chapters of history soon to be written, perhaps indelibly.

* * *

We read that David, man of valor, when he sought to defend Israel against the assaults of the enemy, did not wait for the attack, but went forth with courage, and without incumbering armament, to meet the foe. Indeed, it is written: "And it came to pass, when the Philistine arose, and came and drew near to meet David, that David hastened, and ran toward the army to meet the Philistine."

There is wisdom, we may all agree, and advantage, in a willingness to act when the issue has been made clear and action is inevitable. The people of the United States today face the necessity of determining, wisely, dispassionately, calmly, whether or not forceful and courageous action is or soon will be unavoidable. In deliberating and considering this momentous question, whatever the decision arrived at, it is fortunate that no partisan or political differences will greatly influence the people concerned. There will be, along the border, and perhaps occasionally in the camps of opposing campaign spokesmen, accusations, recriminations, and forensic alarms. But these must not be allowed to intimidate or deter the men and women in whose hands the deciding ballots will be entrusted, and in whose hearts there resides an abiding faith that wisdom, and loyalty, love of country and the institutions safeguarded by democracy will guide them in the hour of decision.

There are increasing gratifying indications that the people of all the Americas have set their houses in order in preparation for whatever the future may have in store for them. In the United States, where the machines and workers are better equipped than are those of some other sections, men and women have the will to work that what must be accomplished may be ready for the test. Their interest in national and State political issues is secondary to their determination that their homes, their institutions, their industries, their independence, and the right to live in the continued enjoyment of intellectual and religious freedom shall be preserved and remain.

* * *

Let there be no doubt of the willingness, aye, the eagerness of those thus circumstanced to make any needed sacrifice of helpful service, of wealth, or of prayerful devotion, to assure the maintenance of a reasonable and enduring substance of what now exists and of the order which now prevails. The American way is exemplified in service, in implemented devotion to a common cause. We in America have not changed our ways of thinking or our methods and manners of life, no matter what may be said to the contrary. The destructive influences of the converts to a new and strange order are not yet potent.

In this assurance, and in spite of alarmist testimony to the contrary, lies the sincere determination to proceed at once in fortifying whatever insecure or vulnerable spots are found in the otherwise secure lines of continental defense. It is not vain, if some who doubt must be encouraged, to assure a victorious, if not a glorious, ending to all the things which now beset us. Defeat without resistance, even if resistance means war and tremendous material losses, is as unthinkable to Americans as to Britons. Appeasement, that insecure peace may be gained, likewise is unthinkable.

It is in this realization that the men and women of the United States are preparing to go to the polls a month hence. Their decision, whatever may be the result of the election, must be accepted, and will be accepted, as the considered verdict of those who love and have faith in American democracy.

The Wide Horizon

Covering the New Battle Front

By Mary Burt Messer

The events in Europe which are menacing all civilization as we know it are being subjected these days to closer analysis than hitherto. On the jacket of one of the new books dealing with the total war one reads: "This is a new sort of war-book, designed to throw light, for the first time, on a new sort of war. Today military and economic attack, however devastating, is simply an adjunct to the great psychological offensive."

This volume, as its jacket promises, does throw light on its subject. But it is interesting to note that this and other current books of its class are not the first to do so. We have in 1940 "The Strategy of Terror," by Edmond Taylor. But in 1926 there was presented to the world the famous volume of the master-strategist himself, "Mein Kampf," a book being now widely quoted and progressively understood.

* * *

The encouraging point is that there is a general awakening with respect to a method already announced to mankind, but by which it has been tragically deceived. This method is the propaganda of which deception is the very purpose. It would be quite impossible for it to accomplish its objectives face to face with an awakened nation. A stride in the direction of defense is that at last light is breaking—on mental processes so subtle and unnerving to the unwary victim that it has proved almost impossible to meet their challenge by mere physical means. This claim is made by the Führer himself. He declares explicitly that he cannot be defeated by physical force alone.

The strategy of terror takes advantage of the world's groping toward an ideal of peace. War propaganda in 1914 fostered hate. But the war propaganda of today has prostituted the love of peace, to the end of producing sheer defeatism and even cowardice. Where it has been unable to produce these states of mind it has yet accomplished the delay of military preparation. It has attempted, as Mr. Taylor points out, to set ally against ally, to undermine the authority of leaders, to destroy "cohesion, discipline and collective morale." Beyond all this the adversary is made to appear—even under assault—as promoting a war lacking justification and productive of avoidable suffering.

Of this system of tactics Herr Hitler has written in "Mein Kampf": "It knows how to create the appearance as if this were the only way in which peace could be maintained; yet relentlessly to conquer one position after another by quiet pressure or by downright robbery."

For later confirmation of this strategy (in print as in visible events), one need only turn to the conversations of the Führer as reported by Herman Rauschning—a record having its own type of value. "How to achieve the moral break-down of the enemy before war has started—that is the problem that interests me." And again, "The enemy people must be demoralized—driven into moral passivity before military action can be thought of."

* * *

Were it the case that these expositions of psychological warfare, supporting one another, presented a type of suggestion impossible to resist, it would be idle to array them before a devastated public. The fact is quite the contrary. We are not a devastated public. And it is possible to meet successfully any of the attempts at mass mesmerism aimed at our consciousness by an unscrupulous aggressor. The first necessity in the disarming of these insidious maneuvers is to see them for what they are—or are not. There are eternal principles not to be disposed of by denial or defiance. In these, abided by, our defense takes root. The demand is for keenness, activity and above all spiritual awareness of the source and bulwark of our freedom.

The citizen of the hour, in America, is brought to his mental tiptoes. He will not be tempted to place complete dependence on natural valor and sheer military method, necessary as these are at present. Alone, they are outdated. A new battle-front presents itself, and it will be covered.

Mirror of World Opinion

There's a Reason

The 1940 census returns are showing some disappointingly small gains, and even losses, for many communities. But one group of cities is an exception. The State capitals show a generous growth. And one of the biggest population gains of all is recorded by the national capital itself, a boost of 36.2 per cent. The figures are an illuminating side light on the trend of things.—*Country Gentleman.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ....$12.00 — Three months ..$3.00
Six months ....$6.00 — One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 86 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 55.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ..... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ... Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ..... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ..... 1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ..... 1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City ..405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco ..... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ..... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ..... 824 Skinner Building
London ... Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris ..... 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva ..... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 824 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

Fashion Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Styles for Fall and Winter

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1940 — THIRD SECTION, PAGES 1 TO 18

Over the Top, America!

On Your Shoulders Now Falls Mantle of French Couture

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

America always seems to have her brawny hands full, what with war, elections, and refugees. But not content with these small items, she rolls up her sleeves and takes on fashions.

Fashions, as a matter of fact, everybody knows, have been thrust upon her. Paris landed them unceremoniously in her lap—like some large and lusty baby yelling to be fed. America simply had to do something about them. She has.

Collections shown by American designers this fateful 1940 fall season—our first showings wholly independent of Paris—give their own eloquent answer. They embody with striking authority the courage and the integrity of our designers, and their superb ability to create and carry through this magnificent adventure.

Winston Churchill, in one of his great reports to the British Commons, recently reminded the world that, "The right to guide the course of world history is the noblest prize of victory." It may seem a far call from the task ahead of Britain to the task confronting the American fashion industry in guiding Fashion's destiny. But they both have one thing in common. They are making history.

We Enjoy Making History

Now if there is one thing America feels at home with, it is the making of history. We are still green enough at it to enjoy it. We love pioneering—we can't quite seem to get over it.

Of course, though American collections "on their own" are being shown for the first time, American fashions are not starting from scratch. Not by any means! Our sports clothes stand alone and unchallenged anywhere in the world.

The story we will tell of fashion, as a whole, remains at the moment an intriguing mystery. We are turning the first exciting page. The American designers have accepted the challenge, and the season's collections show that they have dared to express themselves in original and freshly minted designs. Fabrics made in America, too, are rising to the occasion.

And so today, through the appreciative understanding and cooperation of the manufacturers, the opportunity to achieve great things in American design is being recognized ever more broadly by American fashion originators. Young designers whose creative talents will give fresh impetus to the industry are hard at work. And the able, experienced designer is being allowed to follow his artistic inclination without being constantly haunted by the old refrain, "How much will it cost?"

Expense Secondary

While dollars never seem to figure seriously, where fashions are concerned, in the minds of women who see what they like—a glance at some totals compiled by the Bureau of Census reveals that the annual totals of the manufacturing industries directly concerned with fashions are no trifling matter! Cast your eye over these figures, given in round numbers: blouses for misses, women, and children—an annual volume of $29,000,000; coats, suits, and separate skirts for women, misses, and juniors, $321,000,000; clothing for women, misses, and children not otherwise classified, $155,000,000; corsets and allied garments, $70,000,000; dresses, excluding house dresses, $461,000,000; hosiery, $361,000,000; women's handbags and purses, $43,000,000; knitted outwear, $106,000,000. Is it any wonder that news of what shoulders the mantle of the French couture will now fall on is regarded, even by a world at war, as a matter of history-making moment?

To American designers the loss of Paris as a center of fashion has held deep regret—but no sense of crisis. Over the years they have been feeling the ground grow more solid beneath their feet, and like James Russell Lowell's poets have learned that, "a grass-blade of their own raising is worth a barrow-load of flowers from their neighbor's garden."

Even the leaders of the French Haute Couture, with all their supposed authority, could evolve only what they thought we women would want to wear. Designers, however distinguished, are never really autocrats. They observe. They feel. They try. They suggest. But not until you and I and a million or more like us actually accept what has been thoughtfully put forth does a style become a fashion.

From now on, names of American designers will be starred on the bright background of fashion history in the United States. Those names that have been glimmering on the horizon for some time will take on new lustre; and unknown names, which at the moment are secrets in the heart of the future, will twinkle in the emerging panorama. In the great American wholesale fashion world Germaine Monteil, Clare Potter, Nettie Rosenstein, Omar Kiam, Philip Mangone, Louise Barnes Gallagher, Charles Armour, and Joseph Whitehead are all names with which to conjure. Hollywood, dressing the gay cinema stars and influencing the fashion world through motion pictures, also has its roster of brilliant designers. Aside from these are the unnumbered many—that unnamed army which languishes behind the famous names of many of our great shops.

Gradually, perhaps, but inevitably, the history of American fashion will become animate. Names, personalities, and qualities will be evaluated. And America will find her fashion stride.

Courtesy of Bonwit Teller

Scotty Welbourne, Warner Bros.

Photos 2 and 4 courtesy of Franklin Simon

1—This combination fur and cloth coat designed by Philip Mangone features the cape silhouette which has returned to favor. Nutria fur is used with lavish abandon to form a waist-length cape in back, set on a circular yoke. The cape curves to give a round shoulder—before it joins the broad tuxedo revers which form a complete front panel. You can tuck your hands behind the panel on a very frosty day and keep them as warm as in a muff. The coat is gored in back to give a modified flare to the skirt.

2—1940 hats are definitely off the face. Here is a flattering version of the new pompadour hat, fashioned of soft black felt shirred on a mesh crown.

3—Dinner suits will step ahead of more formal evening wear this winter. And long sleeves will no longer mean evenings at home. "Covered up" is the latest mode for the most formal parties. Front fullness caught into the natural waistline distinguishes this stunning gown of pebbly surface crepe. The band of self fabric which is drawn through the waist and tied at the front is faced with soft pink, and the long-sleeved jacket is accented with soft pink bengaline.

4—Nothing is smarter or more practical for fall than a costume suit in one of the lovely autumn shades. Simple, sleek lines mark this Forstmann woolen ensemble by Eisenberg. The shoulders are easy and wide, emphasized with a flourish of appliqué design on either side. Huge side pockets, emblazoned with the same self-material appliqué, point away from the snug waistline. The simple woolen dress is well cut, and ornamented by a single spectacular rhinestone clip.

5—Note the pencil-slim, collarless silhouette and the huge muff. Both are fashion firsts this season. Black velvet sleeves, yoke, and front panel give dash to this two-piece dress modeled by Ida Lupino. Huge cabochon emeralds form the centers of the barbaric pair of clips fastening the top.

Hats Combine Old Themes With New

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Coupled with the fascinating style story millinery has to spin is the equally salient news that hats are wonderfully wearable this fall. Probably some brows may rise in a "you have to show me" pose, for too often extreme and bizarre fashions have been accompanied by this assurance. However, a preview of the collections, with their clever diversity of designs to suit all types, and their happy feature of combining familiar themes with ones that have a fresh, new look, unquestionably will make converts of any skeptics.

Softer and Dressier

To generalize on so complex a subject as millinery fashions would never do, but you will readily detect certain ideas common to the majority of new models. Chief among these, you will mark the trend toward softer lines and dressier effects than have been prepared for several seasons—a trend that is extremely kind to faces. Supple, flowing silhouettes best describe the result, with drapery and dressmaker details of every sort used to procure the easy effect which supplements a similar softness in feminine apparel.

First in distinction on the long list of new modes, and by far the most important, are pompadour hats. These off-the-face types create a popular front in millinery that is destined to win its way with the populace, for the new versions include everything from poke bonnets to pompadour pillboxes and knot-topped turbans. Primarily conceived to provide hats that would not interfere with today's Gibson Girl hair-do, or forehead curls and bangs revived from the '80s, they also promote that suggestion of height which is in character with fall's favorite silhouette.

The rule for balancing hats on the back of the head gives faces a genuine opportunity to be seen, and also means that hats reacquire a back anchorage and again welcome headsizes. Usually the long back is devised by means of deep, shaped bandeau effects, brims with a downward swing in the rear, or cap crowns fitting to the nape of the neck.

The ubiquitous Breton exhibits interesting variety in its size, being fashioned in wide-brimmed tailored types with slight skyward flare as well as with bowl-shaped brims. Newcomer to this group is a style which has a slight roll upward, more on one side than the other, suggesting a Mormon father's hat.

Profile Hat Popular

Deserving of praise among both large and medium-sized shapes is the profile hat, whose dramatic possibilities and accent on sophisticated lines rank it as Public Flatterer No. 1 for those who are the type to wear it.

The South American influence is continuing its span of life, with the draped turban enlisted in the vanguard of smart fashions. With its folds swirled into a huge top-knot or made with loose twisted rolls framing the face in halo effect, the turban is scheduled for new successes.

Another familiar type introducing novel aspects is the beret, perennially approved in varied guises by women of all ages and types. Very young, pert-looking, and slated for big attention is the sailor beret, a disc-like simulation of the navy hat, worn well to the back of the head. Sometimes for matrons the beret favors a profile line, and then dips down over the eye in a rolling effect. Forward-tilting hats, as exemplified by the beret, are by no means out of the picture.

And if your idea of smart headgear is the tricorne, lo! that too is in the style swing. However, in order to obviate any suggestion of matronliness, tricornes come in the tiniest versions imaginable, and tilt saucily forward over one eye.

As you see, the picture presented by millinery is largely a case of choosing the type most becoming to you and then finding your special version of it.

Costume Suits Spell Fall

Furless Models Achieve New Importance

By Theresa Wallach

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Each year, as the leaves begin to turn, there comes the conviction that autumn is best of all the seasons. Each season has, of course, its outstanding virtues, but in autumn there seems such a long succession of days with tangy air and brilliant but cool sunlight, that costumes of fall character have an ample period for basking in favor. It is not yet cold enough for the heavy coat you will welcome when the wind really gets to zipping around corners with snow in its breath; but a modish costume suit, with a sheer wool frock beneath the warmer wool of the coat—ah, that's the ideal answer to your outdoor jaunts!

Multitudes of costume suits are offered for your selection. They range from casual and very young types, that the miss going off to school will rate next to her jumper frock, to haute monde versions whose coats stress sophisticated side drapery and extreme fashions in fur trimming. There are special occasion types and there are all-purpose ones of staple character; and there are furless suits due for a distinct flair.

Furless Costume Suits

The untrimmed costume suit has two guises, both important. Numbers of delightful casuals, combining a long, novelty weave coat over a slim tailored monotone dress, top the list, followed by a succession of shorter jacket styles or finger tip coats over matching woolens of novel pattern. High lighted everywhere are plaids, promising their biggest season to date, with their bonny hues and gay block patterns to make them the particular pet of youthful fashion-seekers. Checked themes also make a bid for a key position among the casuals.

There is another formula for furless costume suits that raises them right up into the top style brackets. The coat registers the utmost in class, its silhouette of distinctive cut and clever designing details identifying it as a celebrity among town clothes. Furless it may be, but not necessarily untrimmed, for it gains greatest prestige when it takes velvet as a foil to its dull woolen. There are graceful scrolls of it, bound edges, clever pockets, as well as collar and cuff treatments. In other cases, silky embroidery in rich, closely sewn motifs decorates the coats and is repeated in lesser measure on the dresses. To see these furless formal ensembles is to appreciate why they are outstanding companions to consider for fall.

Suit Dresses Simple

Nearly all the dresses included in ensembles lean strongly toward the side of simplicity, leaving to their coats the more daring lines and contrasts. We do not mean to understate their style—on the contrary, frocks gain in greater wearability and quiet elegance from their newly modest guises. You will note an increasing use of woolen crepes of sheer texture and soft-draping jersey weaves for dresses of afternoon type. For the casual costume, rabbit's hair textures are most popular.

For contrasting decorations, these dresses major in metal, with elaborate belts—in gold, silver and copper colors—the center of attention. Metal also is the password to modish necklines, which frequently advocate clips conforming in pattern to the belt, or use metal and jeweled clips, or chatelaines in lovely designs, to focus interest on the blouse. Buttons, too, simulate works of the jeweler's art and serve strikingly on tailored or dress-up frocks.

From smartly utilitarian classics for spectator sports wear to dashing types for dinner dates, costume suits express more individuality than at any time in their history. You will enjoy participating in their gay careers!

Fall & Winter Fashions

'Antelle' Takes Bows as New Prima Donna Of Winter Handbag Story

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Antelle" is a brand new fabric in the handbag story this fall. It looks just like antelope—the most luxurious, the most expensive antelope. Actually, however, it is a combination of pure cashmere and pure silk, not woven together, but pressed into a single fabric—the cashmere against a pure silk warp. As a result, the texture is as soft as peach down, but much silkier.

The exciting part of this tale is that "Antelle" won't smudge, not even on white doeskin gloves. It wears four times as long as calfskin, won't spot, or rub shiny, and it never cracks or fades. It will, it is claimed, outlast suede four to one.

"Antelle" is one of the prima donnas in the David Lewis fall selection of handbags, and it interprets the mode in three colors—black (the blackest of black), brown (tête de nègre), and a brand new shade, tawny as a tiger's eye, which goes well with almost any color. Handbags made of "Antelle" are extraordinarily handsome in the dressmaker types, both in styling and workmanship, and they are entirely hand sewn. One soft, underarm pouch bag in black "Antelle" has an ingenious top of jeweler's chain, which looks like an old-fashioned gold insertion of beading, outlined above with a double ruffle of "Antelle."

Petticoat influence is also popular—flouncing above solid satin foundations. One such bag has the old-fashioned gate-leg frame of our grandmothers made modern as tomorrow in bright tubular metal channels. Four round dress buttons in lucite grace the outside of the stiff formal little skirt.

The popularity of suit fashions this season is responsible for the long underarm bag's popularity. Even if the bags have handles, they are soft and inconsequential, so that they may tuck away under the arm without complaint. Sometimes these bags show a small but adequate mirror framed in a Victorian rococo frame of metal on the outside of the bag, so that you can take a quick look without being obvious about it. Another tailored suit model that is giving any amount of pleasure because it, too, goes with many things, is a bag in copper kettle bronze leather, held fast with the ubiquitous zipper. Bronze-colored leathers are finding high favor and are as soft and pliable as were the needle cases made of this same lustrous leather and found at the side of every well-furnished Victorian workbox. Remember?

Here's the latest excitement in handbags—a new medium called "Antelle." Soft as velvet, more supple than suede, it won't rub off—even on white gloves. It is water-repellent, too, and if spotted, a little steaming cleans it up completely. David Lewis, who created the new medium, also designed this stunning dressmaker bag in black "Antelle." The matching beret is from Sally Victor.

Furs Serve Well If You Heed These Rules in Buying

By Edward Stevenson
RKO Designer
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The fall fashion picture presents new silhouettes, new details of styling, and new pitfalls for buyers. One of the most popular lines for fur coats this coming season will be the fitted, almost princess line. This styling will be found particularly in the flat type of fur. There will also be a certain amount of front fullness. Other ever-popular lines to be found again this fall are the boxy three-quarter and seven-eighths lengths.

Another new feature in the straighter, molded type of fur coat, is the bloused back. This feature will be found again in the flat type of fur. For the budget buyer who has a limited amount of money to spend on a fur coat, there are some new and interesting types of fur. In this group are found gray kidskin, caracul, lamb, lapin, muskrat, skunk, and a return of the old American raccoon. The latter fur, through the constant effort of dyers and manufacturers, has been developed so that the silvery hair blends well against a dark background when the skins are cut into long narrow strips.

Of the types of fur mentioned above, muskrat, beaver, skunk, and raccoon are first in long-wearing qualities. When the buyer comes to these inexpensive furs, the danger really lies in not making the right purchase. A wise hint is—always buy the best type of any fur, and this goes for the inexpensive types above mentioned. Secondly, buy at a reliable store. The government has protected the buyer to a great extent. When a fur imitates another fur, both names must appear on the tag or the sales slip. Another rule is to get the right size. A skimpy fur coat does not wear at all, and, if anything, only makes the wearer look larger. You'll find, all film stars know this little truth about furs. Maureen O'Hara even bends very far in the other direction, buying her fur coats a whole size larger.

In the luxury fur picture we find mink, silver fox, sable, Natural blue fox, white fox, stone marten, baum marten, and ermine. These furs are developed both in the fitted and boxy silhouettes. In the marten family we find them used in short jackets. The hood fashion, so popular this past season for dresses, coats, and evening wraps, becomes a definite style feature on many coats, both in the budget and in the luxury group.

Exciting Trims and New Silhouettes Make Winter Coat Buying an Adventure

By Theresa Wallach
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This year you may count yourself fortunate if it's a new winter coat you have in mind, for they practically steal the fall show with their intriguing new silhouettes and exciting ideas in fur trimming. Inasmuch as buying a winter coat is a major investment in anybody's budget, it is nice to know that, whatever your figure's proportions, there is a current silhouette that assures you a smart appearance. And while black is considered the perfect background for coats by the majority, the fall mode applauds new variants of the colors you find most flattering, and of furs in a splendid range.

If you are a seeker of sophisticated or of conservative styling there is a right coat for you. For the former there are conspicuously new lines best exemplified by a modern princess silhouette, slightly looser as to fit, narrower as to skirt, and probably draped decidedly to the left for its closing. Or you may choose the extreme tubular silhouette that features slim lines throughout and emphasizes your height by a vertical band of fur running from the neck closing to the hem.

For the woman of more conservative tastes, the straight line coat has been revitalized this season with an entirely new feeling created by slenderer body lines and straight hanging sleeves with only enough shoulder padding to give a natural-looking effect. Often the back of this type exhibits a slight flare toward the hem, or sometimes falls in moderate fullness from a yoke. While this silhouette is ideal for the figure of heavier proportions, strange to say, in tailored treatments it looks youthful enough for the college girl to adopt as her very own.

Styles for Average Size

Of course Mrs. Average Size may select her coat solely with an eye to her own desires, as any of the above types are becoming to her. However, if not too short, she may prefer another outstanding success, the new bloused top coat with a slim skirt and either straight or bishop sleeves. Every indication leans toward this type as the leading silhouette of the year, and a smart and comfortable one it is. Moreover, it is largely displayed with front fullness achieved by means of unpressed pleats in its skirt. The sides and back continue smooth and flat.

Fabrics identified with the new dress coats feature those of the needlepoint or pin point class, with some velour weaves advocated for the highest fashion garments. Smooth surfaces and soft textures best describe the majority of these materials. For casual coats, tweeds and fleeces supply chief interest, the former introducing new elements to endear them to their public. Knotty monotone effects are innovations, as are also bold block plaids, cut and gored with originality, to develop smart silhouette themes. A brand new fabric that looks like your old friend the teddy bear, and actually is called just that, is being acclaimed by the college crowd. It is an alpaca, and very fetching in its favorite winter color of white.

The line of this bright green crepe tweed coat, designed by Vera Maxwell, is slim and narrow, but the high kick pleats give freedom and grace. The smart turban has a band of mouton fur that matches the large pillow muff.

Furs Used Dramatically

You may depend upon clever outlines alone—quite a sufficient program for untrimmed coats this winter with their distinctive styling—and wear separate furs, or you may include the fur on your coat. In the latter case, the formula for chic varies amazingly, but generally furs are added with new dramatic effect to contrast with the slim silhouette and to impress you with their richness. As by far the most extravagant place for fur is around the bottom, the current mode places it there with a grand flourish. The bridge between this lavish expression of fur, and narrow single strips of mink around collar and cuffs and, perchance, down the closing line, is a wide one, but both trims have fashion's sponsorship. Front decorations prove immensely significant, from plastrons and tuxedo bands of various widths, to panels that cover the entire front.

Collars in new front rippling effects, one of their major characteristics, and bandings used down side closings and on skirt drapery, are fashioned of long-haired furs. Borders just across the front to accent fullness in that area, are another high light.

Pockets of fur make big strides in favor, and also in size, some of them approximating pouches in their dimensions. Collars of flat pelts frequently are manipulated into bow arrangements, and their soft and graceful shapes take the lead as charmers.

Flowers Bloom In Profusion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Flowers are slated to bloom on feminine apparel in profusion and with originality. Artificial ones of gay and lovely types have been assembled in small bouquets on clips, by means of which they may be posed at necklines of dressy blouses, either singly or in pairs.

With suits strongly in the autumn picture, flowers again have an important function in brightening tailored lapels. Among the newest of these are boutonnieres of suede and novel "blackout" flowers whose red tips are luminous at night!

Sealskin Used For Quaint Jackets

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A sealskin jacket! If you have lived long enough, this phrase will have a familiar ring, and you will visualize that smart, tight-fitting little affair which accented the "wasp waist" and topped street skirts edged with soutash braid and lined with real taffeta. You will see them again this fall—those darlings of the gay nineties—old-fashioned in inspiration, but modern as this exciting machine age we live in.

U. S. Government Alaska Sealskin is naturally a "limited edition" fur, because Uncle Sam annually limits the "take" of these creatures that flourish on the faraway islands around Bering Strait and put on such a ceaselessly entertaining show in their pool at the Central Park Zoo.

Fashion and quality-conscious women seek out this fur because it is to be had in more limited quantities, and is therefore more exclusive. That is not, however, its greatest charm. It is a fur whose pliant suppleness conforms to fashion's current demands. It shirrs and drapes and gathers, without losing any of its natural liquid fluency, catching gleaming high lights, and setting them off by deep brown shadowy softnesses that are irresistibly lovely against a woman's skin. Velasquez and Rembrandt knew the secrets of these same rich browns—their portraits are eloquent in praise of them. And Alaska Sealskin gives you two of the deepest, richest browns imaginable—the subtle new "Matara" shade of bluish cast, and the warmer "Safari" brown—as well as that constant classic, the raven black sealskin.

Sleekness is a quality of Alaska Sealskin which brings it into popular demand this season, because it so easily falls in with the idea of the reed-like, pencil-trim silhouette. Its velvety smoothness proves an interesting contrast to the bulky, long-haired furs that have, in the past, made women take on such balloon-like proportions. Whether you wear Alaska Sealskin in a fitted jacket, as a finger-tip swagger tailored with mannish briskness in its straight lines, as a double-breasted reefer, or as a glamorous cape that sweeps from your shoulder to the tips of your glass slippers when you are off to the ball—you will find it equally suitable and never-endingly stunning in its quiet elegance.

YOUR RIDING OUTFITTER ★ BY PUBLIC APPOINTMENT ★

You have a date WITH RIDING ECONOMY AT BECKWITH'S.....

It's easy to be faultlessly tailored for riding on a small budget if you buy your riding togs at Beckwith's mail orders postpaid or phone DEVonshire 6709

For Her:
Riding Coats 9.85
Whipcord Jodhpurs 2.45
Jodhpur Shoes 2.65
Turtle Neck Sweaters 1.95
Gabardine Shirts 1.00
And Every Wanted Riding Accessory

For Him:
Whipcord Breeches 3.95
Riding Boots 6.95
Tweed Coats 14.95
Turtle Neck Sweaters 3.85
Poplin Shirts 1.75
And Every Wanted Riding Accessory

Riding Catalog Free

ARMY OFFICERS' UNIFORMS Newest regulation. Reasonably priced

Beckwith's
37 ESSEX ST., BOSTON

Slattery Exclusive

Romney Coats exclusive with Slattery's

98.50

Our own exclusive coat designs for misses and women . . . on sale in no other Boston store. And as outstanding from the quality point of view as they are from a fashion angle! The model sketched with its full sleeves of Persian Lamb and twists of fur that make the new necklace collar is one of several new Romney arrivals. Unusual value at 98.50. Coat shops, 5th floor, Boston only.

Slattery's
Opposite Boston Common

Sooner or later you're sure to visit Morton's . . . because as time goes on you will hear more and more favorable comment on this unique store . . . so uniquely located. Why not make your initial visit now? You will find supremely individual coats, furs, dresses and accessories at comparatively lower prices (thanks to our unique location).

Morton's
89 CAUSEWAY ST. AT PORTLAND
Opposite North Station Established 1912
BOSTON
• Free alterations
• Open evenings till 9
• Charge or budget
• Free auto parking, Portland St. Garage

ARNOLD BOOT SHOP
HOTEL STATLER
A Shop of Personal Service
ARNOLD Authentics

Furlong $10.95

A CLASSIC STYLE THAT KNOWS NO SEASON

You are back in town. And so is ARNOLDAIRE . . . Here is a shoe that never goes out of style. Right now you will be interested in this version featured in brown Norwegian calf, black Norwegian calf, also black *bucko—black calf trim.

*Bucko: reverse calf.

OTHER MAKES 8.75 to 12.50

BOSTON, MASS.

"Columbine"
fragile loveliness forever crystallized in rhinestones

Illustrations shown is ½ actual size.

As Shown in Vogue

This exquisite pin, sparkling with a multitude of tiny gems and baguettes, actually rivals in beauty the dainty flower which inspired its design $14.94

JEWEL BOX
175 Tremont St., Tremont Theatre Bldg.
133 Tremont St. at Park St. Subway
BOSTON, MASS.

....350 Boylston Street...Boston

Fredleys camel's hair three piece suits

45.00

country clothes for those who appreciate them. A full length, warm camel's hair coat....and a torso length jacket suit with brown contrasting skirt.....

...in Providence and Wellesley, too

Fall & Winter Fashions

Fur Adds Charm To Fall Suits

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps the glamour of the new furred costumes has set us agog, but fur seems to be applied currently with more variety and more effectiveness than in recent memory. It is not that bigger areas are covered with fur or larger quantities of the more precious furs used, although that, too, is true. It is the masterly way fur has been added to emphasize lines, to develop style points, and to blend with costume colors, that tells the tale of its unusual charm.

All the pelts, both long and short-haired, that bring interest to separate coats are used to equal advantage on costume suits. That is because a larger majority of ensembles than usual will be, this year, comprised of full length coats styled quite identically to the separate coat, whose place they may take, and of frocks that can stand "on their own" very smartly when worn without the coat. A sizable percentage of ensembles, however, features more extreme coat fashions and colors than would ordinarily be promoted for this garment sold alone.

While styles with straighter skirts and bloused-top fullness, set into soft pleats around the waistline, have created intense interest, there is no dearth of princess lines and straight-hanging coats on furred costume suits. Dolman effects, often made in one with a shoulder yoke, and other ample-sized sleeves are receiving wide acceptance.

Tracings of narrow pelts, like mink, outline small collar lines, trail down side closings, and even accent rippled fronts at the hem. They describe the shape of distinctive reticule or saddle pockets, and band the cuffs of puffy balloon sleeves. Persian lamb follows the same effects in its trimming on bright colored coats, and also sponsors more lavish treatments—plastrons, panel fronts, Tuxedo bandings, bottom borders, yokes, and revers—as do other flat furs.

Newly featured in its sheared state is beaver, which harmonizes flatteringly with most colors favored in costume suits. High in the fashion records belongs a pottery-red fitted coat, with immense shirred top pockets of beaver and a round beaver collar. Its brown leather belt matches the soft wool jersey of the frock, whose sole decoration consists of a novel belt of gold metal links.

On the elaborate side was a gray rabbit's wool ensemble whose top was well-covered by a shoulder-hugging cape of gray caracul. Broad Tuxedo bands of the caracul doubled under at jacket depth to form a muff, which, in turn, could be unsnapped to hang as a stole down the front's full length. Fur yokes of squared design have an impressive following; while close-fitting capes which end at the elbow are gaining ground.

Courtesy of S. Harra Furs

One of the newest style notes of the 1941 fur season is the yoked coat with a graceful flared back rippling beneath. In this glossy black Persian lamb version, the yoke fits the shoulderline perfectly, and the gathers of the flare beneath extend across the shoulderline. Note the accompanying fur hat worn low over the forehead.

Muted Tones In Hosiery

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With daytime skirts slim in line and still as short as you like them, hosiery assumes a style position of extra significance. Thus you must regard your stockings with a critical eye for their color-rightness. As a whole your wardrobe will be dark for the coming seasons, and the new hosiery endeavors to avoid distraction from your ensemble by not offering too novel a color contrast.

Beige tones continue to reign, but fashion has dipped her brush into dye-pots of deeper tint, and a brownish undertone is basing many of them. The tan family is represented also by a number of members under a rosy influence. Favorite for wear with bright tweeds are coppery, harvest tones resembling a winter suntan.

Really brown hosiery, some imitating the leather brown of shoes, is an intriguing probability as the season advances. For contrast with green costumes, you will approve a Cordovan brown stocking, while mink furs call for a lighter brown of complementary tone.

Courtesy of Chez Madelaine

The costume suit is 1940's ranking favorite. This ensemble combines a haze blue woolen dress with a matching long coat that is topped with beaver. The hat is of beaver and antelope, trimmed with brown quills.

Accents for Winter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Versatile as your winter activities, and just as gay, are the accessories for the coming season.

Suede, of course, will head the list. And brilliant colors will be better than ever before. Broadcloth, alligator, velvets—even feathers and flower furbelows—will be seen in good company. Flowers—real ones—are every woman's headdress and they will be pinned to your furs for daytime.

An old Elizabethan trick was that of pinning natural flowers to the back of gloves. Brenda Marshall, a Spanish beauty of modern times in "The Sea Hawk," likes this idea for her modern formal wardrobe and has already used it twice. With a muted pink frock she wore long matching suede gloves, then encircled one wrist with a bracelet of white gardenias. Vivid blue cornflowers were pinned to the back of one white lace evening gown and another bunch was pinned in her hair.

Leather tricks may bear your initials or your brand. Jewel or nail-studded, they belong to almost any suede frock and you may get key rings to match. A graceful gondola, saddle-stitched and studded with nails, was a high light in one department store.

Furs Achieve Nice Balance Between Beauty and Practical Excellence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In their latest styling, fur coats have developed a nice balance between beauty and practical excellence, embodying both in full measure. There is no straining toward extreme silhouettes this season, or manipulation of fur into fancy effects, seemingly devised to show the designer's ingenuity. Instead, effort is directed toward creating simple, flowing lines of classic grace. Furs with striped markings invariably emphasize vertical treatments through the body, and other furs show a minimum of seaming in their flat surfaces. At last coat makers have realized that "painting the lily" was unnecessary, and this year are letting furs be their glamorous selves, shining with their own lustrous beauty.

Keeping the silhouette in its new sphere of long and loose lines, coats have hit upon a happy expression of easy fit. This is best depicted by the straight-hanging, smooth-shouldered garment, and by the moderate swagger, with its slightly rippling hemline of youthful effect. Many swaggers introduce a yoke treatment in back, from which fuller lines flare.

New Collars Flatter

Collars retain their modest size, although they are definitely larger than last year's upstanding little bands, and the collarless coats, that were so poorly suited to cold weather needs, are not shown. Frequently collars adopt a wee tailored turnover theme that rolls rever-like into the coat front to form a high "V" line. Or they turn dressy in design, and feature bow arrangements and rippled front effects that are extremely flattering. For formal furs and for collegiate fashions, hoods are increasingly in evidence, the best-liked version dropping back to form a collar, or detaching entirely at will.

Sleeves tell a truly varied story, ranging from the straight style, that is loose and softly rounded at the shoulder, and equally wide at the wrist, to the popular bishop or immense balloon type, gathered into a cuff band. Also, the amply-sized bell sleeve, with its flare at the wrist, is having a real revival. A distinctive plan that many sleeves adopt is to work their pelts in diagonal stripes or bands, this method being favored by sleeves of medium spread, as well as by voluminous shapes. They intrigue your attention by their smart novelty, and also, by separating the sleeve bulk from the body, further the impression of slimness the mode decrees.

Brown furs, which climbed spectacularly in favor last year, are maneuvering for an even greater share of attention. With brown highly significant in the whole feminine fashion set-up, there is every indication that furs in these tones will continue up the ladder of style success. Featured first in the quality pelts is mink, looking doubly elegant in its new styling, and followed by beaver in sheared versions. In its shorter state this old familiar has overcome not only its bulky appearance, but also its former affinity for curling and matting when damp, and has added exquisite shadings, from silver to taupe brown, to its assets. It is one of the sturdiest of furs, its silky appearance being readily rejuvenated after seasons of hard wear.

Other members of the brown host destined for popularity include a number of sable-dyed versions like kolinsky, London-dyed squirrel, blended muskrat, and skunk in its new high style simulation of baum marten. Another member back in the limelight is summer ermine, whose stunning cocoa shade harmonizes delightfully with darker browns and various greens. Quite the most distinctive among the prestige pelts, and filling an important niche in coats for youthful figures, is leopard, and its close relative, ocelot.

Gray and Black Furs

In the gray and black classification—the former particularly gaining ground along with other neutrals in apparel lines—natural squirrel is heralded with interest. Add to this gray Persian, gray kidskin, and even krimmer, and you will recognize that here is a color staging a comeback that should be worth watching. Black Persian lamb again rules the fur coat field with unquestioned supremacy. It goes anywhere smartly, and its adaptability to varied styling, and its long wearing qualities, make it a universal favorite. Among the conservative, Hudson seal-dyed muskrat, also known for its durability, still rates very high.

Long-haired furs, mostly suited to former wear, bring a luxury note to coat styles. Silver fox continues to set the standard, and is worked in full-skin effects in lavish garments ranging from top-of-the-hip jackets to three-quarter length evening wraps. Often they add hoods as a flattering gesture.

Frederick Bradley: International Silk Guild

Scallops and stomacher make news in this black silk canton crepe day dress. Bodice fullness is gracefully introduced through shoulder tucks. A cleverly manipulated black velvet hat and black suede gloves and bag complete this all-black ensemble.

Let Your Hair Decide Your Hats

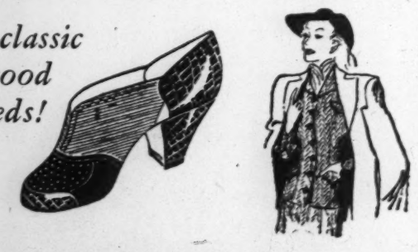
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Your hair and your hats have always been companions, but this season they are inseparable. One look at your hair decides your hats. The pompadour silhouette is firmly established, and it becomes more emphatic because of the many ways in which it may be achieved and the many types of women for which it is clearly conceived. No longer concentrated upon the youthful phase of fashion, it is as smart for the ageless woman as for the debutante.

Each of us may interpret the off-the-face idea differently, and we may always stress the point that the pompadour coiffure is free to be completely and individually our own. Therefore hats may be of different types, too, and we enjoy the freedom of a wide variety of hats, ranging from pillboxes to berets, from postilions to turbans.

THE BACK BAY JEWELERY
Since 1895
Costume Fashions
Lapel Ornament $1.95
—SPECIAL— Watch Lockets $1.00
In Color
Bracelet $1.25
Necklace $1.50
230 Massachusetts Avenue
Boston Ken. 0429

WALK-OVER SUIT SHOES
are classic as good tweeds!



Walk-Over's flexible, *walkable*, firmly heeled suit shoes are part of the art of wearing tweeds well. SPAT, in black suede with alligator-grained calf, feels like a glove on your foot, thanks to its elasticized gabardine instep. (As advertised in LIFE.) At your neighborhood Walk-Over dealer.
Walk-Over prices $6.95 to $10.95. Slightly higher West.
George E. Keith Company, Brockton, Mass.

BEATTIE & McGUIRE 29 TEMPLE PLACE SILKS · WOOLENS
CHOICE FABRICS for women who love to BE DISTINCTIVE
MATELASSÉ and NOVELTY CREPES (Rayon) —expressing that individuality which is the keynote of the unusual wardrobe. You will like these ultra-modish Fall fabrics in this season's most alluring colors. 39" wide. Regularly $2.45. SPECIAL $1.95
MALLINSON'S and CHENEY'S VELVETS —spot-proof, crush-resisting — luxurious in their beauty, stunning in their colors . . . fabrics that we are proud to sell. 39" wide. Regularly $2.50. SPECIAL .. $1.95
54" FORSTMANN FABRICS —in dress, suiting and coating weights. An excellent variety of colors and black . . . sponged, ready to sew ..... $3.40 to $6.40 yd.
54" IMPORTED ENGLISH TWEEDS —a most unusual assortment of Multicolored Plaids and Broken Checks, which you simply must see ..... $3.40 yd.
BEATTIE & McGUIRE, 29 Temple Place, Boston

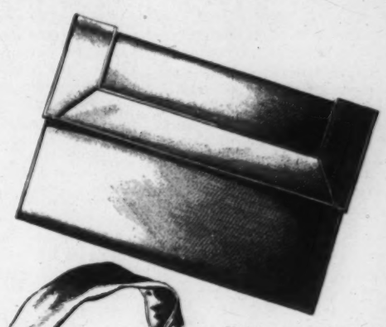
A Convenient Shop for Smart Economies
DRESSES For street or dress-up, $3.98 to $7.95
HATS Conservative or "dotty," from $1.98 up.
HANDBAGS From $2 to $5. Gloves to match from $1.
SWEATERS, SKIRTS Smart Color Combinations, from $1.98.
BLOUSES Dressy or shirt styles, priced from $1
HOSIERY New fall shades, famous makes, from 59c.
UNDERWEAR Slips, nighties, panties, pajamas.
FOUNDATION GARMENTS A variety of well-known brands for all types.
Dexter's 162 Massachusetts Avenue BOSTON

New England's Leading Store for Larger Women
Just in Time for Cooler Days
All Wool Coat Sweater 2.98 SIZES 38 to 56
Women love this smartly styled cardigan, light in weight yet cosily warm. *Black, navy, wine, copen, blue or purple.*
MAIL AND PHONE ORDERS

Quilted Jacket 1.98 SIZES 38 to 54
French rayon crepe quilted with 100% WOOL to take the "nip" out of the weather. Crepe lining, edges finished with braid. *Black only.*
MAIL AND PHONE ORDERS
Rayon and Wool Classic 3.98 SIZES 38 to 50
Tailored to look twice its modest price with stitched fly front and pockets, also one-inch wide side pleats. This long sleeve casual dress is the type you'll "live in." Soft fine quality rayon and wool that has warmth without weight. *Mink brown, Oxford blue, Spruce green, Vineyard wine.*

From our Millinery Dept. Felt hat, $1.98 Sizes 22-24.
EXTRA SIZE RAYON and WOOL HOSE Warm and sturdy, seamless sole in new fall colors. Sizes 9½ to 11. 79c 3 for $2.30 *Regular sizes 59c.*
MAIL AND PHONE ORDERS
MacDonnell's SLENDERIZING FASHIONS
Phone HANcock 8840 ● 35 Temple Place BOSTON

NOW AT BOSTON'S HANDBAG STYLE CENTER!
The smartest creations of the country's leading bag makers are now ready for you at Shreve's. Each individually chosen with expert care, Shreve's fall bags are setting the styles of the season.



Under arm envelope in black calf with red lining. A bag which will adapt itself well to initials. $10.50

Smart top handle pouch with double shell ball trim. In black or brown calf. $25

A tailored bag with smart top handle. In black and brown calf. $15

Under arm back strap bag in black suede with gold colour bar for monogram. $12.75

Vanity with pockets for your own fittings. Black and brown calf. Also in the grained leathers. $5.00

Soft under arm pouch Gold colour ring trims. In black suede. $7.50

Envelope bag with shell clasp. Inside pocket and zipper Brown or black suede or calf $7.50

Black suede bag, double top handle and gold colour clasp. Excellent inside pocket and zipper. $20

Shreve
CRUMP & LOW COMPANY
BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON STREET, BOSTON

When Shopping for Home or Family the Advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor Are a Guide to Quality

Fall & Winter Fashions

Suits Go Casually Into Town Or Gaily Dress for Parties

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When you set out to look over the suit situation your eyes will be caught immediately by casual town outfits. And here you will note the well-defined and rounded silhouette. Low placed side pleats swing below plaid jackets that cover the hips. These jackets give the narrow hipline effective accent, yet there is freedom of movement in the side-pleated skirts.

Weskits, or fancy-front suits are news. Germaine Monteil shows these in various combinations in her collection. In these, the front of the jacket may be of velvet, while the back is of wool; or jackets fronted in satin, or lamé, may be backed in wool. For instance, a taffy-tan front might be combined with a leaf brown, or a gay brocade might be sobered by black wool. These weskits give opportunity to combine two fabrics, or contrasting colors, and will be observed in dressmaker suits.

Important pockets, soft little pouches kept tidy with bows, which recall the guilelessness of Kate Greenaway's pockets, edge dressier suits.

Afternoon suits show decided leanings toward jet as a new note in effective trimming. Suits are weighted discreetly with jet on lapels, pockets, and even buttons. Jet glitters on diminutive crowns of hats, its hard brilliance softened by the mist of veils.

Dressy suits, delightfully and ingeniously trimmed with furs, as well as plain suits using fur accessories, will be seen. Persian, blue fox, and stone marten are favorite pelts. Narrow lines of Persian edge many of the long-torso suit jackets, and you will see Persian in unmistakably neat bows beneath the chin. These look demurely prim when worn with the bonnet hats.

In country suits we find the longer, loose jacket, like a man's, used in masculine type fabrics, but for town and more formal wear, plain woolens in beautiful colors, such as we find only in woolen fabrics, make softer suits, often fur trimmed.

Courtesy of R. H. Stearns

To top your late fall tweeds, nothing is smarter than a felt hat classicly tailored in the enviable British manner. The Darford hat shown here, called "Regent Street," comes in black, brown, navy, or wine.

Rule of Two Should Govern Choice of Accessories

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For fall a new rule has been written for the accessories game, and style-alert women stand ready to bow to it without quibbling. It might be termed the rule of two, as it specifies that two accessories of the four essentials—gloves, shoes, hat, and handbag—shall feature the color you use to enliven your basic frock, coat, or suit. It further prescribes that two colors shall be sufficient for the majority of daytime costumes. The rule is in line with the spirit of quiet harmony the season introduces.

Specifically, the rule provides that when your frock is black or brown—as it very likely will be—you may choose two accessories, and no more, in a color to match each other and blend with the frock. Then your other accessories should take the frock's color. Note that blending or harmonizing is the newest theme for accessories, rather than strong contrasts.

Distinctive Effects Possible

Millinery, always the most individual member of the accessories group, promises to be the chief means of bringing color to dark apparel, and by the "rule of two" you will find it smartest to match your bag or gloves to your headgear. Shoes quite universally take the costume's color, and gloves follow more closely than usual, also. If contrasting fur trims your winter coat, you will want to pick up its tone in your accessories. Scarves and gloves are among the twosomes that look attractive in the same hue, and a little study will add others to your list. Actually, the new rule is not so limiting to distinctive effects as you at first might think.

You have a delightful range of autumnal tones, new and very flattering, to use for accessories. Heading the field will be shades of amber, beige, and Indian earth—a dull rust—for ensembling particularly with brown, although they are also outstandingly smart with black or the dark greens. For further enlivening brown, there are mustard-gold and olive-green.

Two Bright Exceptions

There will be, however, exceptions to the blending theme, for what rule of fashion was ever made that may not on occasion be broken? And two of the gayest colors of the spectrum are piling up popularity votes for fall. Bright red and varsity green, usually featured as spring colors, are surprising everyone with their following. Handbags, gloves, scarves, and even millinery of these vivid tones are definitely on the style schedule.

Philip Mangone Escorts Us Through His Coat Factory

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Philip Mangone. Ever see his label on the inside of a coat? But you will from now on, for about 200 exclusive stores throughout the country, one to a city, are allowed to use the Mangone name coupled with their own labels. In each case it means that these clothes have been designed for "ladies." The word is his own, and he means just what he says.

I had the pleasure of meeting him early one hot Monday morning in midsummer. Hot Monday mornings do not always find American designers as cheery and dynamic as I found this creative genius. His world was already spinning at top speed. And he was at one with it, and happy.

Swift-Moving Force

The moment Philip Mangone stepped into the salon where models were already showing his important 1940 fall collection, you felt the swift-moving force of a man absorbed in his activity. Born in Italy, but now an American citizen, he worked with his father, who was also an expert tailor. His experience broadened during his association with the tailoring department of a famous New York store. Moving up another rung of the ladder, he served as a designer with Charles M. Cohn. Twenty-four years ago he started his own business, and today his factory occupies a whole floor in one of the great skyscrapers in the Seventh Avenue garment district of New York.

A Revealing Experience

It was a revealing experience to go with him through his factory. Never will the tailors, cutters, and pressers who throng the sidewalks of Seventh Avenue at noontime seem such an indeterminate mass of humanity to me. They have been sorted out. Individual artisans—that is what they are—each carrying out with patience, skill, and minute precision his particular part of a great co-operative industry.

First we came to the room where the Mangone "Sketch Books" are prepared. A young woman sat at her drawing board making water-color sketches of the models. Each garment is recorded in this way. The sketch is pasted in the book, and opposite it is written the entire case history of the proceeding—fabric, colors, linings, number of yards, etc. No "Who's Who" could be more exact. And the entire history of their clothes is available for reference, year by year, collection by collection.

Carefully Fitted

In the examining room were tailors' dummies of every size. Each garment is carefully fitted to a dummy. And the garment's measurements must accord perfectly with the size it is supposed to be, or it does not leave the factory.

The fabric room held the loomed products of many an artist. Rare weaves were there from textile factories of France that are no more, along with bright "dress" plaids from the crofters cottages hidden in the blue mists of the Scottish Highlands, and Italian silks, sunny and warm as the colors on Sicilian carts—bolt after bolt of various weaves and colors.

Pattern cutters armed with long shears and rolls of brown paper looked formidable and mathematically inclined as they cogitated above rulers and measurements.

In the Cutting Room

In the spacious cutting room, long tables were spread with sumptuous fabrics. Above these, bent slim-fingered men whose genius for maneuvering paper patterns so that every piece fits into the one next it without wasting an inch of material, would delight the soul of picture puzzle experts. Apparently the puzzles all work out, for at the end of the tables were neat "tailors' bundles"—large ones made up of smaller ones, each an individual whole; different sizes of the same garment.

The thermometer that day was around ninety, yet the pressing room with windows on every side caught what air there was and seemed very bearable. Dozens of men stood in rows here, moving their irons back and forth in measured, if syncopated, rhythms. Everything is pressed three times. Some of the men were "underpressing," or smoothing out seams so that the inside of the garment would be as smooth as the outside. I lost track of the second process, but the third pressing puts on the finishing touches.

Fur Department

There is a fur department. That is important these days, for Mangone uses furs so intelligently. For instance, one of his new models is a plain black cloth coat edged with a narrow bit of Persian lamb down the front. Its collar is a softly draped, separate Persian lamb shawl, pointed in the back and daintily covering the shoulders. You can tie it in front, the way shawls used to be tied and have the point demurely settled between your shoulder blades, or you can swing the ends to the left shoulder with the air of Flora Macdonald's shawl as she bade goodbye to Bonnie Prince Charlie. But in this case, instead of a cairngorm, you will pin it with some bright bit of costume jewelry that catches the eye and completes Mr. Mangone's clever idea.

Let me tell you, too, about his "apron" coat. It is cloth, but made up with a fur trim which follows the familiar apron that slides over your head, reaches your waist in back, and covers you nicely in front. You know the kind. Only a genius would have seized upon this idea for a coat. Besides, you can take it off without removing your coat, and still be completely smart and highly comfortable. Details in all of Philip Mangone's clothes are important, tasteful. He is a master of proportion, so that distinction marks everything he touches.

Mac Julian, Warner Bros.

Dolman sleeves and casual necklines are news in the world of wraps. Howard Shoup designed this coat for Virginia Bruce. It combines two shades of gray, slate blue, and light blue in a plaid wool. Her slate blue felt hat has the flattering new profile brim.

American Glove Makers Take Up Gauntlet

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Gloves made front page history before there were any front pages—when gallant knights and bold met in the world of tournaments and jousts and "threw down the gauntlet." Apparently men were the first stalwart wearers of gloves, and have been consistent users of them ever since. But women's gloves seem to have stolen their thunder down the ages, and today the most important glove story goes feminine—and completely American.

Would you believe that America has been making gloves for over two hundred years? It has. But the way American women turned to French gloves whenever they wanted a really fine pair would indicate that America had not perhaps made the most satisfactory ones. This seems to have been the case up until 1914 when American glove manufacturers rubbed their sleepy eyes and decided that, since Paris could no longer be depended on, they had better wake up and do something. They took themselves in hand then, vigorously, and have been doing wonders ever since in the glove industry.

When American glove manufacturers accepted the challenge, they put their problem up to the tanners. "Give us fine leathers," they said, "and we will make America fine gloves." The tanners took up the challenge. The first of their great achievements was the development of what is now known as the American chrome tannage—a tannage which today is admitted by all the world to be the finest existing process for leathers which are to be made washable.

This is the method applied to practically all leathers tanned in America today. And it has given us that practical American kid glove which can be tossed into the wash basin with the nonchalant treatment accorded a linen handkerchief. Pigskin, Mocha, doeskin, capeskin—all of them are amenable, in the good old American way, to soap and water.

Practical Bags

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A peek inside the new pocketbooks reveals a larger quota of practical features than formerly. Slide fasteners in increasing numbers, some dividing the interiors diagonally, and novel methods of holding your change, are included. Very intriguing and helpful are coin dispensers which feed from within, but on the outside look like part of the bag design. As you open the flap of one large envelope bag, you will find a set-in pad for notes, with pencil, and a mirror already in place where it will serve you best.

Courtesy of Jays

Here is the classic wool dress in a new guise—a looped mohair, designed by Claire McCardell. The brown suede belt has rings of bronze. A perfect background for the lovely clips and bracelet of diamonds. Jewels from Frank Hartley.

New Woolknits Rank High In Charm

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Woolknit garments seem to have taken on renewed interest this fall, primarily because of the great flair for knitting which has swept the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The arrival here of many skillful and talented designers of hand-knitted garments, and the awakening of many manufacturers of machine knits to the advantages of seeking hand knitters of taste, experience, and ingenuity, as sources of design inspiration, continue to enliven this enthusiasm.

Practical and Charming

New versions of these knitted fabrics make them practical and charming for dresses and suits for town wear, as well as for sports and country wear. They are the basis of a promising fashion, already definitely established, according to straws in the wind. You will find them in Gordon plaids, which are a bit of bonny Scotland itself—a new achievement in fabric, telling an old, yet always thrilling tale in design and color. Nottingham knit, without giving an inch in popularity, has proved to be the inspiration for other versions which simulate woven fabrics. Tricot cord is a general favorite, while Wiltshire twist is an interesting newcomer.

Wool jersey is one of the pets of this season because of its soft draping quality. It is a perfect fabric for negligees and housecoats and it also appears in full-trousered pajama suits for lounging.

Versatile Group

Cashmere jerseys, corduroy knits, Harris-like tweeds, sheer crepe jerseys, a new shadow-plaid knitted fabric, printed woolknits, a diamond jacquard fabric in hunter's green and red, and a woolknit crepe, complete this versatile fabric group, which contributes so consistently to the inspiration of American designers in this season's collections.

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
Tremont at Temple Place, Boston

AUTUMN EVENTS CALL FOR

Regal Velvet*

because it's so becoming — and completely "right" for many Autumn activities.

Sketched is just one model at 49.95.

Others, 25.00 to 69.50

*Rayon back velvet.

Sizes 36 to 46. Also Bety Babb, sizes 16½ to 24½

WOMEN'S SALON — THIRD FLOOR

FASHION'S FAVORITE FUR

Sheared Beaver

Fine Canadian beaver, presented in a special and most comprehensive collection.

Quite in the C. Crawford Hollidge quality tradition are these exceptional coats in which only deep, soft, full-furred pelts are used. We cordially invite you to come in and see the unusually wide variety of models we have to show you.

Model sketched, 525.00 . . . . Others, 395.00 to 695.00

FIFTH FLOOR

Lamson & Hubbard
Boylston at Arlington St., Boston

A CLOTH COAT COLLECTION of shining splendor

$89.95

Every coat richly furred with

Sheared Beaver
Silver Fox
Persian Lamb
Blended Mink
Skunk
Cross Fox

Values like these don't come every day. So make the most of the moment. Choose from a superb assortment of the newest fashions, the smartest silhouettes, the season's favorite furs. Then glory in your choice and its marvelous price.

OPEN WEDNESDAYS UNTIL 9 P.M.

Budget Plan if desired

fashion FAVORITES

No wonder Fashion Treadeasys are America's fashion favorites . . . for in no other shoe has such magnificent chic been combined with such comfort.

Dorette $6.95

TRIPLE-TITE HEEL Fits Snug as a Glove

Fashion Treadeasy

Near Colonial Theatre

THE Treadeasy SHOE STORE

140 Boylston St. Boston

Smith Patterson Co.

$185 $250 $100

Designs dramatizing diamonds

Following Fashion's trend to dramatized simplicity, these three rings are jewelled with smaller diamonds to accent the brilliance of the large diamonds . . . and the classic simplicity of the designs.

At $185, matched full-cut side diamonds are flanked with arrow motifs . . . At $250, baguette diamonds add their brilliance to round diamonds . . . At $100, full-cut diamonds are set in fleur-de-lis prongs to match the large solitaire. All three rings are platinum.

Sketches enlarged to show detail

Smith Patterson Co.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELERS SINCE 1876
at the Corner of SUMMER and ARCH Sts. Boston

Fall & Winter Fashions

Pastel Wools Carry Into Autumn

By Howard Shoup
Warner Bros. Designer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A little "free for all" spirit will characterize the clothes for fall Probably every known silhouette, except the bustle and the military, will be in vogue now that slim skirts and other new bean-pole proportions are back in the fashion harness once more.

This autumn season sees light wool and wool jersey. Yellows, ranging from topaz to light khaki, and blues, from poudre to turquoise, are in this line-up of spirited shades. In fact, the greenish blue tones will carry on right through winter under fur coats, and khaki wool shirts will top brown skirts. Another fact about khaki, which is now in the mustard family, is its preference by the male contingent for fall garbardine shirts worn usually with brown trousers and a tweed jacket in shades of beige and brown.

In the realm of the full and flared are collegiate skirts in a whirligig of pleats, faced on the under hem with a wide band of gay taffeta. These fit in with the newer scheme of being as well groomed inside as out. The majority of linings this fall are so swank that they might be individual coats. Some of them are. A street-length camel's-hair for Priscilla Lane in hunter's green with a tie belt shows a lining in green and red plaid wool. This zips out to become a lightweight coat, offering a new way to smart economy.

Printed wool in summery flower designs will keep the blithe spirit of warmer days when the first leaves fall. Later on these, too, will duck under a fur coat. I'm using a new paisley printed wool in red, black, and gray for a tailored shirtmaker, another in black and gray for a little suit which features a shirt in black grosgrain with wide revers to pull out over the jacket. An off-the-face hat of miniature proportions is also in black grosgrain.

Attention will be centered not only on skirts, but on sleeves as well. Long, tight sleeves will be very, very long and tight with the bridal type important. These cover a portion of the hands and are very flattering. Dolman, raglan, and kimono sleeves discard the padded shoulder, but wide shoulder lines are just as good as ever.

Courtesy of C. Crawford Hollidge

Equally appropriate for town or country wear is this rabbit's hair jersey with its smooth lines and careful tailoring. Pleats stitched into gores all around the skirt achieve the slender hipline demanded of this season's clothes. Cranberry, shade green, snuff, and Pilgrim blue offer a pleasing range of colors.

They will merely have a little competition this season. Lined up on the broad-shouldered side of the fence are chubby fur jackets—this year they will appear in albino furs to wear with black; greatcoats with plenty of back swing, tweeds and most silhouettes that employ a heavy fabric. The silhouette that reveals the natural shoulder line uses softer materials such as velvet or crepe. And to top those sleek, fitted evening gowns, your formal jacket will use a sleeve that is one with the shoulder, but it will have a blousy full back.

Blue No Longer Seasonal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Milo Anderson, Warner Bros. stylist, declares himself against "seasonal" colors. "If heaven blue is a woman's best shade, she should wear it in wool for autumn, as she wore it in linen for summer. Seasonal colors date a costume, stymie the designer, and restrict a woman from wearing the shades that give her a lift and become her most." For that reason he prophesies that high colors muted, or grayed down, will be popular. Ida Lupino, for example, wears an aqua wool costume with a tubular short skirt and a twofold draped bodice.

Travis Banton, too, uses periwinkle blue crepe roma for a pleated skirt, beltless afternoon dress worn by Charlotte Greenwood in "Down Argentine Way." Violets embroidered on the shoulders match those on the crown of the Breton hat. And Herschel, 20th Century-Fox stylist, uses a blue print, made with bell sleeves, in a street frock for Lynn Bari.

Howard Shoup gives Virginia Bruce, in "The Man Who Talked Too Much," a dress and coat alive with color. Her frock is of dark poudre blue. A red belt matches suede accessories. The coat is of two shades of gray and blue plaid. Her hat, in matching blue felt, is a profile type, with its wide brim caught with a red feather.

Courtesy of Bonwit Teller

Lustrous wide-ribbed gray corduroy is used for this two-piece tailored costume, designed by Louise Barnes Gallagher. The skirt stays on the straight and narrow with no frivolity. The casually-loose jacket has stitching trim at the wide cuffs and the edges of the shirred make-believe pockets. The bodice back abandons itself to fullness, with shirring at yoke and waist. The Jeanne Tete matching hat dips over the ears and rises to a peak behind your pompadour.

Double-Duty Costume

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Herschel, who is one of the outstanding stylists of "budget" clothes—costumes suited to any wardrobe which must combine good taste and economy—suggests the following costume for any woman who has to watch two kinds of figures.

Take one shirred-for-fullness black wool skirt. Add a black blouse of the same material, slightly draped in back, and made with a square neckline and tight long sleeves. This may be trimmed with gold buttons or worn with a brilliant pin on one shoulder. A wide black suede belt gives this costume a two-piece but dressy look.

For a change, substitute a black peplum jacket with gold leaves embroidered around the throat and around the hem of the three-quarter bell sleeves.

Whether You Choose Pompadour or Coronet Your Hair-Do Must Be Becoming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

You're going to be "pretty" this fall if hair stylists and hat manufacturers have anything to do with it. Not beautiful, not sophisticated, not glorified, but "pretty." There's no other word for it. The trick hair-dos in vogue last season, with tight, up-swung curls that revealed an angular jaw or an unattractive neckline are not for today.

A streamlined pompadour, 1941 version, will probably swirl back from your brow if a pompadour is becoming to you at all, but for those who can't wear this hair-do in any of its adaptations, there's the coronet, the very wearable short bob, or the new "reverse curl" wave.

Up-swept hair provides a fashion that is universally stimulating, with its regal-like quality and simulation of slimness. Pompadours—but handled with discretion, else they will not look new—have an important spot in styles for mature women. One charming method is to part the hair and give it a swing upward that suggests a pompadour without actually creating one.

Charming Styles

Innumerable charming styles await the younger woman, in business or at home with family duties. Curls, interestingly posed, work many a metamorphosis in appearance. If the overly slender neck and face need it, there are curls to fill hollows behind the ears, and to give a rounded fullness to the neck. Curls down the nape and pinned together, the back softly waved, and the front hair brushed up into loose curls or rolls, name the ideal headdress for featuring an air of delightful quaintness.

Another important dictum for fall states that straight hair is yielding completely to waves. The straight back sections of former days are no more, but now adopt waves that hug the head. Even the popular pompadour carries a single wave to make it vastly more intriguing.

The acquiring of individual distinction—this sets the real theme for fall hair fashions. You may find an exciting new self through your new hair-do, a person with a charming, poised head. First there is a judicious appraisal of yourself, pro and con, to make. Then make your special interpretation of a new hair trend, always keeping in thought the harmonious unit that you, your costume, and your coiffure, should achieve.

Answer This Question

In making a judicious appraisal of yourself, the most important question to consider is the shape of your face. Is it square, round, long, short, heart-shaped—or is it the coveted oval? Answer this question correctly and you are close to solving the weighty question of how to do your hair to bring out your best points, and add materially both to your contentment and appearance.

After all, hair is the only thing about our heads that we can change, except, of course, our hats. Our features are troublesomely set in their ways—but not so our hair. Whatever would we do without its pliable adaptability? Paul, or Charles of the Ritz, demonstrates that hair can, and should, be used to compensate for troublesome things like too long a face, too firm a chin, or cheek bones that run away with features.

Look thoughtfully into your mirror. Do you see a long face? A long face needs widening to bring it more nearly ideal proportions. The hair should then be set low on top of the head with side fullness coming about midway from crown to chin. If you see a long face which is also wide, avoid extra width or height and wave the hair softly back off the hairline both at the top and sides.

Perhaps your mirror shows you a short face—a face which can benefit from the height of a pompadour or other front interest, but, particularly if it tends to squareness, the hair should be softly waved up into the pompadour, and never pulled there, as the harsh line of pulling accentuates the square line and detracts from the delicate oval at which we are aiming.

Paul D'Orne; Courtesy of Charles of the Ritz

One charming adaptation of the pompadour is to part the hair and give it a swing upward that suggests a pompadour without actually creating one.

Wide faces need top height, and again hair waved softly off the hairline. Or a wave can be set to cut into the cheek to cover or break the outer line at the side, so that it doesn't bulk up, thereby emphasizing the width. If the wide face is quite short as well, hair might be left longish in back, so that the combination of height on top and length below will create an elongated line from crown to neck. In general, however, this should be carefully watched to eliminate too long a line.

A narrow face is improved by width at the sides, and as most narrow faces seldom need extra height, the top hair should be left low and the hair fluffed into soft curls at the side of the head.

It should not be thought that these rules are hard and fast, for always they may be varied to meet specific cases. But with these basic rules as a guide, you may work out a means of dressing your hair that will bring new beauty—the beauty of line—more definitely into your experience and a deeper satisfaction with your appearance.

Casual Elegance

Dark hunting tartan with a panel of rosy red crepe from throat to toe. A teagown perfect for country dining.

$55

Makanna, Inc.
The Trousseau House of Boston
416 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
WELLESLEY—HYANNIS—PALM BEACH

Rose Shoppe

Store 20, Arcade of the Park Square Building
Boston, Mass.

offers you individual styles, featuring Dresses and Hats that are different and exclusive but *not* expensive. Silky wools and velveteens, dressy and tailored dresses, are from $5.95 up. Hats from $1.95 up and accessories, featuring bags, underwear and hosiery to complete the outfit. Dress sizes range from 9 to 44.

Fun on your feet in WALK-OVERS

A million votes for comfort and

WALK-OVER CABANA

● It's the *dream* shoe of the decade! From homemakers to air-line hostesses, a million active Americans find their feet happiest in Walk-Over Cabana. They say, "It's WALKABLE!" Black calf for fall wear. $8.95

WALK-OVER SHOE STORES
BOSTON
170 Tremont Street 378 Washington Street

Customcraft exclusive
in jet black suede

Black suede bootie with high sleek lines moulded to your foot by elasticized suede. This is one of our new all-day models in our exclusive "stocking fit suede" series. Shoe Salon, second floor.

$12.95

Stearns
BOSTON

this season's hats are not difficult to wear . . . . . IF

your coiffure is brought up to date

Come in and have a talk with our Consulting Director. She will show you exclusive French photographs and American adaptations of French styles. She'll tell you whether to wear the pompadour, or the high-swept sides, whether your hair should be shorter or longer than you now wear it, or if our exclusive French cut is what you need. Call LIBerty 0165 for an appointment.

Lotion Permanents, $15 Cream Oil Permanents, $20
Stearns Custom Permanents, $30

Stearns
BOSTON

BLACK AND CONSTANT PERSIAN LAMB

The ever constant appeal and quiet elegance of black-dyed Persian lamb reach a high point of styling in these two handsome coats with deep shoulder yokes of the fur. Taut young body lines flare into skirts which ripple to the grace of your walk.

At the left, using Forstmann's lovely wool in black (or in O'Hara red) 109.00. The Muff is additional.

The other coat is of imported French chiffon broadcloth with a chic peplum of fur. 209.00

COATS—OUR NEW FOURTH FLOOR

Jordan Marsh Company Boston

wool reefers in American-made Debu Tweed

$30

Debu Tweeds are 100% virgin wool, which drapes to perfection and is particularly adaptable in the classic reefer sketched. The snugly fitted silhouette, wide revers, soft shoulders form a fashion classic that never becomes tiresome. Navy, black, brown, grape or soldier blue in junior misses', misses' and women's sizes. Sixth floor.

Stearns
BOSTON

Fall & Winter Fashions

From Pigtails to Princess Via New Haircut

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Because the manager of Charles of the Ritz was once a very wide-eyed, freckle-faced little boy himself, who was sent to dancing school with bashful sub-debs, in that ugly-duckling stage of their lives somewhere between ten and fifteen, he has an appreciative understanding of, and sympathy for, their problems. He knows exactly what it seems like to feel awkward, gawky, and that everybody is "in" on a secret he knows nothing about. The nicest thing about Mr. Paul is, though, that when he grew up he determined to do something about it, and if anybody can do just that, it is Mr. Paul. He has two boys of his own, and what he may have forgotten they remind him of.

He has opened a new Sub-Deb Salon dedicated solely to girls who want to be painlessly transformed from pigtails to princesses, or sub-debs, which amounts to much the same thing.

When You Enter

The moment you enter a Sub-Deb Salon of Charles of the Ritz—and they are to be found in principal cities all over the United States—the operator in attendance takes you gently, but firmly, in hand. He notes the shape of your face and all your good points, as well as those that are not so good—that, with a little understanding, can be greatly improved. And he tells you what he thinks would be good things to do.

First, in all probability, your hair will need trimming—no drastic sophisticated cutting, mind you, but a simple molding of the hair. Then a good shampoo of pure castile will bring out the bright glints and sheen of your hair. A permanent is given only when necessary, and then only the ends of your hair are treated with a machineless permanent. The curls and waves he gives, too, are soft and natural. When finger settings are advisable, only the simplest and most natural hair styles are followed. Sometimes the ends are curled in waves, and brushed out softly.

Lesson in Manicuring

While your hair is drying you may have your first lesson in manicuring—not a very serious one, but the rough edges of your nails are filed smooth so you won't be tempted to bite them off. A light buffing makes you realize how very nice it is to have your nails in good condition, and you make up your mind on the spot that you'll make an effort to keep them that way.

And, just so you may have a happy reminder of how you looked that memorable day when you parted with your pigtails, Charles of the Ritz presents you with a sketch of your very own self. From then on you look quite different, and generally so does your world.

Universal Pictures, Inc.

Baby Sandy, taking a preparatory course in campus styles, has chosen a deep pink corduroy swing skirt, with slot pockets, which buttons onto a crisp white pin-pleated blouse. The blouse has a cotton lace-edged trim on collar, cuffs, and minute jabot.

Pinafores Go To School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

By leaps and bounds the pinafore frock has catapulted into favor, and every girl of school years considers herself eligible for one or more. Practically a uniform in its squared neck, sleeveless design, there is some diversity to skirt styles, both the dirndl and the gored version being sponsored. Blouses give accents of originality to these dresses. Whereas short-sleeved cotton and rayon types are important in candy-stripes or in a monotone contrast to the frock, long-sleeved blouses will be the first choice of the majority.

When they are ready for tailored blouses, many of the girls go back to masculine fashions, and duplicates of men's shirts are highly esteemed by every style-wise maiden. Now they can buy regulation shirts with pointed collars and turnover cuffs, made in shirting fabrics as well as in the softer rayon crepes and satins.

Tots Appear in Aviator Coats And Tailored Fleeces

By Theresa Wallach

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The autumn roll call will find grammar school girls answering with the same quota of smart fashions as their high school sisters. Newly style-conscious, they help themselves to many teen-age ideas, and often wear duplicates of these older togs in a sister act of especial attractiveness.

With cold days looming ahead, coats come in for primary consideration. There will be a rush to comfortable tailored fleeces which outrank all other types in volume, and almost equal attention will be given to fur-trimmed dressy garments. Silhouettes vary widely, but the one most cited shows a wrap-around, roomy type, pulled in at the waist with a leather or self belt. This is for the girl of about 10 and over, while the princess style with its fitted figure lines continues as the headliner for the younger miss. Comfortably full skirts are deemed a "must" for all, as well as tailored collars and natural-looking, straight sleeves, some adding a button or two to augment their trim effect.

Coats of fleece are geared to new style themes, among them being an increasing use of wide welt seams to frame novel lines, including huge pockets of saddle or flap-top type. There are new "influences" abroad, too, such as coats fashioned like aviators' with fitted fronts and bloused backs featuring a smart half belt; and many that have an officer's swank silhouette, their fronts sporting rows of buttons which slant from the shoulders toward the slim, leather-belted waist.

Hooded Coats Popular

Little girls are also fond of the popular hooded coats, which give them a piquant look, besides being extra warm. Among them is a revival of that favorite of long ago—a military-blue coat with pointed hood lined in red flannel.

Double-breasted styles possess a certain smartness that especially flatters the schoolgirl, and both straight-line greatcoats and princess styles suggesting a coachman's coat use this double feature. Fly fronts are newcomers, evidence of the casual mood apparent even in children's clothes, and cater particularly to reversible coats. These reversibles, with their durable surfaces ready to face any kind of weather, prove enormously intriguing to the young set.

Interesting Colors

While natural still tops the color list in fleece coats, there is new emphasis on browns. A good future is predicted also for ebony black, a brand new color for youthful outer apparel. Dressy types spread over a substantial scale of tones, thus giving youngsters quite as much opportunity to be individual as their elders. Little folks' favor may fall on novelty shades like khaki green, amethyst, or Indian Earth; they most certainly will put one of the blues—navy, postman, or cadet—on the preferred list; and a larger number than usual are going into coats of vivid tones, like cardinal red and varsity green.

Fur and tweed have a sturdy alliance, as have fur and chinchilla. Just a small collar of krimmer, raccoon, lynx, sheared beaver, or nutria is the chief means of trimming dressy type garments. Velveteen rates importantly as a trimming, too, and one of the cleverest coats for a grammar school beginner added forest green velveteen leggings and hood lining to a gray tweed model. Special purse muffs and hats that match also are frequent accompaniments, so little ladies will be ensembled quite as completely and correctly as anyone could be!

Little Suits Are News

Big fashion news for juveniles is the little suit composed of frock and jacket, made exactly like older sister's. Plaids in regiments, corduroys in companies, and brigades of flannels, tweeds, and velveteens usher in the suit vogue, in addition to combinations of these fabrics that treble the variety and smartness of suits. The boxy short jacket names the newest style, but the bolero and fitted cardigan retain their esteemed place.

Frocks worn beneath these jackets are dominated by the skating influence, the smart silhouette holdover from last year. Quantities of jumper frocks are topped by jackets, and even more are worn without. Clever knitted jumpers serve as bright beginners for autumn days, aided by their offering of warmth. Up and coming in the mode are jumper or suspender frocks with contrasting blouses, using such color schemes as a beaver-toned frock with a blouse of rust shade, or a forest green suspender dress with a harvest gold blouse.

Many Sailor Maids

There will be many more sailor maids this fall than formerly, and up-to-date versions of the beloved Peter Thompson frock will appear in every school. The aviation corps plans representation in the grades, also, making its appeal with gray covert cloth frocks trimmed in yellow in clever simulation of air hostess uniforms.

Separate skirts and sweaters start together in the lower grades and graduate together into high school. Latest sweaters slated for high marks in style portray two-tone effects, one featuring a front of white Angora knit and back and yoke of copen blue. Yokes on sweaters, by the way, have strong sponsorship; chenille yarns are scheduled for increasing attention; and other novelty effects give sweaters new diversity.

The Merchandise Mart, Chicago

Oatmeal colored fleece is fashion news for little tots' winter ensembles. Here it is enlivened with dubonnet velveteen trimming. And there's a secure spot for pennies and hankies in the little muff bag.

Classic Shoes For Girls

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Smart classic types with several modified new designs comprise many of the shoe collections for girls of from eight years up to the fairly late teen ages. The classic favorite, the brown and white saddle oxford, is the correct and uniform shoe attire for back-to-school wear. These are exactly like the boys' with the same red rubber soles.

Modified Spectator

A modified version of mother's spectator sport pump is in great demand. This has a very low Cuban heel and may be had in either black or brown suede with matching calf tips at heel and toe. For dancing school and general dress wear, the wall toe patent leather pump with grosgrain bow trim has been adapted from the adult collections.

Sturdy calf oxfords for hard wear should be in every shoe wardrobe. Wing and heel tips of sharkskin insure extra wearing quality. Another oxford that enjoys endless popularity is the Kiltie Tongue in Norwegian calf with a hard, all-leather sole. For the fall season, crepe and plain rubber soles are used; for severe weather, hard, all-leather soles are best.

Wedgie Oxford

A very smart wedge-sole oxford in reversed leather allows little sister to feel more like her big sister. This comes in dark tones with a variety of bright colored trims. Children's shoe buyers feel that this "wedgie" for the younger girl is destined for a tremendous rush of popularity this year. It is just new enough in style and treatment to give diversion from the classic styles, yet absolutely correct for younger girls.

Black, brown, and brown and white combinations are first in color prominence, with very few exceptions. Suedes, reversed calf, and Norwegian calf are the leathers principally in use for this new season.

Infant Shoe Styles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Reliable and steady are the infant shoe styles for fall and winter. This is a good point because small children's shoes, to be proper and correct, should not be fancy or "tricky" in any way.

Just a word to the small baby: booties are used no longer. Babies go barefoot until they are ready for real shoes. These real shoes consist of the favorite high shoe in all white buckskin or bucko.

"Mary Janes" are a "must" in every small girl's shoe collection. This black patent leather pump with the ankle strap is first for "dress up" wear.

Roman Freulich, Universal Pictures

In a lovely shade of Bermuda blue, this coat, worn by Gloria Jean, is made of a water-repellent fabric called "Baa Baa Gora," which is as soft and furry as a teddy-bear. It has a convertible neckline, with a collar faced in darker blue velvet. A Scotch hat of matching blue, trimmed with navy grosgrain band and feather, completes Gloria's costume.

'Whoop Skirts' For the Very Young

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Whoop skirts" are the rule for the very young. For skating and flying high in a swing there's naught that whirls better than short cotton dresses with very wide flaring skirts or little wool plaids that leave small legs free.

The "big and little sister" frocks that had such a vogue last year are "in" stronger than ever this season. Joan Bennett spent a few days at Yosemite with her two daughters, Diana and Melinda, in matching outfits. Joan's suit combined a navy pleated jersey skirt with a long, collarless cardigan of navy, green, and yellow plaid. Her vagabond felt hat and sports accessories were navy. Her daughters, Melinda and Diana, wore jackets of this same plaid, which was repeated in their pleated skirts and glen caps. Their shoes were low-heeled navy oxfords.

For Gloria Jean, Vera West, Universal designer, added a suede jacket of dark green to a light green, wool-embroidered, square neck sweater and matching jersey skirt. Brown "gummies" and brown felt hat completed the costume.

Fashion Plates Not Toys

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Before the invention of fashion plates, French fashion news during the second half of the 18th century was sent by Paris to such far away places as London, Lisbon, and Leghorn by means of little dolls, cleverly and painstakingly dressed in the latest Parisian modes by the nimble fingers of French dressmakers.

Far from being concerned lest their ideas might be copied, these little harbingers of fashion were sent forth by their designers with the fondest hope and expectation that they might be reproduced and influence the fashions of the day.

These battered little dolls, glimpsed occasionally in museums today, may appear to be the forgotten toys of some "Little Boy Blue." But they're not—they're just the fashion plates of outmoded fashions.

STETSON

At Wethern's, you find Stetsons. Hats created with basic quality, imbued with individuality. Shown, felt with antelope suede band....

It's the
"STETSON STADIUM"
exclusive with us
$7.50

The WETHERN'S Shops
Temple Place, West St., Boston
Coolidge Corner in Brookline

burbank
shop for women

for your new clothes!
a smart bag of wool broadcloth, suede or calf
and
gloves of fine suede or kid by bacmo
perhaps
that just right pair of fabric gloves by kayser
264 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
BOSTON, MASS.

Flattery by Kit's Hat Shoppe
12 Newbury St. Boston

Permanent Waves
So skillfully done you'll find your hair easy to handle.
ALL BRANCHES OF BEAUTY CULTURE
Phone COM. 7680
UPTOWN Beauty Salon
236 Huntington Avenue BOSTON

At Our Wellesley Shop

Mac and Anna in our British Knits admire little Susan's tweeds

Mac's (4o size 6)	Anna's (to size 6)
Jacket 4.25	Jacket 6.25
Flannel Shorts 2.50	Flannel Skirt 4.25
Eton Caps 2.25	Cap 2.00
Shorts and cap in grey, blue or green. Jackets in checks or plaids.	Skirts in green, blue, etc. Also plain jackets and checked or plaid skirts.

Girls' jackets and skirts to size 14 at slightly higher prices.

Sue's Tweeds, $22.50
in pastels.
Hat, coat and leggings to size 6.

Makanna, Inc.
The Trousseau House of Boston
54 CENTRAL ST., WELLESLEY
BOSTON—HYANNIS—PALM BEACH

Imported . . French
DOESKIN
. . perennial favorite
For Fall

$3.75

Imported French doeskin slip-on gloves have no rivals . . . in beauty . . . in endurance . . . in easy washability. . . . Black or beige . . . 4-button length . . . to complement the season's most fashionable fabrics.

*Baby lamb

London Harness Company
SIXTY FRANKLIN STREET, BOSTON

READ & WHITE
RALPH M. READ, WOLLASTON
FRED H. WHITE, NEWTON
LADIES'
MEN'S
FORMAL CLOTHES
RENTING
111 SUMMER STREET
BOSTON
Woolworth Building · Providence, R. I.

Madame et La Jeune Fille, INC.
130 Newbury Street, Boston
Mrs. John A. Tuckerman
Unusual Costumes
For all Ages at all Prices
New York Shop, 417 Park Avenue

Fall & Winter Fashions

Sturdy Brogues And Oxfords For Boys

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Brown and white saddle oxfords are first among favorites for boys to wear back to school this fall. These have their usual red rubber soles. The sturdy brown Norwegian calf brogue with wing tip is excellent for school and play. This has an all-leather sole and good strong arch support. This same shoe is suitable for late fall and winter wear as well as for early fall, if preferred, in place of the "brown and whites." If desired for early fall wear, they can be bought with heavy crepe rubber soles.

The boy's dress shoe is a black patent leather oxford. This is correct for the very young boy up through teen age.

Boys are liking less and less to wear rubbers on rainy days to school; so most shoes now have heavy, waterproofed leather soles. The soles are attached to the body of the shoe in such a way as to insure absolute water repellency.

Hat Style News Service

Matching of hat and clothes, popular this fall in men's attire, is wearing. The hat has a woven models. Here is shown a rough finish gray mixture felt hat for boys, which matches the herringbone tweed suit the young man is wearink. The hat has a woven band of gray mixture with feather decoration on the side. The current tendency of fathers and sons to dress alike is interestingly furthered by this smart outfit for a boy.

Effect of War On Men's Styles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To the question of whether the present war will affect fall and winter fashion trends for men, the answer is a definite "yes" from Norman Block, designer for Dunhill and stylist for many of the country's ranking executives. He points out that the effect is already apparent abroad.

King George took the lead, during the early summer. Following precedent established in the last war, the King appeared at dinner—ladies present—in a dinner jacket. And so, exit Londoners' tail coats, "for the duration," from all but the most formal occasions. That this country will "conform" to some extent may be expected.

Good Tailoring Avoids Extremes

If the last war is any barometer, there will be other changes in American male fashions, too. Colors, patterns, and cut promise to be more conservative. Why? Higher taxes and an upward swing in living costs will pinch budgets. And because strong patterns and colors are conspicuous, even casual acquaintances recognize the same "old favorite." So, a smaller wardrobe will call for conservatism in color and pattern.

During the past months, accent on shoulder width and "nipped-in" waist has lost "face" and favor, even for sportswear. In trousers, the conservative trend is expressed by a slight narrowing to get away from the "balloon effect." However, there's nothing to fear; they won't go so far as to sacrifice comfort.

Norman Block throws an interesting light on men's fashions by pointing out that, like so many other things in our way of living, American styling tends toward extremes. Generally speaking, the shoulder width of jackets is either so narrow and old-fashioned that it is antiquated rather than conservative, or shoulders are padded out to ridiculous proportions.

In the same way, waistlines designed to be conservative are so full as to have hardly more style than potato sacks, or else they are pinched in so far that similarity to the hour-glass figure and feminine hipline is apparent.

Neither of these extremes is good tailoring, nor is either good design. The technique of the skilled and artistic stylist results in a medium between extremes, maintaining the appearance of an athletic figure and natural ease, grace, and comfort. As a designer, he cannot overlook the all-important factor—good line.

Longer Sack Coats

Longer sack coats are forecast for the coming season. With additional length the "center vent" (just a split in the back to laymen), will reappear in both double and single-breasted jackets. This is a practical necessity for ease in getting at trouser pockets.

Trousers show a continuation of the movement—apparent for several years—away from long waists. They are being cut even shorter "on the rise" (from the crotch to the waist). As a result, either belt or suspenders can be worn without the trousers sliding down over the hips and leaving the cuffs to dust the sidewalks.

This substitution of belt for suspenders is keyed to a paradoxical fashion development. Along with the general "reactionary" trend, there is one radical departure from long-established precedent—growing popularity for the two-piece suit. War has nothing to do with it, for Mr. Block finds it started in this country. He believes the trend "graduated" from American Universities with recent classes.

College men, with acknowledged emphasis on comfort, found the additional bulk and warmth of vests unnecessary and unwelcome with modern heating systems. Aside from comfort, the "no-vest" idea has other advantages. It shows more linen and more tie. And for outdoor activity in the winter, men wear pullover sweaters anyway, because they give warmth both front and back.

The effect of the present war on imported fabrics is far less severe than is generally supposed, for English and Scotch woolens are still being woven abroad and shipped to this country. And rather more surprising from a custom tailor is the statement that some American mills are able to turn out fabrics equal in wearing quality and fineness to the best imports.

It is only the popular belief in the superiority of foreign fabrics that makes it necessary to sell them. Some American-made fabrics are actually superior, and, because of import duty, no higher priced. So if it becomes impossible to secure imported fabrics, American tailors will still be able to supply the finest woolens.

Courtesy of F. R. Tripler, and of Brooks Brothers

1—This trio goes to the country on cool days. The imported camel's-hair sweater tops the thin, striped flannel shirt and wool country plaid tie. 2—An ideal jacket for the sportsman is this one of beaver tan suede with its large patch pockets and action back. 3—A hat that is at home in the country as well as in town with tweeds, is this soft finish felt with welt edge and knitted band. The hat is caramel brown; the band, dark brown. 4—Bright, pictorial braces give a jaunty touch to sportswear, while black monogrammed ones do a gentleman justice at any evening function. For business wear, a woven stripe is serviceable and neat.

Men's Hats Feature Shades of Blue for Winter Plus Novelty Bands, Wide Brims, Welt Edges

By The Manhatter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Shades of blue promise to be *the* new color in men's hats. This may be traced to the marked trend toward blue and blue-gray clothing fabrics. Blue-gray will be best, it is reported, with the more pronounced blues running a close second. Blue-green will also share in popularity. Brown, always more popular in the fall than in the spring, will be seen in medium and neutral shades, as contrasted to the dark browns of a few seasons ago. Related to the browns are new shades of covert and khaki, which will be popular on the campus. Gray and gray-green will be as important as ever, though not new. Gray, and particularly medium gray, is always a safe choice.

Mis-Matched Bands

Now let's look at some of our other new arrivals. Hatters have a name for them this year—"Mis-Matched Bands." They form one of the most interesting hat adventures for fall and winter. Mis-Matched Bands are the ribbon hatbands that have a color contrasting with the hat body. The leading combination is expected to be green or blue on the tans and browns. Other typical blends will be brown on green, brown on gray, and taupe on tan.

In shapes, the telescope and semi-telescope types still provide the leading novelty. In the telescope class, two general shapes are equally preferred. They are the round telescope with pinch front, and the pear-shaped telescope. Of the two, the preference will be for the pinch front, it is reported. Aside from telescopes, the trend is still toward the low tapered crown and wider brim, somewhat more flat set than in the past. However, if the wide brim becomes too flat set, it is going to take all the smartness out of its appearance.

Brims

Brims are still growing wide, but not at the same pace as in past seasons. In general, it is reported that the brims on the 1940 fall hats will be about ⅛ inch wider than fall 1939 hats. In the East and Northwest, average brim width will be 2½ inches. Elsewhere, 2⅝ inches will be the better dimension. On Eastern campuses the college trade has always liked the narrower brims.

The regular ribbon band is on the way back after a tussle with puggrees, but the puggree is expected to hold its own—particularly on the telescopes.

Staple hats will have welt edges. And one of our friends in this group seems to have grown a bit more important with the passing years. The contrast welt, which started in Eastern colleges a few seasons ago, is now successful throughout the country. This year we find a fast growing novelty in the felt bound contrasting edge, seen more on the covert and khaki colors than on others.

Mixtures and special finishes will be good this fall, due probably to the popularity of tweeds and other rough-finished suitings. However, finishes this fall will be of shorter nap than last year's shaggy type.

Handsome Traveling Accessories

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Traveling accessories for men have increased greatly in practicality and variety since our grandfathers' day. There are leather accessories designed for the traveler's every need.

For the government official, who finds it necessary to study maps en route, or for the constant motorist, there is a new map case. Window pockets reveal the desired map, indexed pockets provide ample space for private papers, and bright colored pencils serve as writing tools. This case may be bought in either colored pin morocco or natural pigskin.

A saddle-stitched pigskin toilet case, completely outfitted, is useful—and desired by discriminating men. Its fittings of chromium and satinwood include brushes, mirror, comb, etc. This case is extremely handsome.

Convertible folding traveling bags are in great demand. These zipper-top, valise-shape bags, have an extra compartment for soiled clothes. This may be folded when not in use. One particular model, an excellent all-purpose bag, comes in saddle-stitched hide or pigskin.

Another new item in luggage is the Shutite bag—no zippers, no fastenings — that pulls open and shut, and stays firmly both ways because of its patented frame. This bag is made of handboarded hide, in a valise shape reminiscent of the carpet bag of long ago.

A comely piece of luggage for the college man to take back to the campus, is the sturdy new striped "motorduck" bag designed to accommodate two full suits of clothes without disarrangement.

Ready—With Even More

BRITISH WOOLENS

in New Fall Suits and Topcoats

THE moist climate of Britain preserves, in weaving woolens a "finish and soft handle" which is lost in a drier climate. Neat patterns, subtle color blendings are traditional marks of distinction . . . that's why we use imported woolens.

It's fortunate that we can now announce our largest importation . . . woven to our order, in Tweeds, Cheviots, Shetlands, Saxonies, Bannockburns, and Fleeces . . .

Carefully and finely tailored to assure style leadership and lasting comfort, they are now ready for you to slip on and wear away—at no increase in price.

Men's Suits $45 to $75

Topcoats $40 to $90

Scott & Company LIMITED REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

336-340 Washington Street, Boston

Specialists in Individualized Clothes for Men

Swimming Upstream
—Successfully!

Our policy is unique.

One Price–$35. Cash only. No Reduction Sales–ever!

No other retail organization in the entire United States combines all three principles. In fact, our policy is directly opposed to the general trend.

Why, then, is Roger Kent so successful? Here is the answer: because undeviating good taste, high intrinsic value, vast assortments, and interested service mean more to intelligent men than reduction sales of leftovers, time payment plans, and various business getting schemes which have no relation to ultimate and lasting satisfaction.

Roger Kent

Suits, Outercoats and Formal Wear for Men at the one $35 price

NEW YORK
40 Wall St. • 321 Broadway • 12 West 33rd St.
15 East 45th St. 225 West 57th St.
NEW HAVEN 1058 Chapel St. CAMBRIDGE Lampoon Bldg. PHILADELPHIA 1607 Walnut St.

© R. K.

NO MIRROR will tell you

WHAT YOUR SUIT WILL LOOK LIKE MONTHS FROM NOW.

There's actually no way of telling by just looking — it takes a time-tested experienced examination of all that goes into a suit — the very threads that were used in the sewing — the spacing of those threads and the tension with which they were drawn. These are seemingly insignificant details — but — here at Kennedy's they're most important. In fact, it's our painstaking care with details like these that makes it possible for you to forget about them. It's your guarantee that even when the fabric is worn and shabby a Kennedy suit will retain its proud lines and preserve its shape.

The suits shown here are

TIMELY WORSTEDS

$35

BOSTON
PROVIDENCE
WORCESTER
SPRINGFIELD
HARTFORD
BROCKTON
LYNN
SALEM
HYDE PARK
PORTLAND

CHARGE PURCHASES PAYABLE 1/3 NOVEMBER 10th DECEMBER 10th JANUARY 10th

KENNEDY'S

New! Fall Men's Wear

We stock a complete assortment of nationally known Haberdashery—

Stetson Hats. Arrow Shirts. Ties and Underwear. Interwoven Socks. Cheney and Botany Ties. Carters and Reis Underwear. and many other brands of fine men's wear.

May we serve you?

Charles & David

232 Mass. Ave. (2 Stores) Boston North Station

Fall & Winter Fashions

Lightweight Textures Mark Overcoat Trend

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The fashion trend for men's overcoats is swinging more and more toward lightweight textures. The days of the extremely heavy overcoat, or ulster, are limited—occasioned only by extreme weather demands. When the ulster is worn, it will be the furred-collar model, which is returning to great favor, particularly with the younger men. This model is the most notable exception to the topcoat trend, and is worn for town, evening, and country. The solid midnight blue, black, or gray ulster has a Persian, mink, or astrakhan collar.

For day wear, overcoats in grays, gray tweed mixtures, or in solid dark tones are worn. For evening wear, midnight blue predominates, with oxford gray or black next.

A new point in the tailoring of men's overcoats is the slightly increased flare at the bottom—an expansion which makes for greater ease and comfort in walking. Both custom and ready-made coats have this feature.

Covert Cloth Favored

It is most important that proper overcoats be worn with suitable outfits and on the "right" occasions. Covert cloth has gained strong popularity for town and business wear. Fly-front, peaked-lapel covert cloth coats in gray, drab green, tan, or brown are approved. A modified drape overcoat in herringbone tweed is appropriate for town or business. The coat is slightly fitted and is in the important new length for day wear—just below the knees.

For rough, as well as ideal weather, the lightweight and lighter-in-color Harris tweed topcoat solves the problem. The classic camel's-hair polo coat is still unsurpassed for country and casual wear.

Finger-Tip Coat

The finger-tip-length coat is important news in "extra coats" this season. It is of solid color tweed or covert cloth with stitching around the hemline and cuffs, and has ample pocket space. This amusing new coat has many uses which include business, campus, and casual wear.

For crisp fall and winter days, an ideal coat for outdoor occasions is made of Loden cloth, which is lightweight, and water and wind repellent. A particular raglan model has leather buttons and large slash pockets. Gray-green and oxford-gray are the shades shown in Loden cloth. This coat serves as an excellent motoring coat.

Capes for Formal Wear

For formal evening dress, conservative gentlemen will wear the Inverness, or opera cape, in black or midnight blue. The classic overcoat in oxford-gray, black, or midnight blue with cloth collar and silk facing is still paramount.

The fly-front Chesterfield is chosen by discriminating men for either formal or semiformal evening dress. Black or midnight blue are the important colors shown. Low, soft roll collars of cloth, and silk-faced lapels with either slant or straight-across pockets, form the details.

For formal day wear the silk-faced or velvet-collared overcoat in dark solid colors is correct.

Hat Style News Service

Shaggy, but oh so easy on the head, this telescope felt hat with its wide wool band has the feeling of fall. The welt on the edge of the brim is wide, with a double row of stitching. The crown is telescoped.

Why That Lapel Buttonhole?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Did you suppose that the buttonhole in the lapel of a man's coat was meant for cornflowers, or a rose, or perhaps a deep red carnation? Nonsense. Lapels have buttonholes because several hundreds of years ago most gentlemen wore coats with stand-up collars. Try for yourself, and you will see that the buttonhole in the lapel is in just the right place to button the coat immediately below the collar.

Men Will Take to the Slopes In Ski Togs Like These

By Nancy Hughes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Men are wearing, more than ever, specific and correct sports apparel. The popularity of active, as well as spectator sports, has increased so noticeably in the last few years, that clothes are now designed and supervised by experts in the individual sports fields. These authentic garments allow for greater freedom and activity.

Skiing is one of the most important winter sports. Men in America have in recent years become greatly ski-conscious and naturally they want clothes with functional designing, that are smart and not too conspicuous.

Ski authorities say that sweaters will be very popular this winter. They are bright and gay in design, principally shown in the favorite Norwegian reindeer pattern on navy or white background. They are made with a high turtle neck and long sleeves. Many ski sweaters are now made in America by knit artists who have been forced to flee from Europe.

Bright plaid flannel shirts, which many still prefer for skiing, are available in a tremendous variety of authentic clan plaids and brilliant color combinations. They have long sleeves with windbreaker cuffs and roomy armholes and shoulders.

Short, brief jackets with windbreaker waistbands, are coming into the spotlight for ski wear. The parka style promises to be popular. These jackets are made of lightweight processed cotton or of Byrd-cloth—completely water and wind repellent. They, too, have long sleeves with wind-breaker cuffs, zipper fasteners, and are principally fly-front models. A type of jacket very popular at impressive ski resorts is a copy of the Tyrolean. It is of heavy flannel or imported fabrics, made in a short, monkey-jacket style, with bright colored braid or felt trim on revers, cuffs, and slit pockets.

Ski Trousers

Ski trousers are divided into two groups: the Downhill and the Instructor types. The Instructor gives a plus-four appearance and bags over at the boot top. The Downhill model has a foot strap, jodhpur effect, and fits closer to the leg (in a drawn fashion) at the boot top. Wool gabardine, water and wind repellent, is the most important material used. The great news about ski trousers this season is their greater freedom in knee action—achieved by fuller design—which allows you to slalom in a more effective style. Navy and slate blue will be the colors most in demand. Complete ski suits, all of one fabric, have a mild showing in the new ski collections.

Vivid, heavy, imported wool socks are correct to wear under heavy ski boots. Socks to match the sweater exactly or in tone are shown. Many men may prefer navy socks to match the trousers, or the classic all white socks. A well-made ski sock, of domestic origin, has a hand-finished foot and a lining of mohair for extra protection, warmth, and water repellency. Long, very bright, red wool underwear will be a part of every man's ski wardrobe.

Functional Ski Boot

A new lightweight ski boot, designed by an expert skier, is now available. It is especially adapted to the conditions encountered in American skiing. It has a tough, corrugated rubber sole with a leather toe-piece, and a back lacing and sheepskin tongue provide a snug fit at the ankle. The upper part of the boot is interlined for comfort and support. This boot is of black grained veal or tan calfskin. An amusing new note is sturdy black ski boots with vivid red hide lacings.

Caps are only faintly popular for skiing. Many small items have now been designed which give only the barest covering to the head, some of these serving the dual purpose of sun and snow blinders. A bright new headband has coverings to keep the ears warm, and cross straps for security. When caps are worn, they are the close-fitting, simple tailored models with visor front, and usually match the navy or slate blue gabardine ski trousers.

There are new gadgets designed for men to carry around with them while skiing. A flat, lightweight Byrd-cloth knapsack which can be attached to the belt is the most practicable "extra" designed. This is ideal for carrying ski wax, goggles, chocolate, and other necessities.

Mitts, or shells, are designed with leather palms and processed (water and wind repellent) backs, usually of poplin, in red, navy, light blue, or natural.

For spectator sports, field trials, etc., the three-button suede sports jacket is new and distinguished. It is made of fine, soft, imported suede—has a sport back and large patch pockets. The popular color in this jacket will be new tan-beaver. This jacket will be notable for the perfection of blending and matching of skins.

Plain and figure skating are playing a great part in most men's active winter sports curriculum. The apposite attire for ice skating, indoors or outdoors, is gray gabardine slacks complemented by a bright flannel shirt. These slacks are tailored narrower at the bottom to prevent interference while skating. The shirt is the same type suggested earlier for ski wear and may be worn open at the neck or with a blending ascot, if preferred.

Courtesy of Howard Clothes

A newcomer this season is the shorter coat in solid color tweed or covert cloth with stitching around the hemline and cuffs. This "extra coat" has many uses. Note the ample pocket space and the fly front.

New Sleeping Garments

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A new sleeping garment for men, called a sleeping coat, has appeared on the horizon. It is a knee-length, middy style garment that comes in light shades of broadcloth. It is really a knee-length, 1940 version of the old-fashioned nightshirt for men. Smart men's shops predict that this garment will enjoy great popularity.

As for regulation pajamas, the classic plain color styles in broadcloth or flannelette, will be favorites this fall and winter. But for the college man who wants something on the giddy side there are the new red—very loud red—flannel pajamas.

The copy of a lounging pajama suit worn by a famous English army officer on the Riviera several summers ago, has just found its way into America, via one of the better men's shops. It is of lightweight, very fine quality navy flannel, with a grosgrain trim of regimental colors down the outside of the trouser legs, around the cuffs, and on the patch pockets.

Robes are lighter in weight this season, but equally as warm as in previous seasons. There is the exception, of course, when the extra-heavy robe is worn for extreme weather in the country.

A robe collection of importance is that of the hand-blocked challis in copies of famous tie patterns. These are designed in the wrap-around style with shawl collar.

Courtesy of F. R. Tripler

Borrowed directly from a military man is the design for this navy flannel lounge suit. The trim is of grosgrain in regimental colors.

Norwegian Moccasins Win Popularity on Campus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps the greatest revolution in the way of shoe wear for the college man is the tremendously popular Norwegian moccasin. It is made of firm, sturdy, tan Norwegian calf that improves in appearance with long and devoted wear. This casual shoe is comfortable and easy to slip on, and replaces that monstrosity—the neglected brown-and-white saddle oxford.

The Norwegian moccasin is worn with sport jackets and flannel slacks outfits. As for socks—the classic Argyle in vivid colors is apposite.

The "Weegie," as this moccasin is called, has taken the campuses all over the country by storm. Leading colleges and universities predict that the Norwegian moccasin will prove to be a lasting "fad."

Courtesy of F. R. Tripler

This campus sensation—the Norwegian moccasin—is made of sturdy tan Norwegian calf.

Shoes for Formal Occasions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For formal evening dress for men, the classic black or midnight blue patent leather pump is more popular than ever. It has a tailored grosgrain bow trim. An important new feature is the deeply grooved heel that grips even highly waxed floors. Evening pumps are now more comfortable and pliable, the one-time objectionable stiffness having been corrected.

For dinner jackets, black patent leather oxfords give the added note of dignified simplicity. In prominent men's shoe shops it is advocated that the pump is for formal evening wear only, and the oxford is correct to wear with dinner jackets as well as with "white tie."

For formal day wear with the cutaway coat, plain-tipped calfskin or patent leather oxfords are worn. With these may be worn light tan or white spats.

A comely piece of luggage for the college man is this sturdy striped motorduck bag designed by Boyle to accommodate two full suits of clothes with ample room for accessories. It is an ideal case to use when going home for week ends. Handsome, too, is the matching overnight bag.

Raincoats Show Improvement

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is a notable improvement in rainwear for men this year. The garments are better tailored and more becoming.

The newest item in raincoats for men is the finger-tip length coat. There are two important ones shown. A fly-front box-type coat in a natural color Zelan-processed cloth, is absolutely water and wind repellent and is correct for all purpose daytime wear. This model is the first choice of college men. For motoring, there is a yellow oilskin coat with a stand-up collar faced in black corduroy. This has large useful pockets.

An outstanding coat is of fine-textured gabardine in sand color. It is a fly-front model and buttons high up around the neck. This coat is fully lined in rayon serge and has a fly-back vent to insure walking comfort. This model is considered a combination topcoat and completely waterproofed raincoat.

Shepard
Where You ALWAYS Shop With Confidence
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Men! Everybody Is Talking About Them!
Stein-Bloch Suits
Men! Try one on, wear one; we are sure you will be completely satisfied. Compare the quality, style and tailoring of a custom made suit and you will agree it is a low price for these suits.
$45
Men's Store — Street Floor

LOWELL, MASS.
Styltex Two Trouser Suits $35
Pace Setter Two Trouser Suits $25
Talbot Clothing Co.
In Lowell Since 1880

Right Goods Fair Prices
Fall Promotion Sale
Men's and Young Men's
$35 Two-Trouser SUITS
Outstanding Values Featured at
$29.50
BESSE-ROLFE STORE
Market Street
Lynn, Mass.

M. J. LEAHY CO.
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
"One of America's Fine Men's Apparel Stores"
Featuring New Fashions for Fall and Winter
Stetson and Knox Hats!
Arrow Shirts!
Interwoven Socks!
Handi-Weave and Stein-Bloch Suits!
"Foot-Pals" and Nunn-Bush Shoes!

It's Unusual
In a City the size of Stamford to find a Man's Store so truly Metropolitan with such complete stocks of merchandise styled correctly by the leading stylists of our Country.
We cordially invite you to come and look around—see for yourself.
ESTABLISHED 1892
FRANK MARTIN & SONS, INC.
259-261 MAIN STREET
STAMFORD, CONN.

WATERBURY, CONN.
Manhattan SHIRTS
We have a complete new department of these splendid shirts.
Up-to-the-minute styling in stripes, figures and solid colors.
• BROADCLOTH
• WOVEN MADRAS
• OXFORD CLOTH
$2.00 each
The Miller & Peck Co.

Since 1850
we have been catering to the men and young men of New Bedford and vicinity!
Featuring
Worsted-Tex Suits
Varsity Town Suits
Stetson Hats
Bates Shoes
M. C. SWIFT & SON
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

FOSTER-BESSE
956 MAIN STREET
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
For Men and Young Men
Customanner Suits by Goodimate $32.50
"Californian" Topcoats by Don MacDonald $27.50
Stillwater Worsted Suits $22.50
Students Suits $13
FURNISHINGS
SHOES
HATS
Convenient Charge Accounts extended to residents of Fairfield County

FALL and WINTER TWEEDS in Suits, Topcoats Overcoats
Featuring a Particularly Good Group at $25 and more
Shetland, Donegal and Harris types, Herringbones and all the fall and winter styles for the boy and man of the family.
St. John & Sullivan
70 South Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.
Phone 4-4822

MEN'S—YOUNG MEN'S—PREP
SUITS—TOPCOATS OVERCOATS
"Shirtcraft" Shirts—"Interwoven" Socks—"Wembley" Ties—"Cooper" Jockey Underwear—"Knopf" Sport Jackets—"Adam" Hats
WUCHERT and LAKE
151 MAIN STREET NEXT TO STRAND THEATRE
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

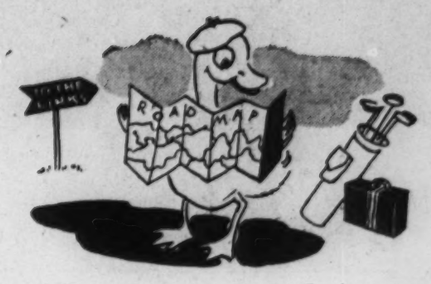
The Symbol of Dependable Quality
★ SIMPSON CLOTHES
Suits, Cutaways, Topcoats, Overcoats
Tailored to your individual measure, Simpson Clothes offer values well beyond any you've ever known. Our salesman skilled in measuring will call at your office or home with a luxurious variety of fabrics and fashions. We guarantee satisfaction or money back.
J. B. SIMPSON, Inc.
Tailors
831 West Adams Street
Chicago, Illinois
Consult city headings for address of nearest representative.
Display rooms in principal cities

Headquarters for
KNIT-TEX TOPCOATS
Worsted-Tex and Wearlong Suits
Stetson Hats—Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks—Mansco Underwear
LEO HIRSH, Inc.
250 Huntington Ave., Boston, Opp. Symphony Hall

WALK-OVER MUDHOUND is the BIG SPLASH FOR FALL!
What's Jupe Pluvius got up his sleeve?—rain, cold, snow or worse? Shove off in these handsome huskies and forget the weather. YORK. Dark, reddish brown Glengarry grain. Harness-stitched, antiqued. Double, stout, oiled soles. Blucher brogue styling—originated by Walk-Over—free as a moccasin. (As advertised in LIFE.) At your neighborhood Walk-Over dealer.
Walk-Over prices $7.50 up. Slightly higher West.
Geo. E. Keith Company, Brockton, Mass.

Perhaps We Don't Serve the 10 Best Dressed Men in Boston
YOU see, we have never tried to cater exclusively to men with unlimited clothing budgets.
But many men who can afford higher prices are our customers. They have found that correct styling and proper fitting are more a matter of good taste and infinite care than price.
And yet if it were possible to take a census of the city's best dressed men, several of our customers would probably take top honors for sartorial perfection.
The new Spring Fabrics also take top honors for fine texture as well as for beauty of coloring and design. Come in and see them this week.
Suits from $45 to $75, custom tailored on the premises by skilled craftsmen — outstanding values in dress satisfaction.
E. O. BARTELS COMPANY
Established 1891
35 CORNHILL Phone CAPitol 2540
BOSTON

Fall & Winter Fashions



'Planned Wardrobe'—the Key to Being Well Dressed for All Occasions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Oh dear! I just haven't a thing to wear," says madame. And, depending on the circumstances, her husband is amused or bored.

But maybe the ladies have got something after all. Norman Block, leading New York custom tailor, thinks men ought to give it a little thought—applying the idea to themselves. For no matter on what occasion, a look around reveals a kaleidoscopic assemblage of male attire. It is usual to see half the men present in the wrong clothes.

Defense Is Weak

The average man defends himself against criticism in terms of cost. He, too, would like to have the "right" thing to wear, but he can't afford it. And certainly he is not expected to go out and buy an outfit for a single affair.

But the defense is weak. The trouble is not cost, for a properly "planned wardrobe" actually saves money. It requires thoughtful buying, but it's worth while for the man who cares whether he is correctly dressed. Most men do. They want to dress well, but don't know how to choose clothes.

For his own clientele—leading men in every important field—Norman Block's first rule is "Don't buy just to replace." Sounds elementary, but that's what usually happens. A man needs a new suit. So he gets one new suit and probably it serves for no more occasions than the one he had before.

Minimum Wardrobe Outlined

Drawing on 17 years of experience in styling and designing clothes for many of the best-dressed men in the country, Mr. Block has outlined the essentials of a wardrobe that will cover almost every occasion. For men who lead well-rounded lives, the following 15 units are a minimum—special sport clothes for fishing, skiing, hunting, and so forth not included.

Business wear calls for two suits, a plain double-breasted, medium shade gray flannel, and a double-breasted dark blue with silk or chalk stripe. The latter serves also for informal evening and for dressy informal daytime wear, such as church. A single-breasted oxford gray suit is appropriate for business, and the jacket, with an extra pair of striped trousers, can be worn for any afternoon formal—for afternoon weddings or for church ushering.

For the man who takes his spring and fall sports sitting down, a gabardine in "natural" shade and a light gray flannel, single-breasted suit are on the list. They also are "right" for the garden party and country week end use. With two handloom shetland sports jackets, the trousers of the gabardine and the gray flannel suit make four different sports outfits.

Summer Worsteds

For summer, as well as for Southern cruises and Florida, add two tropical worsteds of 10 to 12-ounce fabric, selected to look and be cool. Their patterns, if on the conservative side, allow them to be correctly worn to the office, as well as on informal summer afternoon and evening occasions. If you've never worn one of these in summer city heat, you can't even guess at their comfort. Mark it a "must" for next spring.

There are no substitutes for formal evening wear, and there is no way of "getting by" without both tails and a dinner jacket. The latter, frequently seen at evening weddings, formal balls, and the like, is absolutely inadequate. And if the hostess has on a dinner dress (full length, but with sleeves and probably not low-cut)—as is likely to be the case—a man in anything but a dinner jacket is out of place.

Dinner Jackets

Tailor to executives and "name" illustrators, Norman Block declares there are numbers of choices in dinner jackets, all equally correct. A double-breasted jacket, of course, eliminates the need of a vest. But if you prefer single-breasted coats, you are still perfectly up-to-the-moment in a dinner jacket cut that way. Lapels may be cut in either "shawl" or "peak" style, with "shawl" more appropriately used for single-breasted and "peak" more often seen on double-breasted jackets. Dinner jacket lapel facings are correct in either satin or grosgrain, with the latter enjoying slightly greater popularity.

It is important in dinner jackets and tails to favor conservatism. A good jacket should last a number of years, but it is soon "dated" if its lines are extreme.

Cut and Fabric Important

Good cut and good fabric are particularly worth while for formal clothes. And here is an important point which most men overlook—dinner jacket and tails should need pressing only rarely. Good fabric, well cut, normally will hang out its wrinkles overnight. And, of course, the life and vitality of any fabric is greater if it is less often subjected to the heat and weight of pressing.

Norman Block advises against wearing the same pair of trousers with dinner jacket and tail coat. A dinner jacket is worn about four times to every one for tails, so within one season the tone of the fabrics in the trousers will no longer be identical with the coat. Also, although the trousers are cut similarly, smart dressers recognize a difference in the braid trim. With the dinner jacket, trousers should have a double braid; that is, twin patterns 3/8 inch wide separated by a plain 1/8 inch stripe. On the other hand, tails call for a single 5/8 inch braid. Occasionally the trouser stripe, instead of being braid, is made of the same material as the lapel facing, but this is rarely worn by men who know good clothes.

Four Overcoats Minimum

To complete the "planned wardrobe," a man needs four overcoats. Many men try to use one coat for all occasions. But thus the wearer has on the wrong thing at least three times for every once he is "correct." And a coat worn continually soon looks it—for no fabric can keep its vitality under that sort of punishment.

Minimum requirements call for two coats for winter and two for the in-between-seasons, spring and fall. A heavy oxford gray or navy blue covers evening formal and dressy daylight wear. And a sturdy, lined worsted or tweed covers general and business use. Spring and fall evening formal and dressy day wear make a light, double-breasted dark coat the third essential. Fourth is a camel's-hair or cavalry twill for spring and fall sportswear.

Make Out a List

It makes no difference whether a man wears high priced or just ordinary ready-made clothes. He ought to buy on a sensible plan. Block advises men to put down on paper all the occasions they normally attend. Then, comparing their notes with the above summary, they can decide what they need and schedule their buying to fill out the "lacks."

Hand-sewn white kid finger-free gloves are the latest complement of the formal dress suit. The finger-free construction makes them roomy and eliminates the binding often experienced in other types of evening gloves.

Designed by Merry Hull.

20th Century-Fox

An impeccable choice for business wear is a double-breasted dark blue suit with chalk stripe. Such a suit serves also for informal evening wear and for dressy informal daytime occasions. Conservative ties, such as the striped one Don Ameche is wearing here, are first choice with this type of suit.

British-Type Shoes Offer Rugged Flexibility

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The demand for British-type shoes for men is stronger than ever, but because of present conditions in England, the American shoe industry is working diligently toward the time when it will be able to supply the consumer with British-style shoes.

The wing-tip town shoe with the new longer vamp is rapidly gaining popularity. All unnecessary perforations on this black calfskin model have been omitted. Hand welting gives added flexibility and more sturdy wearing qualities. The trend in men's shoes is toward the pliable and flexible.

A calfskin brogue designed expressly for the business man has modified perforations, a wing tip, and correct custom lines. This British-type shoe fits in with the increasing tendency to wear tweed clothes in town. Another shoe that fits into this category is of brown heather grain. This handsome street shoe has the ruggedness of a modified country brogue.

A factor of great importance is the prominence of water-repellent soles—good, sturdy soles that are worked onto the body of the shoe in such a way as to insure absolute water repellency.

The one-piece shoe with reverse welt is news for country wear. This shoe is one piece of leather from toe to heel and has an extra-heavy rubber sole, making it sturdy enough for long country walks.

Another new shoe that is ideal for country wear is the Tyrolean type seamless shoe. It is all made of one piece of brown oiled calfskin with no seams and no joints; and a feature of importance is the smooth leather lining.

Golden Albion, a reddish gold shade of calfskin, shows promise of great popularity in country brogues this year. This fabulous color combines smartly with sports and casual clothes. Weathered shades of brown are in great demand for casual and country shoes.

White Once More Leads the Shirt Parade

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Last year at least half the shirts sold were in solid colors or in stripes. But this year it looks as if the white shirt will once again lead the parade, and quite strongly. White broadcloth is, of course, always basic, and when in doubt, completely safe. Oxford cloth has been growing in popularity, and this year the white seems to be especially favored. It's a comfortable fabric in all weather, extremely durable, and adds to that casual air most men aim for in their dress.

Number two on the list would be the blue Oxford cloth. This is the medium, unobtrusive shade of blue and can be used almost as often as a white shirt. In fact, you will notice that it is even being worn with brown suits and a harmonizing tie. Tan, however, still goes for the man who prefers to carry out the complete tan-and-brown scheme. Most of the stripes will be on blue shirts, both broadcloth and Oxford cloth—some attractive examples being medium-width stripes in darker blue or gray.

After color, the most important part of your shirt is its collar. The standard medium-length, medium-spread collar goes anywhere at any time. The most popular style has pointed ends, although there is a rounded variation.

The button-down collar has moved in to stay, from all signs. Younger men still prefer the loose type, which bellies like a sail. It's a very casual note, and often indicates the man who thinks about the clothes he wears, without being too fussy.

Another popular button-down style is an adaptation of what used to be called the "Duke of Kent" model. This is short, pointed, and spreads rather widely. It's a possible alternative for those who don't care for the suggested stiffness of the tab collar. It "goes to the country" or "comes to town" with equal propriety.

For the man who likes the button-down idea but shies from the "novelty" effect, there's always the standard style collar, mentioned above, with buttons. Also worth noting is the shorter collar without buttons, which spreads a bit wider than the old style, and looks very neat when starched.

One of those cycles one hears so much about is in evidence with the return to favor of the knitted tie, the difference currently being in the preference for solid colors. You will see especially dark green, dark blue, and some maroon and brownish tan. But what seems to be an outstanding tip is the black knitted tie. You'll see it increasingly often on all occasions. You'll see it worn with the gray flannel suit; with the navy blue; and even with brown; with a white shirt, and occasionally with a blue Oxford. The chaps who design the fashion-plates seem to have discovered that this tie adds a decided note of smartness.

Figured ties tend to continue, but on the subdued side. Patterns are in the rather "dusty" shades, and even in contrasting colors blend off into the background. The figures are smaller, and not quite as geometric as they have been.

Silk and rayon ties are as inevitable as the seasons. The trick with these, incidentally, is to get the knot in the exact same spot each time, and thus prevent that wrinkled, limply lifeless look.

Wool challis makes a satisfying tie, and although the colors are inclined to be vague—which is to be desired anyway—they make one of the neatest knots going, have long life, and harmonize with all suit fabrics.

At the other extremity, as it were, socks follow through on the conservative trend. For the definitely sports occasion Argyle plaids still get first call. But, partly due to increasing difficulty of foreign wool delivery, and the quieter note in men's wear, the less colorful 6x3 rib will be used. Dark blue is handy to have around, going well with almost any color suit or shoes. However, for strict harmony, these ribs are also available in gray, brown, maroon, and also green and off shades, if you go for that sort of thing.

The ROYAL LUXURY by Chamberlain

$5

Nowhere else can you buy this famous quality . . . all the new shapes . . all the new, brisk fall shades.

The REVELATION HAT $3.50
A Real Boston Favorite

Chamberlain

two convenient locations
197 Tremont (Little Bldg.) 288 Washington St. (Opp. School)

IF IT'S FROM THE CONTINENTAL, IT'S DEPENDABLE

Exclusively at the CONTINENTAL in BOSTON

Yes—it's one of the new Fall

TRIPLE TEST WORSTED SUITS

tailored by

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX

There are thrills and surprises galore in these new suits this Fall! The colors are new! The styles are different! And the price on this particular group is remarkably low. When you choose one of these Triple Test Worsteds, you can be sure that it is a quality garment, and that it will withstand the three tests that are uppermost in the minds of most men when they buy a suit of clothes . . . the tests for quality, value and style. Come in today while the selection is at its best. $35

Other Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits $37.50-$50
Hart Schaffner & Marx Topcoats $35-$50

THREE CONVENIENT CREDIT PLANS

The CONTINENTAL
Boylston at Washington Street - Open Saturday Evening Until 9
BOSTON

EXPERTLY TAILORED

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
THE STORE FOR MEN

Sterling...

WHY YOU WELL DRESSED MEN PREFER TO WEAR

Hickey-Freeman
CUSTOMIZED CLOTHES

Because they are to men's clothes what sterling is to silver. Because they fit you perfectly, even if you're a hard man to fit. They're soft, flexible, and comfortable . . . they shape themselves to your body. And above all they look well on you.

Suits and Topcoats
$58.00 to $100.00

You may use our Budget Plan.

THE STORE FOR MEN — SECOND FLOOR

Exclusive with Jordan's in Boston

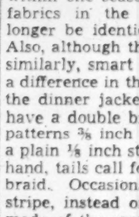
New season smartness

The world's finest fabrics; the style of a master-designer; hand-tailoring and perfect fitting—these are your guarantee of clothes satisfaction from the *modern* Rogers Peet.

If you think you're hard to fit, we're here to change your mind.

Rogers Peet Company
NEW YORK—BOSTON

In New York:
FIFTH AVENUE at 41ST STREET
13TH STREET at BROADWAY
WARREN STREET at BROADWAY
LIBERTY STREET at BROADWAY
In Boston: TREMONT STREET at BROMFIELD ST.



REMODELING
REPAIRING
CLEANING

Men's Suits and Overcoats
Made to Order by an Expert Tailor

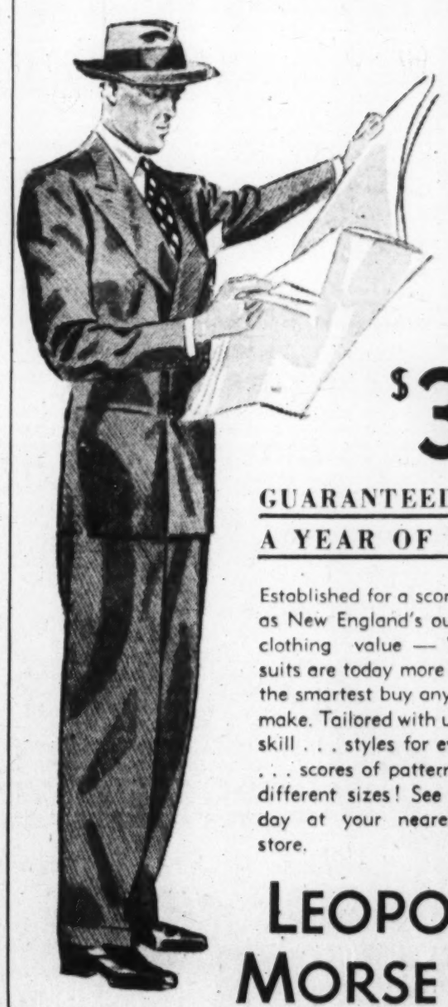
Choose your woolen from our new materials, showing the latest weaves and colors. All work carefully done and skillfully fitted. $40 up

Formal Clothes for Hire

Our Tuxedos, Cutaways and Full Dress Suits are all in correct style. A full line of accessories, also.

LONDON TAILORING CO.
4 Clearway Street, Boston KEN. 1289

WOLVERINES
Give You All the "News"



in Styling
in Patterns
in Colors

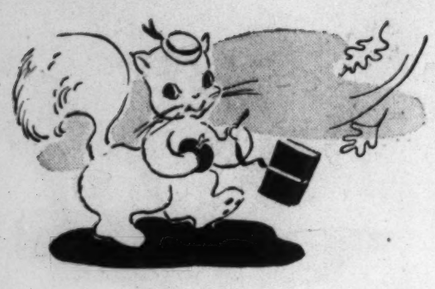
$35

GUARANTEED FOR A YEAR OF WEAR

Established for a score of years as New England's outstanding clothing value — Wolverine suits are today more than ever the smartest buy any man can make. Tailored with unexcelled skill . . . styles for every taste . . . scores of patterns . . . 48 different sizes! See them today at your nearest Morse store.

LEOPOLD MORSE CO.

45 Summer St.—BOSTON—Adams Square
Harvard Sq., Cambridge—Asylum St., Hartford



Fall & Winter Fashions

Knee Socks Set Campus Pace With Short Swing Skirts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Campus fashions are always exciting fall news because they set the pace for casual clothes for high school students as well. This year they are particularly adaptable and colorful. For instance, we find short swing skirts or skirts with tailored pleats, a wide variety of sweaters, and shirtwaists in profusion. These are a lot of fun to buy and a joy to wear. And besides—they are most considerate of college girls' clothes budgets.

With these saucy knee-length costumes, knee socks are practically a "must." They add no end of dash, and may be of a harmonizing shade or else provide a gay color accent for smart ensembles. They have been growing steadily in favor for campus and all sportswear, but this is the first season when they have been available in a variety of colors and in intriguing weaves, at popular prices.

Those which a famous manufacturer in Lowell, Mass., is bringing out, and which are now on sale in leading stores all over the country, are particularly interesting. They are styled right, carefully fashioned for snug fit and long wear, and are made in all the season's most popular colors. Just listen to the intriguing names of some of the new shades—flash red, soldier blue, mallard, hot orange. If you are a bit on the conservative side, perhaps the staple colors, navy, white, wine, brown, yellow, green, and copen blue will appeal a little more to you. Whatever your color preference, you cannot fail to be pleased with the soft texture and smooth fit of these distinctive socks.

The knee socks made by this manufacturer are woven from two types of yarn, so you have a choice of weight and texture. One style is a worsted; and the other is Durene mercerized cotton yarn. Both are washable.

The picture of these socks, appearing on this page, shows their attractive novelty weave, the striping, which is wide enough for style, being narrow enough to be very becoming.

Courtesy of Hub Hosiery Mills; Franklin Simon

Knee socks are a leading campus fashion this fall. Practically a "must" with the short swing skirts that are so much the vogue, they come in attractive novelty weaves. As for color—you'll find the rainbow running around the campus! With this type of sock a low-heeled alligator ghillie looks especially well.

But Juniors Gaily Disregard The Narrowed Silhouette!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The juniors have done it again. With no fanfare and hardly any rumblings of rebellion, a solid phalanx of determined collegiennes and youthful career-seekers swung into line behind their own types of autumn styles. Amounting almost to insubordination to the edicts of Dame Fashion is their gay disregard for her definite backing of the narrowed silhouette, with its slim skirts and more sedate contours.

Instead, Young America will dash off to school in classic clothes that give her all the freedom she demands. Skirts frankly full, spreading with gores, shirrings, or many pleats, topped by blouses decked with buttons, and carry-all pockets everywhere, characterize the modes college girls have approved. On date nights they will stick to their beloved high-busted, stem-waisted frocks, with skirts having a saucy swing. The thesis, that "Mother knows best," seems to have little weight, as far as imitating her costume goes—a favorite feature of junior fashions a few seasons back. Today's lass is young, and glad to herald it in her looks, and a very wholesome viewpoint it is.

Popular Fabrics

Following this mandate from youth, designers have turned out sparkling styles in fabrics that are sturdy, smart, and colorful. Pin-wale corduroys and velveteens lead the popularity parade, closely followed by woolens and a large group of rayons in amazing new weaves and finishes. Most of the latter have the new "woolish" look, that so closely resembles wool as to fool all but the experts. Popular wearables in woolens and woolen-weave fabrics include flannels, gabardines, coverts, and tweeds, newly featuring monotone effects and softer textures. Plaids, long a top-flight style veteran, are set for greater triumphs than ever. Best of all, putting their money in frocks manufactured from these materials means an investment in economy that will please budget-minded parents.

Prima donnas of the campus will be those well-tailored standbys, the shirtmaker type of dress, and the two-piece dress that doubles as a suit, the jacket being worn either as a blouse or with a separate blouse beneath. In its newest versions, the shirtwaist frock highlights a variety of themes, from showing a blouse of one fabric and skirt of another, simulating the mixed costume trend, to patriotic styles in sailor dresses with rows of braid trim, typical of the Peter Thompson era. Just as combinations of color add zest to youthful designs, so two fabrics used together have equal merit.

Patriotic color combinations will be seen in casual dresses. On the spectacular side, although neatly styled, was seen a shirt in flash red attached to a military blue pleated skirt. On the high waist-band in front, the insignia "U. S. A." was embroidered.

Distinctive Jerseys

Jerseys, looking forward to quite their biggest season in years, follow dual paths to popularity, jersey frocks being either extremely tailored or of dressy mien. A distinctive one of the former class displayed a gray bloused top, closely pin-tucked in vertical lines, and joined to a flared skirt of navy blue. Typical of the latter are two styles, one with the skirt smocked in the new front fullness, and the other a beige jersey, with brown velveteen appliqués outlined in gold nailheads.

Paradoxes of color enliven the junior mode. On the one hand, the young crowd flash about in frocks, or cardigan jackets and skirts, in the brightest of red and green, or green and purple plaids, vibrant red corduroys, or vivid blue and white stripes. But neutralizing this brilliance, is another line-up wearing off-tones and subdued shades. Covert cloth frocks in grayed green, or pale gray-blue, are very important, usually contrasted with natural leather belts and military buttons. Gray, with red notes, is a leader youth is following freely; while browns and beiges also have excellent prestige in their eyes.

Although their casual clothes give no thought of sophistication, yet when dates are in order juniors long for black. In every college wardrobe there will be a basic black crepe designed to impress an escort with its last-minute styling. Usually relieved by a frilly white trim, these favorite frocks carry on with their flaring skirts, form-fitting bodices, and nipped-in waists, despite fashion's emphasis on a silhouette intended to change all that. Next in line to the best black for informal parties, will be lustrous velveteens in a bewildering choice of subtle shades—aqua, almond green, stone blue, honey beige, dusty rose—and intense colors like ruby, gold, emerald green, bright rust, and flag blue.

Courtesy of Bradley Knitting Co. Delavan, Wisconsin

A campus classic if ever there was one is this two-piece frock of sagless knit, fashioned with cardigan top, twin breast pockets, the new slim skirt, and novelty belt. Its colors are lovely—it comes in wintergreen, foliage red, army blue, as well as black and brown.

Wide World

The long-torso jacket enters the sportswear field in this suit of English woolen. Purple heather tones combine in the plaid of the jacket. The skirt and acetate crepe blouse are deep purple, and so is the hat.

Campus Outfits Hark Back To Indians

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The clothes-wise college student has "gone primitive" in her campus and football game outfits. Colors and details are traceable to Indians and cowboys. Beadwork, not dissimilar to the intricate patterns woven by redskins, now appears on many a sheer wool frock, and fringing, similar to that on scout jackets, is found on the newest supple suedes.

Mojave colors and belted, fringed suedes are a primary feature of the campus duds designed by Eddie Stevenson for Lucille Ball to wear in "Mad Miss Manton," and for Frances Langford's costumes in "Too Many Girls."

For Lynn Bari to wear in "Charter Pilot," Herschel created a suit with a gray skirt, and a soft yellow wool jacket with simple pocket trim, huge buttons to fasten it down the front, and three-quarter-length bell sleeves.

An ideal back-to-school suit designed by Herschel of 20th Century-Fox is worn by Marjorie Weaver. There's a slim look to the skirt which is deceiving. Cut on the bias, it has stitched box pleats which add the fullness needed for the long walks between classes. The long jacket of blue-and-tan striped sheer wool has a casual neckline and huge pockets.

Designer's Advice to College Girls

By Dolly Tree
MGM Designer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The fashion-wise woman of tomorrow is the college girl of today. She is typically American—and today, America has fashion right in her lap.

Manufacturers are concentrating on the girl between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two; fashion designers have elected her their pet. There is no place for ermine and satins in the college girl's wardrobe. They belong to the promenade of glittering lights, not to the classroom.

This season, as never before, the college girl can take her choice of the widest variety of frocks, suits, and coats ever assembled. She has the benefit of the finest fashion magazines, which have devoted entire issues to her problem; newspaper fashion experts have given columns to the proper clothes for the campus; and motion pictures have stepped into the right line by having girls on the screen wear the clothes a girl on the campus would naturally wear.

Judy Garland, in MGM's "Strike Up the Band," wears a group of clothes which should please the heart of any girl. She has a kelly green two-piece flannel suit, piped in white piqué, with her initials embroidered in white yarn on the patch vest pocket. The jacket is quite long and is worn over an all-round pleated skirt. Another outfit which is as appropriate as it is attractive, is her beige sheer wool dress. It is very simple, cut on dressmaker lines, but catches the eye by the hand-stitching outlining the collar, cuffs, seams, and pockets. Here too, Judy's initials appear on the pocket. This initialing gives an individual touch to a youngster's clothes and can be used for trimming on the ever-present "beanie" as well as on the football-shaped pocketbook.

Judy's accessories are chosen as carefully as are her dresses and suits. When she wears her felt off-the-face hat with its heart-shaped brim, her gloves have this same heart motif on the cuffs. With her simply tailored black topcoat she wears her purse in shoulder fashion. It is of red leather and fulfills the necessity for trimming and color with her coat. Her dress coat, in beige wool, is as simple as her school coat, but the tiny beaver muff is all she needs to lend it distinction.

In suggesting a wardrobe basis for the average school or college girl, I should advise starting with a topcoat and working from that, using it as the basis for color schemes and accessories. Or, as in Judy's case, keep it in black and accent it with color. Then include one tailored suit, one dress suitable for afternoon, and as many changes of sweaters, skirts, and blouses as the individual need calls for. Two formals, preferably with jackets so that they may be transformed into dinner dresses, should be sufficient. Judy likes her white embroidered mousseline-de-soie with its scalloped hem and bodice edged in black velvet. Her second choice is a velvet, made along princess lines, with high neck and anglais broderie Peter Pan collar. Both of these have tiny, fitted jackets.

However, if you must have one extravagance, let it be accessories. You are young enough to be able to afford "fads." Such items as bags, gloves, and shoes, make even the most inexpensive gown attractive—providing they, too, are attractive. Don't be afraid of lapel pins or costume jewelry. They are tricky and smart. Judy wears a good-sized American flag in colored stones on her black coat sometimes.

Ed. Estabrook, Universal Pictures

"Stop red" and black constitute the gay color combination of this cleverly designed wool-jersey campus fashion chosen by Helen Parrish. Old-fashioned "necklace-clasp" fasteners add a novel note to the brilliant-hued blouse.

Men's Fashions For Co-eds

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

College lasses, and their age group in the business world, aim to be the season's strongest champions of the short-jacketed suit, although actually the jacket is from two to four inches longer than any a year ago. Made of suiting fabrics such as their masculine friends wear, the latest tailleur affects dull blues, tans, grays, and browns, and is cut similar to the loose draped lines of men's jackets. In tweeds of new monotone weave, with interesting colors like amethyst, slate blue, and khaki green, these little suits step out alone in October and early November, and serve dress-fashion under coats later in the year.

Carrying on with universal sanction are skirts and sweaters, the former specializing in gored or pleated themes of satisfactory width, and newly insisting on narrow pigskin or sturdy braided belts posed over the wide cloth waistbands.

Dainty Ways With Mules

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The new mules and bedroom slippers are dainty, effective, and practical. Satins of every color conceivable are in great profusion, principally in the backless and in the regulation mule styles.

"Scuffs," those ever comfortable slippers that are absolutely flat, with only an indication of a heel rise, continue to be favorites. Flannels, soft crushed leathers, faille, bunny fur, and velveteen are the important fabrics used. No college girl thinks of doing without a pair of "scuffs." And because of their flatness, they are easy to pack.

A new and extremely attractive fabric called "Teddy Bear" is in the slipper collections this year.

Lynch-Birnbaum
— L. BIRNBAUM —
Now Showing
Fall and Winter Clothes

Afternoon gown of crepe. Velvet fluting trim on blouse, peplum and sleeves, $39.50

420 Boylston Street
ROOM 202 BERKELEY BUILDING BOSTON

SWEATERS and TWEED SKIRTS
FOR
FALL and WINTER

ANGORA CARDIGAN
Popular Tuxedo Model
$12.50
Sizes 36 to 40
PLUM - TRAVEL BROWN
BLACK - ROSE - FERN
DELFT - WHITE
8-GORE SKIRT
$18.50 and up
MADE IN YOUR CHOICE OF 400 SCOTCH TWEEDS
ROMANES AND PATERSON
581 Boylston St. • In Copley Square
BOSTON

Chandler's
BOSTON

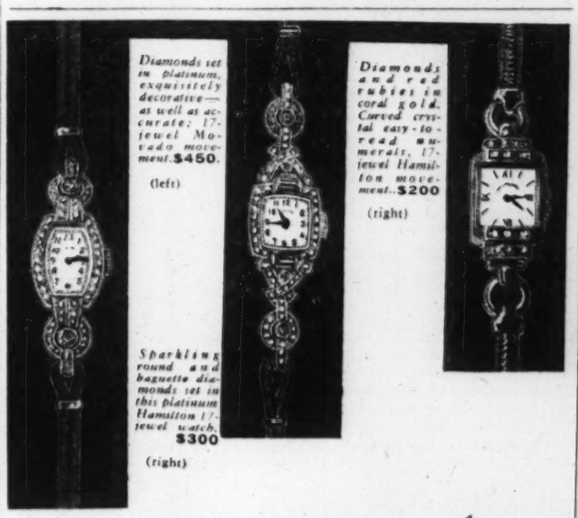
Look Beautiful in our
Side-Draped Negligee
5.98
A glamour robe—with new side-swept draping, petal sleeves, and a nail-head studded belt. Rayon crepe in French blue or cyclamen.
Sixth Floor

DON'T PUNISH YOUR FEET—
Wear Comfort-giving CANTILEVERS
Our new and improved CANTILEVERS are flexible as your feet . . . and famous for comfort. That's because they pass the "Triple Test" of fit . . . follow the shape of your foot even to the bottom contour. Try a pair. Other styles $7.50 to $11.00.

ROCHELLE $10.00

McGEARY'S CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
145 Tremont Street, 3rd Floor
Between West Street and Temple Place
Boston, Mass.
New Store in Providence
at 290 Westminster Street
304, Third Floor, Lapham Bldg.

The hat of Yesterday is the hat of Tomorrow
Let us solve your millinery problems. The model shown is of Soldier Blue, Coq Feather, with a sweeping trim.
Ethel Atkins
344 Boylston Street, Second Floor, Boston



Diamonds set in platinum, exquisitely decorative—as well as accurate; 17-jewel Movado movement. $450. (left)
Diamonds and red rubies in coral gold. Curved crystal easy-to-read numerals. 17-jewel Hamilton movement. $200 (right)
Sparkling round and baguette diamonds set in this platinum Hamilton 17-jewel watch. $300 (right)

Diamond Watches
AS ACCURATE AS BEAUTIFUL
WOMEN OF FASHION thrill to the artistry of these creations . . . all with 17-jewel precision movements. We have a wealth of choice in platinum . . . and the new coral gold . . . gloriously diamond-studded . . . at prices within reach of anyone who buys quality.
CHARGE AND BUDGET ACCOUNTS
JEWELERS SINCE 1822
A. Stowell Co.
24 WINTER ST. BOSTON

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Anniversary Sale of FURS

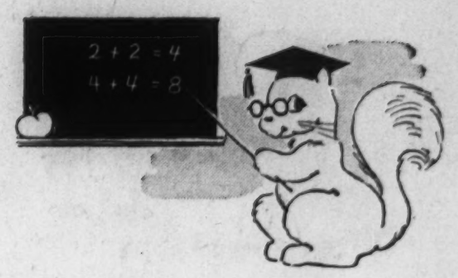
See our large selections
Mink Coats
Jap Mink Coats
Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat)
from $250 to $150
Mink Muskrat Coats
Persian Lambs
Gray and Black
Sketched sheared Beaver Coat reduced from $550 to $375.
Repairing and Restyling at very reasonable prices
SWARTZ BROTHERS
EXCLUSIVE CUSTOM FURRIERS
830 MASS. AVE., CAMB.
Telephone Kirkland 1700

You're in Style All the While!
★ BONDED CLEANSING for any reasonably plain garment $1.00
. . . if you send your new fall garments to Howes for Bonded Cleansing. Howes handfinishing restores original style and shape to each garment.
Try HOWES Long-Life Laundry Service.
STadium 1400
Howes
BONDED ★ CLEANSING
YOU SAVE 15% —at our seven conveniently located stores
YOU PAY NOTHING UNLESS YOU'RE SATISFIED

GROVER SHOE SHOP
ZERO PARK ST.
Introduces
GROUND GRIPPER Shoes
$7.50 to $10.85

Pagonia $8.85
Now in their new location . . . Zero Park Street . . . where we have introduced many new smarter styles with improved comfort features. Come in and be fitted by Mr. Henry Steele, who has had more than 40 years of fitting these famous shoes.
BOSTON'S ONLY AUTHORIZED AGENT FOR GROUND GRIPPER Shoes

Fall & Winter Fashions



Ali Baba's Treasure Cave No More Dazzling Than Modern Jewelery Collections

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Like a look into Ali Baba's treasure cave is a view of the new costume jewelry collections. Gathered together for fall are fascinating designs from far lands—Persia, and Argentina—as well as contributions based on the fine designs of Europe. The jewelry, however, is crafted here. This year, for the first time, America is reproducing marvelously the beauty other countries have to offer. Even the brilliant simulated jewels—with the exception of cut crystal—are today American-made.

Although gold jewelry held a dominant place in styles of a year ago, it is back again and as much approved as ever. But its erstwhile gaudiness has largely disappeared, and necklaces, bracelets, and small pieces are a-gleam with hand-wrought effects and delicate details. Two and three-tone combinations appear in numerous designs, with red, yellow, and green gold served up impartially in modernized floral offerings.

Recall Grandmother's Day

While many are the novelties which introduce modern motifs, it is to the jewelry of grandmother's day that fall fashions look for their chief inspiration. Do you recall the handsome jet earrings, the massive brooches of gold filigree set with coral, or the antique gold necklaces whose exquisitely intricate workmanship filled you with wonder? The new costume jewelry apes all these—and an infinite additional number of heirloom pieces. So real seeming are most of the new creations that they probably would fool grandmother, whose generation held no brief for gold that was not gold!

But whereas a year ago you either wore gold jewelry or none, this fall you definitely have a choice of metals. Silver is back in a big way, immensely smart and new-looking. Worn on black costumes—the majority leader of the House of Fashion—it typifies that quietly elegant air for which we all will strive this season. Some of the necklaces that simulate fine jewelry of an earlier day set jet stones in flower patterns against leaves and discs of silver filigree, or hang a series of jet pendants from flat woven collars of silver mesh. With grays, taupes, and subtle blues evident in the fall color category, it is silver that scores as the perfect jewelry foil.

Adding brilliance to silver's revival is marcasite, real or simulated. One very distinctive bracelet joins rectangular plaques, set with marcasite, by using chased links of silver. Bracelets, by the way, stress massive and wide—but wide!—effects once more. Heavy sculptured flowers on two-inch bands are a popular type.

We'comed back this fall will be ornaments that have not held your interest in a long time—too long, considering their soft beauty. Topaz, antique amber, and cut crystal are the new-old favorites, in addition to jet. The first two, with tortoise shell as well, are slated for big honors, particularly for ensembling with the varied hues of brown in the fashion picture. Stones of brownish cast usually enlist gold in their settings, although many of the lapel pins, brooches, and even bracelets are composed almost wholly of huge faceted stones in flower designs or tailored rows joined with a minimum of metal.

Appreciation of old-fashioned semi-precious gems places amethysts in a position of style prominence, and in the opaque stone group, coral and turquoise matrix also. And for those who love a good splash of color, multi-hued jeweled pieces retain a place of importance. These are most dramatic looking when set in antique lockets dependent from massive medieval type chains, and worn with a simple afternoon frock.

Persian Pieces

Also in excellent contrast to the subdued costume tones are lovely Persian necklaces and bracelets, which recapture the reds and blues of Old Persia in their fine enameled designs. Longer necklaces of novelty beads also promise a new decorative theme, with oddly-shaped and vari-colored beads interspersed with small metal ones. The older woman especially will welcome the return of the longer necklace, which gives a more becoming line to many figures than does the short choker type.

With success predicted for a wide diversity of jewelry types, you well may ask, "And what of pearls?" Here, too, we have an exciting story to tell. Not only may you select the two and three-strand pearl necklace as you long have known it, but you may choose a multiplicity of novel designs, each more delightfully flattering than the next. Yes, pearls and particularly pearls in unison with filigree gold, pearls of large and small baroque shape, pearls in delicate amber and bronze colorings, and even tiny pearl beads twined with jet strands, should be a "must" on your autumn accessory list. In addition, 60-inch strands which wind around your throat once and then hang in a long lustrous line are decreed as style-right.

Everyone who possibly can will enjoy an off-the-face hat this season. Eleanor Powell's new fall bonnet, designed by G. Howard Hodge, is of soft blue felt with a tight-fitting headband of grosgrain ribbon, which falls into shoulder-length streamers. It sits well back on the head with slight shirring concentrated at the back.

Designer's Early Tailoring Experience Bears Fruit

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Louise Barnes Gallagher, in her new fall collection, has given a well-rounded answer to those who feared that women's fashions might be seriously affected by the absence of Parisian inspiration. Miss Gallagher, recently acknowledged one of the ten most important designers in the United States, has marshalled a spirited group of ensembles tailored for street wear. Her collection contributes its quota to fashion history, because this year it is the American openings that have set the styles. As streamlined as the American pace, her clothes, adroit in their trimming, allow nothing to detract from their supurb functionalism.

This designer learned her basic lessons in a fine old tailoring establishment in New York at a time when a woman tailor was an unknown and untried quantity. She learned to work in woolens as men work, and to work with men, meeting them on their own ground. This early experience, made her own through the years, lends a basic sureness to the clothes which she turns out, and it is this quality that attracts and pleases people.

She enjoys working in smooth, flat fabrics, firm tweeds, wool broadcloth with a slightly brushed look, and her own "Gallagher mesh." The latter is an all-wool fabric with the texture interest of a knit material, which, though it is sheer, lends itself well to draping and never sags.

Miss Gallagher is keenly interested in young designers. Her own early life, in which she struggled from one rung of the ladder to the one just above, has given her a broad and generous understanding of the needs and opportunities awaiting those who would venture into the labyrinths of the clothing industry. "Frills and Thrills" is the title of a book which she has just written, embodying much of her own experience in the field of design—a book which should be a veritable honey pot to those same young designers who are wondering whether "to be, or not to be."

An important role in her exceedingly simple showroom in West 47th Street, New York, is played this season by short-jacketed town suits. One of the newest silhouettes has a full-gathered dolman jacket ending at the waistline. She shows also a whole group of black wool suits with jackets that just touch the hipbone.

This season you can almost tell a Louise Barnes Gallagher model by its shoulders. She has introduced a very cleverly wrought effect in shoulders by giving them an upward tilt reminiscent of some far distant Cambodian temple. In every one of her models, she says in effect, "Up with the shoulders." The broad shoulder with its upward curve tends, she believes, to narrow the broad look across the chest and to flatten the back. Thus she emphasizes, in a peculiarly Louise Barnes Gallagher manner, the stem-like, sophisticated narrow silhouette which belongs to 1940.

Nylon Charms Its Wearers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

After a few brief months before the public, Nylon hosiery has a story to tell that introduces one of the brightest spots in hosiery history. Friends rival each other in relating tales of this fibre's fabulous wearing qualities—and evidently they all are true. This amazing development of chemical properties and man's ingenuity seems only to need greater production to win greater appreciation, for many months will elapse before enough Nylon hosiery can be manufactured to meet the demand.

From a fashion point of view, this hosiery displays a flattering sheerness that belies its strength, and it comes in some of the mode's loveliest, most subtle tones, entirely without sheen. Like most synthetic fibres, its colors remain changeless and clear after repeated washings—an invaluable feature for stockings.

However, it is well to recognize the differences between silk hosiery and Nylon, in order to evaluate each type wisely. While the latter retains its exact shape after laundering, so that seams lie flat and straight on the leg, this is partly because of its lesser elasticity. Moreover, due to this factor, you will want to buy Nylon hosiery a size larger than silk.

Zoltan S. Farkas

A frock full of news in color, line, fabric, and detail! Botany's svelte Panella makes this soft wool afternoon dress which has bright stars trimming belt and bodice. Scrolls of self fabric simulate pockets.

So Much Hangs Upon Buttons

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

So much frequently hangs upon buttons! Even elections. Buttons seem such inconsequential little things, yet for a matter of four thousand years they have played their humble part in holding us together. Our clothes depended on buttons first for decoration, because when flowing robes were the fashion there was less need of clothes being secure. These buttons were often costly and magnificently jeweled. Buttons were highly valued in ancient Egypt; and farther back than mere histories record, buttons were the distinguishing emblems, in China, of the nine grades of Mandarin.

Imported Into England

Buttons began to be employed as fastenings for feminine dress as early as the 15th century. In the reign of Charles II they were imported into England under a heavy duty and were made of brass, steel, copper or latten, crystal glass, silk, fine damask, and bugles. Buttons for handkerchiefs were also imported. "Handkerchief Buttons!" was early one of the familiar cries of London.

Soon bone buttons had their day, and buttons made of silver, wood, horn, glittering paste, and Bohemian glass. (No wonder button collectors have a hobby worth riding.) Pearl buttons were made in Birmingham, England, from shells found almost exclusively in the seas around the island of Macassar in the East Indies, and later great quantities of these were made from shells which lined the shores of the Mississippi River at Muscatine.

Outstanding for 1940

One of our leading button manufacturers writes me today: "Of all types of buttons, of which there have been many, particularly in the last few years, ocean pearl buttons have taken leadership. They are the outstanding button for 1940. The most popular type is the self shank button used on blouses and on better priced dresses. 'Sew through' buttons in smaller sizes have had their best run in many a year.

"Buttons of black mother-of-pearl from Tahiti, have drawn the interest of many American designers of late, and appear very promising for this fall."

One observant look at passers-by illustrates the popular trend toward buttons, studs, and pins in patriotic colors and designs.

RKO Radio Pictures, Inc.

This version of a youthful classic, worn by Gale Storm, is in rust wool. Note the length of the sleeves and the placement of the fullness at the shoulders. The skirt achieves fullness through unpressed pleats.

Belts Team Up With Suede

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Belts take a tip from other accessories, and team up with suede in their latest creations. Most of them are fashioned in a width that is easy to wear, ranging from one-and-a-half to two-and-a-half inches, and their styles sanction the trend toward chic conservatism. Metal, used with moderation, abounds for decorative effects, which largely confine themselves to closings. While closings run the gamut in novelty ideas, they stay strictly within the confines of a fall mode dedicated to richness with restraint.

Tailored Styles Prevail

Tailored styles prevail, with scrolls and similar ornamental patterns in supreme position. Flat metal sections with suede inlays, that cloak the closings in inconspicuousness, also rate high. While clasp buckles dominate in number, there are many tongue buckles seen, both in self-covered and metal types.

Among the novelties launched is a belt with a row of pennies for decoration, each one set in a tiny coin container across the belt's front. Grand for accenting your sports frock beneath your swagger topper when going to early football games is a belt with a metal-buckle replica of a football. Other belts present a note of patriotism—leading theme we Americans now adopt on any pretext—by applying a series of inch-large gold stars.

Other Favorites

Porthole cut-outs, usually outlined in metal, are another ace among the simple designs now paramount. Occasionally suede belts take a clever crossed lacing in dressed leather, giving them a two-tone effect. Calfskin belts in novel grains are slated to make a place for themselves, also, and are particularly smart when enhanced by pipings and stylized appliqués of snakeskin.

Felt Handbags For Campus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Handbag designers went into a huddle, and out of their bag of tricks produced the perfect item for the college girl. It has been claimed that collegiennes did very well without this accessory, considered indispensable in other feminine wardrobes. But they will not overlook the fitted bags of felt newly created to hold their campus paraphernalia. Places for pads, pencils, and make-up equipment are provided in these flat bags that fit neatly under the arm.

Colorful exteriors add their eye appeal, the felt coming in varsity green, bright blue, red, and navy, while the linings are of gay plaids.

For the more conservative miss, there are smart campus kits of leather which have zippers around three sides. Sized about like a textbook and flexible because they are frameless, these kits hold an ample store of articles, and slip conveniently under the arm as one speeds from class to class.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

Sale! Diamond Jewelry Stock

OF C. P. GOLDSMITH CO., INC., OF NEW YORK, FOR OVER 50 YEARS SPECIALISTS IN FINE DIAMOND JEWELRY CREATIONS! SAVE $5.00 TO $500 IN OUR JUSTLY FAMOUS OCTOBER SALE

LARGE DIAMOND SOLITAIRES
In 14K Yellow Gold or Platinum
$89.50
AFTER SALE $135

Included are a few half carat diamonds in simple setting of 14K yellow gold, as well as slightly smaller stones in more elaborate settings of 14K gold or platinum. Mostly one-of-a-kind styles.

10% initial budget payment only $8.95

Diamond solitaires in 14K yellow gold. After sale price $75. **$46.75**

Diamond solitaires up to carat size in 14K yellow gold or platinum. Initial payment $26.50. **$265**

Others $23.75 to $975

WOMEN'S DIAMOND WATCH
In Natural Gold Color
$16.95
AFTER SALE $24.75

Guaranteed movements in a variety of simple designs with 2 to 4 diamonds. A fine opportunity to select a watch for that special Christmas gift. In 17 jewels $19.75.

Diamond watches with 4 to 6 diamonds in 14K pink or yellow gold, 17 jewel movements. **$46.75**

Diamond bracelet watches in 14K white gold. One-of-a-kind styles. One shown above with 20 cut diamonds. **$115**

Others $24.75 to $450

DIAMOND SALON—STREET FLOOR—MAIN STORE

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

JORDAN FUR JACKETS

. . . smart short cuts to style!

Add one to your wardrobe and see how it brightens your street clothes! Wear one for evening and attain glamour! No longer are these abbreviated fur coats luxuries . . . rather they are sound investments. Especially when they come from Jordan's and you can depend upon their superb quality! We show but three of a large collection.

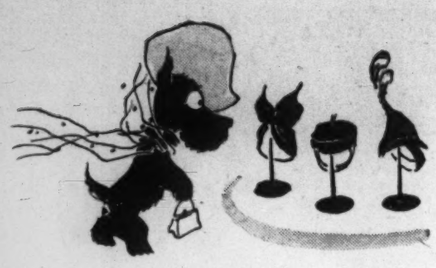
Extreme left: Luxurious Silver Fox. Sizes 16, 18 and 20, $175. Others from $135 to $295.

Large figure: "Midway Topper." The talked-about 32-inch length coat of Black Persian Paw. Sleek and serviceable. With matching muff and hat. Sizes 12 to 20. Complete $135.

Right: Gleaming Natural Tipped Skunk. Sizes 14 to 20. $135. Other skunk jackets priced from $125 to $195.

BUDGET if you like. Ask about our convenient payment plan.

FUR SALON—THIRD FLOOR—MAIN STORE



Fall & Winter Fashions

'Best' Dress Lends Importance To Afternoon Parties

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Back in other days when great causes absorbed our thought, there was, however, time for afternoon teas, matinees, and the long winter evenings of visiting and informal partying. For these affairs you always had a "best" dress, a special frock of street length with fabric of lovely texture, made with exquisitely fine details. Such are the clothes that designers have created for featured functions for this year—dresses whose sculptured lines and rich ornamentation make you feel every whit a lady.

Simple weaves and dull surfaces best represent the type of fabrics needed to fashion these dress-up frocks, with their wealth of clever shirred sections, and tucks in novel arrangements. Mossy crepes, jerseys of flat and of velvety types, Canton crepes of revived popularity, and the long-absent Roshanara crepe, indicate the promotion of heavier textures, with excellent draping characteristics, to headline the afternoon mode. While you know that the quality is there to perform the intricate dressmaker duties demanded of them, actually the fabrics themselves are not so important as in other seasons. It is the ornamentation that counts.

Lavishly Trimmed

Just like that "best" dress of years ago, today's creations are spiced lavishly with trimmings. Jet—very fashion-right and brilliant, colored and matching color beading, paillettes, and above all, nailheads, form arresting patterns on the new frocks. These decorations seem endless in the ingenuity of their designs and versatile combinations. Moreover, they vary in degrees of richness from pocket motifs or a sprinkling of beadwork on the bodice, concentrating in a necklace effect, to the utmost in elegance. You will see in this latter group wide bands of metal embroidery and beads, or closely-set nailheads that encircle the waist and accent every major style detail of the frock.

To trimmings usually goes the pleasant task of introducing color contrasts. Fancy belts, collars, and appliquéd motifs endeavor to compensate for the rather simple silhouette defined for dressy types. Persian designs are the newest and perhaps the most effective themes to which frocks subscribe, and their rich orange-reds and dull blues combine handsomely with metal touches on dark fabrics. Another high light just introduced and recurrent on the smartest raiment is mother-of-pearl sequins. Their iridescent sheen makes a distinctive contrast to black frocks, and often they, too, are further enhanced by outlines of gold.

Yokes, of which there are impressive numbers in various shapes, frequently stress ornamental ideas. Or they may be made of velvet and occasionally of sheer chiffon or net to give an extra air of fragility to festive gowns of crepe and the fabrics may be tied together by means of embroidered scrolls and other designs.

You will extol the new use of Venise lace lusciously dyed to match dresses of elegant type. Deep over-the-shoulder yokes of Venise, pockets that favor pointed shapes or shirred top fullness, collars of girlish roundness, and a new adoption of cuffs, are some of the fascinating details developed in this lace.

In describing it, possibly the accent given to the ornamentation sounds excessive. But this is not so. It has been done with a discriminating and artistic hand, and even the most lavish themes portray the refinement deemed an essential of the new mode.

Soft Harvest Colors

Colors do not shout at you, as has sometimes been the case in seasons past. They are chiefly harvest tones, warm and lovely. Grape shades have great new significance; browns are outstanding in toffee tan, beige, beaver, and the dark Congo; blue-greens inaugurate a high style cycle, aided by greens of mossy and lighter almond hues. To spice up youthful frocks, there are cheerful tones like winterberry, almost a cerise color, mustard yellow, and Indian Earth, the newest version of rust.

Universal Pictures

This dressy black velvet ensemble, worn by Constance Moore, has the new three-quarter sleeves. Slit below the elbow, they reveal the graceful fullness of the flesh chiffon blouse.

Sheer Wool Marches Into Autumn

The sheer woolens which have been so successful throughout the spring and summer are being used extensively for the first fall dresses, in both casual and afternoon types.

Florence Reichman Discusses New Trends in Millinery

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Florence Reichman was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota. She graduated from high school there and attended the State University, but married before she graduated. After marriage she devoted her energies for many years to her husband, home, and child, then became restless and went back to college for two years, studied special article technique and looked forward to a career of ghostwriting. However, when the crash came and with it the necessity for developing a more commercial talent, the ability to select smart hats and clothes for women who didn't know what they wanted or how they should look came as if by inspiration.

"The thought then occurred to me," she said, as we sat in her faun-colored salon in East Fifty-second Street, New York, where a few days before she had shown her fall collection, "that it would be impossible for me to buy ready-made hats because there weren't any in the stores like those I had always had made—nice, soft, squashy ones that depended for their beauty on line rather than on a bushel of trimming. That started me off on the millinery track, and the next thing I knew I was in it up to my neck, styling a line for the little milliners who made my own and my daughter's hats. I'd pick out a brim here and a crown there, or suggest the combination of a few tucks and a drape to make a pretty turban, and the result was a success story of $65,000 in sales my first year in the trade."

There is something so wholesome, so refreshing and enthusiastic about Mrs. Reichman that it would seem incredible if she had not found herself a success. The strange part about her being a milliner is that she has never sat down and made a whole hat in her life. "But," she confides, "I am the guiding force and have an unerring nose when it comes to sensing a new trend, and I surround myself with the cleverest workers I can dig up anywhere and tell them what I want." By this time we were moving in and out among the work benches in her work rooms. Beckoning to us a slim, dark young woman, she put the young woman's hand in mine and said, "Do you see that hand? Its slim strong fingers tapering away to nothing?" I nodded. "That's a true milliner's hand." She patted it appreciatively. Her own was not unlike it, but slightly larger I thought.

But to get back to the hats which she never makes. "The sparterie (willow pattern) is brought to my room for my inspection, and tried on the model. The necessary adjustments are made; color, material, and trimming are decided upon; and the next day a hat emerges. One can never tell when a so-called 'runner' is going to be born—they just happen.

Autumn Trend

"You ask about the autumn trend. Well, in my first collection I went very Pan-American, because I felt it was a 'natural' with the first fall dress—that inevitable good black number that everyone selects to wear with or without a fur jacket. I made glamorous large hats, veil-trimmed, in black combined with spice shades—all of them reminiscent of the Cuban Mambi or pirate types; I also included stunning high turbans with Spanish lace veils, all of them revealing the pompadour. That coiffure has been the most important factor in establishing the millinery mode for this fall and winter. We are continuing along this line, but I am adding my grandmother's bonnets and the so-called 'round' hats of circa 1868, because I am sure the second dress collections will stress that period. It crept into the early picture with the knee flounces, and now watch for the little fitted coats and 'ladies suits' that used to make reader's hearts flutter when they opened the pages of Harper's in Abe Lincoln's time."

Asked how she thought America would fare without its French mentor in millinery matters, Mrs. Reichman, who attaches great importance to the inspiration and guidance she has received from her constant visits to Paris, was quite candid in replying. "I think the field of American design is just yielding its first lovely fruit," she said. "The surface has just been scratched, and we are learning to stand on our own feet and use the material around us as the French have done for generations. We have, as a splendid source for research, the Museum of Costume Art with its costumes, fine old books, and an especially comprehensive collection of costumes of American origin that should be extremely interesting to resourceful designers. There is no scarcity of ideas in America this fall. Buyers tell me that never before has there been more diversity

"I believe," she added earnestly, "that a collection merits success according to the beauty and becomingness of its hats, and not because it is built on an amusing theme. I like good drama but I hate slapstick comedy, and I believe I owe whatever success I enjoy to my adherence to refinement of design, imagination without exaggeration, and the conviction that it is the great prerogative of designers to enhance the beauty of American women."

Courtesy of Lord & Taylor

This slim black crepe dress, designed by Vera Host, shows the side draping so much in favor for fall and winter. It makes an ideal basic gown for your favorite jewels or furs. The hat of matching silk is draped in the new off-the-face fashion.

Courtesy of C. Crawford Hollidge

Jacquard crepe, scattered all over with small woven bowknots, fashions this new afternoon dress. The blouse has that softness which is flattering to any figure. The skirt achieves the new narrow appearance without sacrificing the comfortable fullness that makes walking easy.

Hand-Painted Accessories Add Floral Gaiety

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The art of the painter has been turned to fashion's account this fall, and accessories of many types are now embellished with lovely hand-painted floral designs. It is a charming innovation, and able Chicago artists are being employed to decorate handbags, handkerchiefs, belts, shawls, and compacts with lovely natural-toned floral groups.

Created by a nationally known accessories house, these original items are "catching on" as timely expressions of the new vogue for elegance. They are, however, not expensive, and not fragile, as you might think. The paints used are permanent colors that will stand much hard wear, and, in the case of handkerchiefs and shawls, even wash without impairment.

Handbags for daytime wear, fashioned from novel treebark textures in black, brown, or rich wine, add floral motifs on one side that are entirely different in their exquisite details, subtly harmonized hues, and artistic composition from any hand-painted accessories you may have seen. Arresting pine cone motifs also are used on some handbags of envelope type.

Lovely Hosiery Shades Adopt Gayest of Names

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hosiery is never just hosiery. This fall particularly, with all the loveliest shades in the world from which to choose, you will have to be a little less casual in the selection of your stockings if you would be correct. Sometimes you will select them to accent or to match your furs—silvery beiges for nutria, burnished beiges and muted copper tones as a vital accent for lustrous Persians or black caraculs, delicate pastel browns with mink and sables. And, of course, the soft glint of taupe to carry out the varying blends of silver fox.

You will find your selections designated by names which range all the way from Mother Goose characters to the glamorous figures who entranced the wily Caliph, as he whiled away a thousand and one Arabian nights listening to their exploits. If, for instance, you think a rosy beige, with a mellow cast, merges well with a gown of that deep plum color, which is so rich you can scarcely distinguish it from a brown, or even a certain black, you can easily remember it, for its name is Bagdad. Perhaps your favorite shade is Persian Plum, or Aladdin, or even Desert Sand.

Among the Mother Goose colors, Witches Smoke is memorable and practical—a light smoke tone. Cinderella, a sparkling rose copper shade, would be liable to grace any slipper—glass or otherwise; and Dawnmist whisks you away to stockings which might readily have been worn by the twelve princesses who danced their shoes to pieces.

Skylark, Injin, Ballerina, Frosty Maple, and Silver Poplar, are as American as Tom Sawyer. But on the whole, the trend of colors in hosiery, in spite of gay names, is toward quieter shades and more muted tones than have been shown in the last few seasons.

The SUEDE SEASON is here!

$5 TO $6

OTHER STYLES SIZES 1 TO 12 AAAA TO EEE

Enna Jetticks

ALSONS' SHOE SHOP
463 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
ARLINGTON CENTER

HIGHLAND SHOES
5 DAVIS SQUARE
SOMERVILLE, MASS.

alvin's INC.
20 Waltham Street, Lexington, Mass.
A Beautiful Suburban Shop of Feminine Apparel
With pride we present our selected
Distinctive Dresses
for Girls and Women
also Hats, Sweaters
Stockings and Underwear
Visit Our Modern
Beauty Salon
for Your Fall Permanent
SHOES Street, Sports and Dress for Children, Too.

MISS MACLEAN'S SPECIALTY SHOP

Eva Carver sport dresses 7.95. Joyce Hubrite sport dresses 3.95 to 8.95. Other dresses 7.95 and up. Blouses, Sweaters, Skirts. Vanity Fair Hosiery .79, 1.00, 1.15. Vanity Fair Rayon jersey slips and gowns 2.00. Bia strait satin slips 2.00.
Kayser Gloves 1.00. Pure linen handkerchiefs .25, .29, .39, .50, .75. Bags 1.00, 2.00, 3.00. Collars and scarfs. Costume jewelry and gifts.
1839 Massachusetts Avenue
Lex. 0171-M Lexington, Mass.

A DISTINCTIVE SHOWING of
GIFTS
GOWNS
ACCESSORIES
MILLINERY
HOSIERY
UNDERWEAR

It's the University Militaire as Seen in Mademoiselle
Novelty Wool Rabbit Hair Cloth
Colors: Natural, green, blue, rose red, grey. Sizes 9 to 15 —10 to 16 $7.95
Greeting Cards—Jewelry—Novelties
Direct importations from Bermuda, hand-carved Bermuda cedar, hand-made "Banana" Dolls. We invite you to visit our interesting store.
BRADSTREET'S
1758 Massachusetts Ave., Lexington
In Bermuda it's the Yankee Shop

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices
DELIVERED ANYWHERE
COVIN
Harvard Square Kirk. 1212

FALL HATS
Pompadour or conservative styles in felts to go with your fall clothes.
Wool-like Dresses, Carter's Foundations, Neckwear, Belts, Kayser Gloves, Notions, Lovely Greeting Cards
OAKES
1670 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, Mass.

Autumn Beauties
to wear with your new costumes
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
Brattle Square Florist
We Deliver Anywhere
TRO. 9839 29 Brattle Street
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Smart New Things for
College or Town
Everything from dresses to matched accessories and sportswear—all in the newest fall colors and styles.
KATHRYN'S FASHION SHOPPE
ARL. 1645
671 Massachusetts Avenue
Opp. Library Arlington, Mass.

Classic Simplicity

For fourteen years we have been outfitting the fastidious and style-conscious woman for Campus, Business and Formal Occasions.
Junior, Misses' and Women's Sizes at prices to fit all purses
also
Sportswear, Millinery and Hosiery
Edith Goodell Shops
1676 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge
78 Trapelo Road Belmont 117 Parkway Falmouth

Sweaters and Skirts
AND Hats that go with them
We are showing the newest in sportswear for women AND men
BARRON'S
West Newton Square
WEST NEWTON, MASS.

Watches
Hamilton, Elgin, Waltham and Bulova Watches, from 19.75 and up
Silverware — Cameras
Costume Jewelry
Repair and Delivery Service
Open Evenings until 8 p. m. TRO. 9367
DERBY JEWELER
2 Stores—Est. 1907
Harvard Square, Cambridge
Davis Square, Somerville

The New WILBUR COON
High Riding Pumps and Ties will put your feet in The Style Picture.
Of course you can take Wilbur Coon comfort for granted.

BOTH PRICED AT $8.75
The largest range of sizes in New England. No longer need you be told you are hard to fit. Sizes 1 to 12½. Widths AAAAA to EEEEE.
Solby Bayes
126 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON
Opposite Park Street Church

THE NEW POMPADOUR by Claire Painton
Formerly with Michael of the Waldorf
Let us adapt this smart hair fashion to your face. It will be so flattering and easy to comb! Especially if you start with one of our permanent waves.
Phone COM. 2180
8 NEWBURY ST. BOSTON

distinctive fashions in furs

Choice peltings have been selected and worked by us into garments of dramatic styling and quality. Special emphasis has been placed on Wild Eastern Mink to produce the best and most complete line of these coats in New England.
Your perusal of these exclusive garments is cordially invited.
w. v. slocum inc.
647 Boylston Street, Boston
KENMORE 1340

Fall & Winter Fashions

Experts Match Accessory Colors

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Color conscious? Everybody has to be this season. But if colors elude you, you can trust the selections of Color Affiliates. This organization is a group of some of our foremost fashionists, makers of Koret bags, Hodge hats, Kislav gloves, Palter DeLiso and Delman shoes, Stroock woolens, and Mallinson silks and rayons. They have joined forces for the fourth season to bring you matched and harmonized accessories in the new shades which are bound to be fashion-firsts this fall. They save you a lot of running here and there to match samples, too.

Six Affiliated Colors

Their six new affiliated colors have naturally sought inspiration from the glorious autumn, which holds us in the enchantment of its beauty through hazy golden days of Indian summer, when corn shucks have been garnered into fanciful Indian tepees, and the blue smoke of burning leaves drifts lazily through the silent rose-gold air, like wraiths from Indian peace pipes. What color could be more American than "Bark Brown"? It's not dark, but subtly subdued and handsome. "Juniper Green" is deep and foresty, with a gay Robin Hood swagger about it. "Indian Summer" is a ripe, rare russet which combines remarkably with "Nightflight Blue," a new shade of autumn navy. "Scarecrow Gray" —nothing scarey about it—is a glorious shade of dark gray to use as a background for any of these other newly-revived tones. But perhaps none of these carefully-worked-out colors expresses the mood of American clothes and accessories as well as does that frosty purple which sails under the homely American name of "Huckleberry."

Provide Many Combinations

Think how easy this group of distinctive Color Affiliates makes it to assemble a wardrobe, in which every member will be on speaking terms with every other member—color-consciously speaking. These colors can be shuffled about in as many combinations as your telephone number, and still make color sense. They look well in combinations, but any one of them can go places quite alone. You can use three of these colors in the same costume, and still preserve a perfect color plan. For instance, a costume of Scarecrow Gray, high lighted with a Juniper Green hat, may include gloves and shoes of Indian Summer russet. Or, perhaps, a coat and dress ensemble in complimentary Purple Sage with accessories in Bark Brown, will add Indian Summer gloves to point up the whole costume.

Sixteen complete combinations of these colors can be easily assembled, but you can go with them as far as you like. Keep a weather eye out for Color Affiliates this fall, and be well turned out without turning a hand.

Courtesy of Stein & Blaine

This black wool jersey frock is smartly bordered with black velveteen. It has a fitted, basque-like bodice, and a gathered apron front which swings gracefully when the wearer is in motion. The tiny little collar and buttons are also of velveteen.

Dramatically Slender Frocks

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Early autumn days will see you step out in your new black dress, dramatically slender and tall in your latest tubular silhouette, and as charming and different from your last year's self as possible. The suave simplicity of your frock may fool the unknowing, but it is actually a background for a rich variety of dressmaker details that have been worked in without intruding upon its fluid grace of line.

Contributing to this meticulous styling are fabrics of supple drape, often heavier in quality than they were formerly. Early trends assign a notable place to subdued harmonies, which somehow seem to portray the quiet elegance of this new daytime mode, a quality effect you will naturally strive to exemplify. When colors are used, they will be muted tones rather than strong contrasts, and, of course, there is black and more black.

Need Not Be Dull

But this does not mean that, because it is the universal first choice, black need be dull. For an ample percentage of the smartest frocks will join radically different fabrics of the same color, thus achieving a two-tone effect of unusual distinction. Satin with mossy crepe, velvet with crepe, and velveteen with woolen, are three featured combinations that are too delightful for your wardrobe to miss. One dress-up frock carries a pannier effect of velvet, (yes, you may break up the figure in this way, should the willowy silhouette prove too trying) against a pencil sheath of black crepe.

Endless diversity is given dresses by the strategic employment of drapery, which enlists smart blousiness to dress tops, as well as adding fullness to the new plumb-line skirts. By now you are ready to risk your immediate future on one of the fascinating side-draped frocks. Your style judgment will be vindicated if you do, for authorities agree that this flattering theme is due for a protracted stay.

Versatility in Draping

Skirts, which show great versatility in their drapery ideas, keep the hiplines flat, but let their front sections sway out, in center or balanced fullness. Nearly every skirt, it seems, has its own original manner of introducing fullness. Look frequently for a novel angle, or curve, suggesting a yoke treatment, below which shirred or pleated lines fall, for this is quite the smartest way to solve the problem of retaining narrow hiplines, while incorporating easy walking width.

Newest of the drapery lines and one that you will note increasingly on highly-styled dresses, shows small horizontal shirrings around the hips. It furthers the current vogue for a softened outline to the entire torso, but must be excellently done—suggesting a "custom-made" look—or it will not give exactly the right touch of individuality. Occasionally this below-the-waist drapery is executed in a crossed and swathed fashion that stems from Grecian themes.

By some miraculous means, skirts avoided their usual controversial issue of length this season, and decided to stay as they were. Perhaps with the introduction of the more sedate silhouette, there were too many other style points to be settled. Be that as it may, the short skirt surely is the logical one to keep the new silhouette young-looking. Just at the knee is the fashion-favored length for those with particularly well-shaped legs, and slightly below is the best all-round version for grown-ups.

Balanced treatments create interesting effects on many of the prettiest frocks. The most popular means of working out this balance, is to gather fullness on the right shoulder, with a novel pocketline decoration, and to repeat this design exactly on the skirt's opposite side. A pair of reticule pockets, or any prominent patch pockets that bulge in clever contrast on either side of a skirt's front, is an oft-repeated tale.

Tucks Embellish Dresses

Tucks, also restrained within your new figure mold, embellish dresses here, there, and almost anywhere that they can introduce their dressmaker softness. Whole blouses are turned over to tucking, some tucks running vertically in shirtmaker simplicity, others dramatically spreading in sunburst arrangements from the throat as a focal point.

Prominent in the vogue's expression are pleats, daytime dresses particularly depending on them for some of their best designs. These emphasize pleated clusters, posed in balanced formation on either side of a skirt front, or, more popularly, on one side alone. Under a jacket dress with torso top, fashioned with looser fit this fall, the all-around knife-pleated skirt cuts a smart swath, suggesting a streamlined model, rather than being one

Pagano

Fur is again a favorite trimming for winter hats. This dashing version of the tricorn is in black felt smartly trimmed with leopard wings and a black veil. Designed by Florence Reichman.

Courtesy of Lord & Taylor

The perfect dress for now with your furs—and for later under them—is this lightweight wool in the new Indian Penny brown. Long tight sleeves and a long over-blouse effect combine to achieve the new slim silhouette.

Pioneering In Fabrics

By Irene Saltern
Designer for Frank Lloyd

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Since the war in Europe has cut off our best sources of rich materials, we are today on the threshold of a new designing and manufacturing future in this country. The future looks very bright for the American stylist, who may now lean completely on his own artistic initiative, and make use of our own lovely American fabrics. These are, it is true, for the most part very plain, but rich in quality. And our resources are tremendous.

As in the Colonial days—the setting of the picture "The Howards of Virginia," for which I've just finished the costumes—we've entered a new period of pioneering. And it is not unlikely that we shall turn to the clothes of that past era, to adapt some of their characteristics for our needs today. Drapings were good then and they're excellent today. To replace unusual materials we'll substitute draped panels which will help create surface interest even in the plainest of fabrics. Drapes constitute one of the oldest means of fashion expression.

Europe's crisis will mean more work for our lace manufacturers, too, for we make extremely good lace in this country, and you'll see more and more of it worn this fall and next spring. Lace is feminine; and I like lace ruffles around the neck, and around both elbow and wrist-length sleeves, such as Martha Scott wears in her Colonial costumes for "The Howards of Virginia."

Real Lace Hankies Suddenly Become Darlings of Fashion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you one of those precious heirloom lace handkerchiefs, with a softly mellowing ivory tinge, tucked away in the back of a top drawer somewhere? If you have, perhaps you will want to take it out and appreciate its good points more than you ever have before. For this year the lightning fingers of the Belgian and Flemish lacemakers have turned to more hardy tasks, and handkerchiefs edged with real laces—Rose Point, Binche, Duchesse, and Valenciennes—are soaring. One importer who in the best seasons was seldom out of more than two or three numbers, is now completely sold out of fifty different patterns—and of course there are no more in sight.

So, in looking over the handkerchief situation this year, if you have an eye for values and popularity as well as beauty, you may be interspersing your floral chintz and tailored haberdasher handkerchiefs with an occasional real lace treasure.

In buying handkerchiefs bordered with genuine handmade laces, notice the corners. If they are mitered, the handkerchief is less valuable than if the border has been made on a "frame"—in which case the lace is seamless. When the linen center is scalloped at the edge before the lace has been sewn on, you will notice easily whether the lace has been framed or sewn on by the yard, for in the latter case a slight fullness will be noticeable around the scallops.

When war swept over the lacemakers' cottages in Belgium and France in 1914, the canny peasants had time to fold away their laces in oilskin and bury them in tin cans until the scourge had passed. This year, King Albert's sudden withdrawal from the defense of his country, and the collapse of the Belgian and French lines, allowed the lacemakers no time to conceal their treasures. Lace and life, alike, were trampled in the sudden mechanized drive of the Germans.

Look after your old lace, whether it is a wedding veil or the mere corner of a handkerchief. Real lace is real lace these days, and nothing is more the mode.

Prefers Simple Jewels

Bette Davis dislikes any but the simplest of jewels with her lively prints, but selects more ornate pieces for unadorned monotone gowns. And if you must wear flowers with a print, she advocates matching them with the predominate shade of the design.

There is no price tag on Fashion at

Filene's
BOSTON

"WHIPAWAY"

—an exclusive Dobbs beret of shirred felt.

A style to delight all ages. In black, brown, schooner blue, winterberry. Headsizes 6⅞ to 7½.

$8.75

Dobbs Room, Second Floor

DeLuca Debs
So fresh and challenging

A dozen sparkling styles, fashioned for young America . . . chic, streamlined, new as tomorrow - yet possessing the easy comfort demanded by active moderns. Our new Budget Payment Plan makes it easy to select your complete shoe wardrobe at once, too!

A - Novel d'orsay pump of black or brown suede with silk braid trim. Hand carved wooden heel and ornament.

B - In black or blue elasticized suede, saucy bow.

C - Wall last pump of black or brown suede, smart contrasting stitching.

Thayer McNeil
TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON
and Wellesley Square

It is a delight to see how beautifully Bailey's cleansing can restore the original loveliness to gowns. How carefully the original style line, measurements, pleats and accessories are carefully cared for.

FURS

Enjoy the satisfaction of having your furs cleansed by experts.

It pays both in the longer life of your furs and in their appearance.

OUR REPUTATION IS A GUARANTEE OF QUALITY

The New Gowns, Suits, and Fabrics are a Challenge to the Cleanser's Skill

At Bailey's, we know the new fabrics, the textile finishes, the new colors, and we know how to handle each and every one. We have the experience, the trained craftsmen, and the proper equipment to preserve the original lines moulded into the gown by its designer.

Make certain that your new wardrobe receives only the finest of cleansing care. In cleansing, as in everything else, YOU GET EXACTLY WHAT YOU PAY FOR. Know your cleaner, know his responsibility and reputation, and

REMEMBER YOUR BEST PROTECTION IS TO DEAL WITH A REPUTABLE CLEANER.

MEN

When you select your suits and overcoats, you spend time and thought on the quality and value you receive, for what you pay.

Select your cleanser in the same way, giving thought to the reliability and integrity of the firm.

Bailey's reputation has been earned, and is a guarantee of quality.

BAILEY'S CLEANSERS and DYERS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE & WORKS 30 Washburn St., Watertown
MIDdlesex 4561, 4562, 4563, 4564, 4565

51 West Street, Boston, *Han. 8126*
17 Church Street, Winchester, *Win. 0528*
608 Beacon Street, Boston, *Ken. 3838*
40B Main Street, *Ayer 556*

Fall & Winter Fashions

Pompadours Provide Natural Settings for Ornaments

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the formal season opening in all its splendor at the next turn of the calendar, it is time to start experimenting with new hair styles that will make you look your beauteous best. More elaborate hair-dos than a year ago have fashion's approval.

The immensely popular pompadour lends itself marvelously to dress-up styling, and provides a natural place for ornaments. Multitudes of these are scheduled, ranging from regiments of jeweled bows and pins to rosettes of fur to match a fur-trimmed gown. Back in favor, after years of obscurity, are barrettes and tiny jeweled combs, which may be posed effectively in modish upward-combed tresses.

Newest conceits are rosettes created of various rich fabrics—metal laces, velvets, or lamés—to wear in the coiffure. These correspond to similar fabrics that fashion or trim the evening gowns. Bits of lace and flowers, in boutonniere effects, are other fascinating affairs for formal hair-dos, and there are also feather concoctions for the person who affects dramatic, sophisticated styles easily.

Sets featuring elaborate jeweled pins or barrettes, and matching necklaces or other costume jewelry of formal mien, will give brilliance to evening modes. They all add up to effects of unusual luster and originality, with your hair playing a stellar role on every gala occasion.

We proudly present the "Toast of 1940"

Serenity

. . . a pattern to love and live with always.

Foster-Jewelers
The J. A. Foster Co.—
Dorrance and Middle Streets
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Shepard
PROVIDENCE
Where You Always Shop With Confidence

Fur Coats of HOLLANDER Dyed Coney

78.00

Pay 7.80 Down, the Balance in 10 Monthly Payments. No Carrying Charge.

Really, an exceptional price for these Hollander dyed fur coats! Here are four reasons why—

1. **These coats are constructed of fine quality coney skins, carefully stayed to prevent ripping.**
2. **They are dyed by the famous Hollander method.**
3. **They are lined with Skinner's Rayon Satin.**
4. **Detailed in the 1941 manner with yoke backs. Full swaggers with the latest sleeve effects.**

Sizes 11 to 44

Group of Fur Coats at 158.00

Pay 15.80 Down, the Balance in 10 Monthly Payments. No Carrying Charge.

Featuring Hollander Sable-Blended Muskrat, also
—Natural Grey Squirrel
—Tipped Skunk
—Persian Lamb Paw
—Hudson Seal Hollander Dyed Muskrat
—Natural Grey Kidskin
—Let-Out Silvered Raccoon
—Silvertone-Dyed Muskrat

Storage Without Charge Until November

Fur Shop—Second Floor

STERLING'S—*Specialists in Shoes*

The New Beautiful Vitalitys for Fall!

Thrilling Style — Thrilling Comfort — Sold only at Sterling's

Sizes 2 to 11 AAAAA to EEE

New ties, pumps, straps or higher cuts—New flat, medium or high heels. $6.75—some at $6

Incredibly soft, flexible—like gloves for your feet—balanced lasts that are a joy to wear. Lovely hosiery and bags to match.

Sterling's
51 Temple Place, Boston
220 Weybosset St., 272 Westminster St.
Providence, R. I.

The OUTLET
Rhode Island's Largest Department Store
PROVIDENCE

"The City Block of Fashion"

It's smart to shop at Rhode Island's largest store, where you'll always find a full range of the important new fashions.

. . . and it's Smart to mix fashions with good sense

We're noted not only for the importance we attach to having the fashions you want, when you want them, but for our insistance on having a range of prices that will conform to the needs of every budget.

For generations "Outlet low prices" has been a magic phrase . . . permitting you always to match your yearning power with your earning power!

Ed Estabrook, Universal Pictures

This black crepe dinner gown, worn by Irene Hervey, shows the influence of Spanish dons. It has a white satin tailored blouse and a red crepe sash, and emphasizes the slim silhouette which is so important this fall.

Dance in Nylon Stockings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Because Nylon needs no reinforcement around the toe and heel of a sheer stocking and is well able to withstand the swift turning and spinning of dancing feet, stockings made of this yarn are perfect for evening sandals. This Nylon hosiery has no heavier portions in either heel or toe to mar the beauty of your foot, and you may let it peep out from beneath the frilliest or the sleekest evening gown with impunity.

For Fall Elegance

Steiger's Fashions Lead

Fur Trimmed Coats $39.50 to $98.00

Youthful Fall Dresses $7.95 to $10.98

In Delightful Fall Shades

STEIGER'S
HOLYOKE, MASS.

Your Favorite *Furs*

at more attractive prices

Matchless Beauty predominates in our Furs for Fall . . Persian . . Seal . . Muskrat . . Raccoon . . Caracul . . Kidskin Leopard and many others to delight you. While our furs are exclusive, they are not expensive . . For example, this luxurious Siberian Squirrel for only **$295**

Imperial Fur Shop
334 WESTMINSTER STREET
KINSLEY BUILDING
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Nettie Rosenstein Names Three Requisites of a Good Designer

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York designers have one quality in common. Most of them are shy as the proverbial violet. Nothing could draw Nettie Rosenstein out on the subject of American designers. "There is entirely too much talking going on about American designers. What is it all about?" she replied briskly to a question put by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Conversation never makes clothes. People talk as though creative design were something that could thrive on publicity—or that publicity could make designers. For my part, I believe the less said, the better." She nodded her dark, birdlike head with vivacious decision, the rhinestone clips in her ears accenting her emphasis.

"Talking about designers makes customers conscious of people, and that is not the idea at all, to my way of thinking," she continued. "Customers come to see clothes. They are not interested in who designs them. If a customer sees a dress and likes it, she should buy it because she likes it and be done with it. Let American designers alone, and they may work out many interesting things."

Inspiration Not Local

"Do you think that Paris will again become the center of world fashion?" Mrs. Rosenstein shrugged ever so slightly. "Who knows and what difference does it make?" she answered. "You never know where your inspiration comes from. You can get it anywhere, particularly from anything beautiful. You might find it in Paris—you might find it anywhere. And so many things can happen. I think it is presumptuous on anybody's part even to hint at what may happen. Great things for us all lie ahead. We can never stand still."

"I believe there are three requisites for a good designer," Mrs. Rosenstein added, patient under further questioning. "Imagination, good taste, and an unfaltering capacity for work—work with a capital 'W.'" As an exponent of these qualities, Mrs. Rosenstein knows whereof she speaks. She sets herself the highest standard. Her one formula in all branches of her work is perfection. With precision and exceeding care she evolves each model; her collections number from 500 to 600 models during the year. Each one is cut meticulously, and the finest handwork and detailing are shown. No effort is spared. Her dresses are dramatic without being in the least theatrical; they are well-bred always, but never dull. An unmistakable quality of sophistication sets them apart.

Finest Fabrics Used

Fabrics play an important part in all her creations, and she works always and only with the finest of them. As long as she could secure them from abroad, nearly 70 per cent of her materials were imported. Shortly after the outbreak of the war she bought up every yard of French fabric she could lay her hands on. For years the French silk manufacturer, Bianchini, wove materials especially and exclusively for her use. Now that the French markets are closed, American fabric houses will have their opportunity, and many of them already, as indeed they have always done in a more limited measure, are working out exclusive designs for her use.

When Nettie Rosenstein gets the "feel" of a fabric, she likes to drape it directly on a living model, and fabrics of surpassing quality are to her a continual inspiration. Good music, too, paintings by Ingres, and the form and texture of rare porcelains mean much to this designer, and she has gathered quite a fine collection of the latter. However, she says she does not have to possess beautiful things in order to enjoy them. A visit to an art collection, or to some museum, gives her an equal amount of pleasure and satisfaction. Her apartment on Central Park West is exquisite to the last detail and forms a perfect background for her dainty personality.

The Nettie Rosenstein wholesale collection, which attracts buyers from the finest shops across the country each season, is a fashion event which determines in large measure the styles Americans will follow.

Dignity characterizes her models. In this year's first fall showing you will find no low-cut gowns. All shoulders are covered. One particularly glamorous evening gown of moonlight blue crepe was trimmed with bands of embroidery in gold and pearls. Another, a Persian blue, dark and brilliant as some precious tile from the wall of an ancient mosque, showed a round neck, narrow but full sweeping skirt, and softly frilled pockets and epaulets.

Skirts give the illusion of being narrow, though they are often cut generously full. No Nettie Rosenstein wardrobe is complete without one or two of her matchless black afternoon dresses, for which she is justly renowned. Simple of line, svelte, often showing little front yokes in the skirts and a partiality for front fullness, they are unmistakable. Usually they are set off by some striking ornament or necklace.

A connoisseur of clothes, Nettie Rosenstein recommends buying good clothes and fewer of them, and never fails to stress the importance of putting yourself in the hands of someone who knows clothes better than you do yourself, if you want to enjoy wearing what you buy.

Nettie Rosenstein is one of the "first ladies" in the slowly evolving American couture — America's group of brilliant, outstanding designers. She has left the imprint of her impeccable taste and sound judgement on American clothes.

Barnaba; International Fashions

Florence Reichman designed this ruffled black lace hat, carrying a deep red rose, to wear with the new pompadour hair-do. It rides on the top center of the head, adding elegance in a late 90's manner.

Frederick Bradley; International Silk Guild

White silk lace, its delicate pattern outlined in gleaming silver thread, keys its mood to the grand occasion. Piquant shoulder ruffles lend a fairy-tale quality to this romantic gown, while at the same time achieving the covered-up effect so important this season.

Try a Coiffure Like This

A new idea for evening coiffures is the invention of Maureen O'Hara. Parting her curly (naturally curly, let us remind you) titian hair in the center, she brings the side pieces back. Then she takes a length of narrow black velvet ribbon, runs it across the top of her head and ties it in a bow on each side, which holds the side hair back off the face. The effect is slightly Grecian and most bewitching.

C. G. Gunther's Sons

A casual, full-backed coat of soft, lustrous mink is the last word in evening luxury. The twisted rope collar is a new style note.

Simplicity Skillfully Achieved

By Travis Banton

20th Century-Fox Designer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I usually feel that whenever a designer of clothes uses the term "simplicity," the average person immediately forms a mental picture of a costume completely unadorned and, in all probability, quite severe.

The truth of the matter is that simplicity, per se, is often arrived at by very complex means, and lines that result in simplicity are frequently contrived in artful and subtle ways. Illustrative of this are the subtly-draped voluminous dinner and evening gowns with yards of material managed so cleverly that the silhouette is as slender as a carved column. There is nothing superfluous about one single line in these gowns, but they are indubitably not "simple and plain."

Ultra-Sophisticated Gowns

There will be a great many of these gowns in evidence at the evening affairs this fall, especially those with long sleeves and interestingly cut necklines—often deep and low. Worn with them will be evening hats or turbans that have been carefully thought out in relation to the costume.

On the bouffant side, simplicity will still be the theme. These dresses with very full skirts will avoid "fussy" bodices, and depend on single accents of trimming for their striking effect.

Betty Grable wears a dress of this type in "Down Argentine Way." It is made with a black velvet bodice that is elongated so that it rounds well down over the hips, and the neckline is shaped in a wide square with a deep point at the center. Below, an enormously full, swirling skirt of layers of black net is posed over a moderately full black taffeta petticoat. Its only trimming is a wide band of azure blue satin ribbon sewn on the taffeta petticoat that finishes in a big bow on one side just above the knee. This touch of color, glimpsed through the dusky black net, is very effective. The dress is worn without any jewelry.

Less Use of Sequins

The technique of keeping sequins under control and in line with this new simplicity requires some thought. It is all too easy to overdo them. A restrained use of them is seen in another evening dress designed for "Down Argentine Way." This is of smoky gray chiffon made along princess lines, the skirt achieving graceful fullness by means of wide insets. The long sleeves are set in the bodice quite far in from the shoulder, the center of attraction being the sequin trim concentrated along the shoulder top, with only a discreet repetition of the sequin motif at one side of the bodice. Extra interest is given the sequins, which are steel-colored, by using them in varying sizes. This dress is quite a departure from the familiar all-over sequin bodice.

With this tendency to promote sweep of line, be it either voluminous or slender, it is safe to predict that full-length capes will be favorite accessories for such dresses, as they are perfect accents in the new drama of simplicity.

It's the Fashion...

to shop at

Cherry and Webb's

THE FASHION STORE

in Providence

Helen Cookman Designs Fine Coats

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Originally a Philadelphian, Helen Cookman spent her early days in the pattern of private schools, a promising debut, marriage, and the prospect of a leisurely social and domestic life. A sudden change in her circumstances caused her to launch forth on what was to become a successful business career, via the slim and tenuous medium of selling coats and sweaters on commission. Coats were her first love, and coats are now her outstanding achievement. When you ask any proud possessor of a Cookman coat, you always find the same satisfaction!

Cookman coats always feature fabrics—fine fabrics. Mrs. Cookman seems to have a genius for choosing the perfect fabric for coats of a particular design. Details on her coats mean what they imply. If there are pockets, you may be sure that they are pockets you can use. When there are buttons about, they are for a purpose. Functional design is her delight. Her superior handling and understanding of tweeds have convinced us that these beautiful heathery fabrics are as wearable in town as they are in the country. Today no American designer competes with Helen Cookman in her simple, classic, dateless coats.

232 High St., Newburyport, Mass.
Tel. 1425-M

Gown Shoppe

Laura F. Follansbee

New Nylon Hosiery

It is always a pleasure to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

Millinery

COATS UNDERWEAR
DRESSES ACCESSORIES

Autumn Brides....

this is your store. We invite you to visit us frequently to select your trousseau, to furnish your home.

T. W. Rogers Co
LYNN, MASS.

Even husbands, brothers and fathers will love your Clothes from

Cherry & Webb's
LOWELL, MASS.

CHERRY & WEBB'S
Celebrating . . .

46 Years of Fashion Leadership in Southern New England —with Greatest Values in our Entire History

Come—we invite you to celebrate!

FALL RIVER, MASS.

Fall and Winter Styles

Coats and Dresses

Dresses with those attractive necklines and graceful skirts.

Coats that flatter.

We have teamed fashion and value.

"The Style Center of New Hampshire"

PARISEAU'S
1008 Elm Street
MANCHESTER, N. H.

SMART FURS

Sheared Beaver

•

Persian

•

Raccoon

McLANE & TAYLOR
624 Willow St., Manchester, N. H.

Fall & Winter Fashions

Novel Fabrics Chosen For Evening

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

All screen designers are predicting a new gaiety in evening gowns, a return to elegance in jewels, a boom in sparkling jet, and a dramatic new beauty in that covered-up look.

Long sleeves no longer necessarily mean home evenings. Like the new wools and other American fabrics which have found favor due to conditions abroad, long sleeves are dancing partners with the new slim skirts at the most formal parties.

Amazing Fabrics

Amazing fabrics—these chosen by screen designers for evening wear! White broadcloth embroidered in bright wool yarns. Sheer wools. All-over beaded crepes. Jerseys. And prints, sometimes combined with plain fabrics which are beaded in the pattern of the print. Chiffons, pleated in a slim manner. Cotton velvets and occasionally lamé.

Eddie Stevenson, RKO designer, predicts that dinner suits will be even more important than more formal evening wear this winter. Virginia Field wears such a suit in "Dance, Girl, Dance." It is made of sheer wool, embroidered in gold, and has a longer waistline, a slim skirt, and a hip-length box jacket with a slight back flare.

The Trouserette

Orry-Kelly introduces a new kind of draped skirt, the trouserette, in Rosalind Russell's wardrobe for "No Time For Comedy." One costume of particular note shows a fitted coat in gold and white flowered brocade with slits almost to the hips, long bell sleeves, and cutouts at the waistline. The coat is posed over a white jersey trouser so full that it is indistinguishable from a bouffant skirt.

Another of Orry-Kelly's gowns is of white broadcloth with a slim skirt, and with tailored revers falling away from a deep V-décolletage which is accented with an embroidered silver spray. A narrow silver belt circles the waistline.

When looking for Fall Fashions, use the Botany Label as your guide. It is your guarantee of an All-American fabric, tested for durability and color-fastness—the very finest quality in its particular price range.

Look for the Botany Label in coats, dresses, suits, infants' and children's wear... men's wear, ties and robes.
Write to Dep't S for Free Booklets—Botany Fabric Primer and Fall Fashion Booklet in color.

BOTANY
WORSTED MILLS
PASSAIC NEW JERSEY

MIRA HAIR NETS
30 for $1 POST PAID

No better hair nets made at any price

Finest Sterilized Human Hair, Hand Made.
100% perfect. Double or Single Mesh. Cap or Fringe.
For long or bobbed hair.
Gray, White or Lavender. 15 for $1.
Agents Wanted

MIRA HAIR NET COMPANY
1265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

GIFTS
by Famous Makers

For Weddings, Anniversaries, Birthdays and other important occasions we have assembled a wide variety of attractive new wares. To make your shopping convenient, we can arrange to send merchandise to you on approval. Details on request.

Tilden-Thurber
WESTMINSTER AT MATHEWSON ST., PROVIDENCE

Courtesy of Stein & Blaine

Ciré lace appliquéd on all silk net features this elegant black lace evening gown. The interesting large floral motif forms a flattering décolletage on the bodice, which is form fitting through the waistline. A black lace bolero may be worn with it for more informal occasions.

Evening Slippers Dance With Gay Trim

By Nancy Hughes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Evening shoes for women this season have unusual treatments and trim. There are several very unique fabrics in use. Evening shoes follow day and street shoes, however, in the trend toward simple elegance.

A new plastic, called Vinylite, is most unusual and attractive. Vinylite best adapts itself to the very open sandal. This fabric is transparent, rather thick, and feels pliable and rubber-like. One might think that it would be hot, but it isn't; as a matter of fact, shoe stylists predict that Vinylite will be one of the most popular shoe fabrics in the summer of 1941.

One model is a sandal with a high heel of silver kid. This shoe is built high up around the ankle and instep, all of Vinylite; the whole foot, of course, shows through. At the toe line there are tiny appliquéd leaves of silver kid. In this shoe the Vinylite is of a natural, off-white tone. This plastic also comes in many rich, vibrant colors, including garnet, emerald, and royal.

The "shoe of mirrors," as an important shoe designer calls his greatest evening shoe novelty, is extremely new and smart. It is a black satin pump with a very high heel made of a solid mass of small mirrors. At the throat there is a buckle of the same tiny mirrors placed on a panel bow of the black satin. These mirrors, all hand cut, give a very interesting effect and reflection.

Pumps are definitely popular this fall and winter. They are mostly of plain fabrics with unique trimmings and unusual heel treatments. A black satin high-cut sandal, with a gold or silver chain around the ankle as a strap and fastening, is very chic. Twisted satin strips of many colors make a smart high-heel, low-cut type of sandal for the younger shoe wardrobe. This model may also be had in plain white satin which can be dyed to match your favorite gown.

Black satin, gold or silver kid, and dyeable satins are first in color and fabric importance. Next come meshes in gold, silver, or black. Unusual patterns form the rather giddy types, which are only faintly in evidence in the new shoe collections. Brocades are still tremendously good, especially for the matron.

You, Too, Can Be a Leading Lady In Yards and Yards of Silk

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ever dream of being a leading lady? In our whirling world that is very much like a stage these days, you can lead, so far as fashion is concerned, by wearing the finest possible fabrics. And among these are silks. The silk parade of fall evening fashions marches along; and in its ranks are stand-alone taffetas, regal silk velvets, lustrous silk satins, as well as sculpturesque silk jersey and crepe that will win applause even from "your best friend and severest critic."

You will find slim skirts and wide skirts to suit the occasion and, happily, your figure. Bridesmaids, debutantes, and others who prefer romantic looking evening gowns, are buying silk laces and silk nets of the "yards and yards around" variety, adding sparkle through the use of metallic threads or glittering embroideries. These gowns are gala, with often the bodice done completely in sparkle. At other times the sequins or rhinestones appear as a border for the décolletage, in bands on the skirt, or arranged in slim lines to give a striped fabric look. Occasionally the tendency to revive the camisole décolletage appears—the one with the slimmest shoulder straps. As a contrast there are wide-skirted fashions with covered shoulders, sometimes with little tulip sleeves, their leaves gently folded one above the other, sometimes with wide shoulder straps that can be extended over the tops of the shoulders.

Often in Two Fabrics

Many of the wide-skirted dresses have long bodices and are done in two colors or in two fabrics, such as silk lace and net, or silk taffeta and silk velvet. Of this type you may frequently see, at winter formals, a black taffeta-back silk velvet, its whispering swish perfect in a gown of "southern belle" feeling, with a long bodice and black silk taffeta flounces on its full skirt.

Dinner fashions, being somewhat more practical in their approach, reveal for the most part approval of the slimmer type of skirt, some really narrow, others simulating slim lines through clever draping and fullness. Slim hips are accented with easy gathers often concentrated in the center front or center back, as the figure warrants. Sometimes the fullness is cleverly contrived, so that you hardly know where it comes from, although in reality it develops from a crisscross treatment of the bodice, the fullness flowing into the skirt.

Draped Crepes and Jerseys

Drapable silk crepes and jerseys that naturally fall in slim lines are winning many votes. When the stiffer silks are used—the bengalines, taffetas, and metals, they are as a rule handled in a tailored manner. A very smart shirtwaist version is interpreted in a silk and metal lamé in copper and red tones. This has short sleeves and a pleated skirt starting at the hipline. Patch pockets button with the same bright buttons that fasten the bodice. A full-skirted black dinner dress of heavy silk shows a shirtwaist top with Gibson girl shoulder pleats, topped off with a chinchilla shawl.

Silk jersey dinner dresses lend themselves to unusual and skillful drapery. Often the drapery of the bodice is repeated in the skirt, and the softness of the jersey lends itself well to dainty fulled headings, which often give direction and point to the lines of a dress.

Apron effects bob up unexpectedly, as for instance a short pointed gold lamé apron, softened at the edge with a double ruffle of itself. This is effective on a black silk crepe afternoon dress, as well as on its longer sister for evening.

Subdued Shades Favored

Subtle and subdued shades in many of the reedlike silk crepe dinner dresses never lose their charm, the muted shades of gray being strongly favored. Is it because they blend so perfectly with silver and pearls, or both? A dramatic gray silk crepe dinner dress is quite medieval in its inspiration—long sleeves worn off the shoulder, and a gold circle motif embroidered over the bodice and down through the waistline.

Greens, many with a yellow cast, are interestingly designed in a manner which reflects a strong Persian influence, and look stunning with brilliant Persian embroideries and the heavy costume jewelry so much in vogue.

Warner Bros

Designers are using amazing fabrics for evening wear! Orry-Kelly introduces white broadcloth for evening in this slim dinner gown with its tailored revers falling away from a deep V-décolletage. A narrow silver belt circles the waistline. Over the gown Rosalind Russell wears a full-length coat of natural mink styled with a fitted back and collarless neckline.

Jet Glitters Day And Night

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Jet glitters again on many of the season's smartest clothes. Pockets of jet, lapels faced with its brightness, girdles and hats—all come in for their share of its sparkle. But where does it come from, all of a sudden? It takes a long time for jet to become jet, for it is a form of anthracite, like coal, and is supposed to be evolved through the ages from wood which has drifted down rivers to the sea and been buried in mud. The action of salt water eventually hardens it into shale, which in England was mined as coal.

Perhaps you are fortunate and have tucked away somewhere a piece of Whitby jet, famous the world over, and used by the ancient Britons before Caesar sent his legions to their shores. Jet became exceedingly popular during the long reign of Queen Victoria, when every woman who could afford it possessed jet bracelets, brooches, beads, and buttons, while the short little black jet capes, with their dainty fringes, were almost synonymous with Victoria herself.

But jet was not confined to England. Explorers in our own Southwest found buttons of jet and turquoise in the houses at Mesa Verde—houses which were used hundreds of years before the Spanish pressed their intrepid search for gold through these sandy wastes.

If you want to determine whether your jet is genuine, or not, drop a piece in a solution of salt. Glass will drop immediately to the bottom. Jet, with dignified grace, will descend more slowly. Or, if you are reckless with what you have—real jet will burn. The best way is to be an expert. Then you can tell simply by the "feel."

Scotty Welbourne, Warner Bros.

Evenings this winter will sparkle and glitter with beads, paillettes, sequins, and gold embroidery. To wear with a white satin formal, Ida Lupino has chosen this lovely swallow tail bolero embroidered with mirrored beads and seed pearls. It has brief kimono sleeves and is slashed up the middle of the back.

Her Gowns Tell Her Story

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Valentina is a gift to America from the Bolshevik Revolution. Like many Russians, she is an individualist above all things, whether it be as a personality or as an interpreter of fashions. Although she is established in New York, the clothes which she designs are a definite type, recognized the world over. Celebrities flock to her salon, both from the stage and society. Yet actually you have seldom, if ever, seen an illustration or photograph of a Valentina gown except as it has been worn by a prominent woman as part of her personal wardrobe. This delightful faculty, which Valentina indulges, of letting the gowns she designs tell their own stories, and the story of Valentina herself, sets her apart as an artist.

There is also an architectural simplicity about her designs which lends decided strength to her ultra-modern, yet classic clothes. In her opinion a size 12 and a size 16 can wear the same dress or coat equally effectively, and in her dramatic, picturesque, and yet quite natural way she goes about to prove it. She is master of the use of bias-draping in her costumes—lending thereby a subtly flattering touch to the figure.

With our usual impetuosity we have dropped her into the great American melting pot—and what distinction she lends to the American couture!

Buckled With a Leaf

When applied to evening clothes, belts have an unusual effect. There's a gold kid one, for instance, buckled with a long graceful leaf in hammered gold.

Lovely New Materials Give Fresh Charm to Negligees

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

First thing in the morning—cozy, soft, and warm. Last thing at night—languorous, lovely, and enveloping. Of course—your negligee. Varieties are endless this fall, and prices range from next to nothing to plenty. But somewhere along the way there is a negligee for everybody.

Well-made and of interesting fabrics, housecoats and negligees have come a long way in the last few years. Suede-finished fabrics, woolens, light and warm, challis, chenilles, quilted silks, satins, taffetas, and back again to ginghams; bright dress plaids from the Scottish Highlands whose colors and dignity put heart and warmth into the coldest winter evenings; slipper satins and brocades, French and formal, and those wisps of frothy crepe de Chine, in shell pinks and old blues that create their own enchantments. You will find them in all sizes, colors and designs.

One designer of housecoats, whose line is a popular one, has patented a panel back which he employs with judgment in nearly all his models. It gives a particularly pleasing line to housecoats, keeps them from flowing too voluminously and gives a gracious sweep to the negligee with a short train.

Perhaps the new soft corduroys in two color combinations will turn out to be just what you want. They are practical, tidy, and well-tailored. There are zippers, of course, on these. Another practical combination is the lounging pajama and knee-length coat. There is no getting away from it—these are warm, and they pick up the popular "mannish" trend even when you are lounging around. A notched collar, patch pockets with a flap, a double-breasted front with pearl buttons, and a belt that ties around "polo" fashion combine to give you a coat which might pass as an out-of-doors affair if you wanted it to.

Full-length quilted robes in floral prints—bold and gay, or small and prim New Englandish patterns—are to be had in rayon taffetas, challis, and ginghams. You will see them, too, in twin-dots—one size for the outside, the other size for the lining of your robe. Pajama ensembles with quilted jackets in fireman's red are in demand, oftenest seen with the new boxy hip-length jacket, rather than with the more familiar tunic style.

Negligees following the lines of the side drape, often used this season in dresses, are especially becoming to the more generously proportioned woman, for it gives her a graceful line and at the same time plenty of wrap-around comfort. Chiffon velvets, soft and gleaming, are good in this model.

At the other side of the negligee picture is that perennial bit of froufrou—the lacy pastel bed jacket to throw over your shoulders while you toy with a tempting breakfast, or look over your morning's mail. Wistful pink transparent velvet, with a delicate scroll design in silver edging the neck and outlining the shoulders daintily, makes an entirely practical jacket. But the darling of them all is a mass of sheer pleated chiffon, utterly feminine, quite bewildering with its filmy laces and frivolous bows. If you ever want to send a girl an entirely feminine gift—hark back to one of these.

For an intimate dinner-at-home evening, a costume at once easy-going and leisure-loving might resolve itself into a gown of pale gray-blue rayon crepe softly gathered into an embroidered band which hides an accommodating talon fastener.

WHO IS SHE ?

That question is asked wherever she goes. Because she is beautiful? No. Because she has distinction... which is more than beauty. And she achieves it with the help of an alluring Gage Handcraft Hat.

Gage Handcraft Hats are the kind that make your heart skip a beat... make you feel that a week's salary would be a small price for the lift of wearing such flattery.

Handcrafts are the masterpieces of the House of Gage... comparable to gorgeous imports of fabulous prices... beautifully and patiently made by hand of exquisite materials... designed with the fashion and flatter that set Gage Hats apart.

PICTURE YOURSELF IN A GAGE HANDCRAFT HAT

New **Gage handcraft** *Hats*

AT SMART STORES EVERYWHERE... FROM $12.50

Be Comfortable, yet Fashionably Sleek!

Kickernick
Style Freedom
"Understudy" Slip. Won't ride up or twist. Straight-cut skirt, bias bodice. Crepe, satin, taffeta. Blush, white, black, navy. Sizes, 32 to 44. About 1.95 and 2.95.
"In-Between." It's not a brief—not a bloomer—it's an "In-Between!" Wide variety of fabrics. Tea rose, blush, white. Sizes, 00 - 0 - 1 - 2. About 89c to 1.25.
Man-tailored Pajama in luscious Grape Wine, Rose Mist, Powder Blue. Trousseau Crepe. Sizes, 32 to 38. About 3.95.
Sooleek Satin Gown emphasizing the sapling slim silhouette. Symphony Blue or Pink. Sizes, 32 to 40. About 2.95.
Snug Trimmed Pantie—gay ribbon bows and "Lastex" knit. Electra fabric. Blush, white. Sizes, 00-0-1. About 1.00.
Brief "Lastex" Polka Dot Pantie with satin "Lastex" tummy restrainer. Tea rose. Sizes, 00 - 0 - 1. About 1.95.

WINGET KICKERNICK COMPANY—MINNEAPOLIS
Empire State Building, New York—Merchandise Mart, Chicago

Fall & Winter Fashions

Hands Are Smartly Clad In Muted Colors

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Shall your gloves carry out the color scheme of your coat or contrast therewith? That is a pertinent question that merits a style-right answer. And the answer is this: while there is no hard and fast rule, the trend is toward matching in greater measure than before, and toward harmonizing almost always, rather than showing a surprising contrast. For that reason you may be sure that black will be the dominant color, with brown a lagging second. However, glove makers have also introduced a group with such lovely tones that you will not be satisfied unless you include a pair or two in your wardrobe. They do indeed add a bright bit of color variation at small expense.

Listed among the leading colors are olive of a grayish-green cast, a stunning hue for blending with brown costumes; mustard gold, a deep rich yellow with greenish tinge, that is equally smart ensembling with brown or green apparel; and red port, a plum-like tone that will agree with wines, and give an interesting fillip to black and to brown, the latter being a brand new alliance. From all authorities comes word of the prestige of chamois colored and beige gloves, a prestige that is expected to advance with the season. For early wear and probably for a longer span, due to the wide featuring of soldier and grayed blues for coats and suits, gloves of blue-jacket blue are scheduled for substantial success. Or you may go in for a trio of vibrant newcomers for fall—varsity green, flash red, or Indian Earth—each of which is guaranteed to accelerate the style tempo of a suitable costume.

With suede dominating the domain of shoes and handbags, the third important accessory—gloves—also enlists under its banner. Next in popularity to suede itself come sueded fabrics, velvety in texture and definitely easier on the pocketbook.

This coachman's topper of pleated black felt is one of Maureen O'Sullivan's choices for afternoon wear. Designed by G. Howard Hodge, even its conical crown boasts pleats. The entire hat is treated as if it were made of soft silk. The luxurious veil has a floral motif embroidered over its spider-like foundation.

Gay Costume Jewelry

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Costume jewelry is getting more whimsical by the minute. Pieces that afford the wearer a little playful pastime are the newest. For instance, there is the little tom-tom lapel pin that Merle Oberon wears. It has a jeweled rim holding down a taut drum head and attached are tiny ivory sticks for beating.

Many of the Hollywood players are having lovely bracelets smithied from gold, silver, and copper.

Chandelier earrings for evening with their glowing prisms hanging almost to the shoulders are new but an extreme fashion few could wear. Let's leave these lovelies to the statuesques like Ann Sheridan. For the diminutives the latest earclips come in small clusters of beads fashioned in dainty flowers and fruits. A small spreading fan or a bowknot is smart clipped to the ears for evening wear.

Hats On! But Hats Off to Our Millinery Designers

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Millinery proves itself mistress of the breeze. When you put your new hat on this fall, it will cling to your head until you are ready to remove it. This old American custom of putting on your hat and having it stay there until you are ready to take it off has more implications than might appear at first glance. It indicates the temper of the American people and of our times. Perhaps we have been taking off our hats too frequently, or letting them be blown off, metaphorically speaking. Or, perhaps, with the chattery inconsequence of the organ grinder's monkey, we have been handling our hats carelessly and never bothering even to remove the elastic, so frequent have been our bows. This year we have banished elastics altogether, and still our hats stay on. They are made to fit our heads, and we face the world's sudden gusty breezes with confidence—the confidence of knowing that our hats belong to our heads and that we know just when we are going to take them off, and why.

Look at an Indian chief's war bonnet. You just know it stayed on. What about those great broad-brimmed hats of the Puritans, or their gentle ladies' bonnets? They stayed on. When American seamen went after the trade of the Seven Seas in their clipper ships, their hats stayed where they belonged, just as did the tricorns of the American Revolution. Whenever America has made up her mind to go after a thing, or to hold what she has—hats have stayed on. Today America is holding fast to the independence and freedom of thought and individuality which she has won—and hats stay put!

Three New Silhouettes

Three new and exciting silhouettes emerge, which turn a fresh page in American millinery. Pompadour, or back-on-the-head hats; those with spreading, wing-like brims; and the subtly-draped turban. Some are inspired by that western Mormon Empire of the middle nineteenth century and its daring and provocative exponent, Mr. Brigham Young, and by any number of Mrs. Brigham Youngs.

According to the Sally Victor interpretation of fall millinery, a squared concave crown that fits the head snugly, with a brim which is sometimes squared, sometimes curved at the sides, such as the elders of the Mormon church wore when they exhorted their followers to worship, constitutes a Brigham Young silhouette. Mrs. Brigham Young's bonnet is a revised version of Mr. Brigham Young's hat, demurely tied beneath her chin and gay with feathers, flowers, or veils.

Many Off-the-Face Styles

Pompadour hats show great variety. They may resort to calotte or pillbox variations well set back, bonnet variations, tricorns, wide brims, berets, or draped turbans. Each contributes to the off-the-face trend, but in all cases the back of the head is either entirely concealed by a cap of jersey, velvet, or felt, or partially so.

Everyone who possibly can will enjoy an off-the-face hat, but for those who are more conservatively inclined, there is the hat perched high on the head between wings of hair. This type stays "put" because of a long back which fits well down to the nape of the neck.

Airplane Influence

All the demure pompadour hats in the world cannot satisfy the woman whose taste veers more to the daring—to the hats with swooping brims and zooming feathers; to contours that visualize the lift of an airplane's wing. A definite trend is noticeable in these "up-in-the-air" hats — a trend decidedly in line with history as it is being written against the sky today.

This airplane series of hats is complemented by many Pan-American creations which feature millinery contours reminiscent of the old, bold hats of Henry Morgan and the rest of the buccaneers who flourished along the Spanish Main.

American Materials

What are our hats to be made of this winter? American staples largely: felt in various finishes, or in combination with velvet, suede, or antelope; velveteen, heavily stitched, for wide-brimmed sports types; long-haired beaver bodies in a wide range of rich colors; and tweed and homespun mixtures for interpreting the tailored models. Metallic brocades will be used in turbans, and yards and yards of velvet ribbons will trim bonnets.

"American millinery for Americans without benefit of Paris" is a role we have been forced to play. And when we take off our hats this season, let it be "Hats off to America!"

Courtesy of John Frederics

Wool lace is news in fall and winter styles. Gray felt, softly draped and trimmed with gray wool lace, fashions this large, soft, off-the-face hat. The accompanying handbag also features the wool lace trimming.

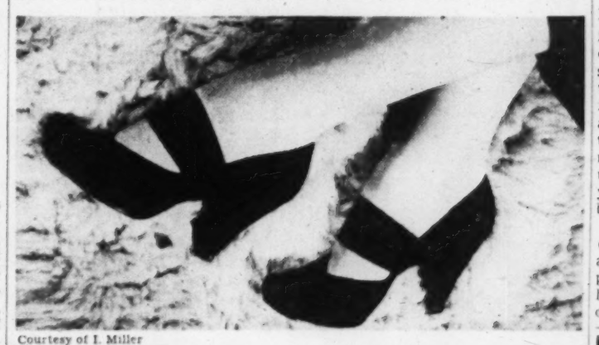
Courtesy of Hansen Glove Corp.

Capeskin scallops give a delightfully feminine touch to this otherwise streamlined glove fashioned from sueded rayon fabric. It may be chosen in black, Congo brown, or port red.

Materials Combine In Chic Gloves

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The big news in trimmed gloves is their novel combinations of materials, which have been achieved in ever so many clever ways. Chief among the innovations are monotone gloves of sueded fabric decorated with designs in capeskin, which is also washable, and of suede with kidskin motifs. Sometimes it is a toss-up whether to call a glove fabric or leather, for it may be about evenly divided with a palm of capeskin and matching back of cloth, or, quite as often, just the reverse procedure. Other fabric patterns point up the index finger by topping it with leather and then running the design down the glove's back. Or the other side of the hand may be chosen for high lighting, and the small finger distinguished by a contrasting covering.



Courtesy of I. Miller

Inky black suede fashions these gay, but comfortable, afternoon shoes. The graceful heel is of medium height while the wall toes take an optimistic upturn. The broad strap is stitched by way of decoration.

1940's Best Foot Forward Will Reveal a New Simplicity

By Nancy Hughes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The prominence of pumps or pump influence, and the trend toward closed toes, are two facts of great note in women's shoe collections for the new season.

Brown is going to experience great popularity, with black strong as usual. Colors this season are handled with special care and unusual effects. Alligators in shades of Egyptian blue, scarlet, and scarecrow gray, are most effective when worn with either brown or black. Huckleberry, juniper green, bark brown, night-flight blue and soft muted tapestry tones, are among the interesting new colors.

Suedes First Choice

Suedes are first in leather importance, but alligators, lizards, calfs, and English boxcloth are also favored. Faille, grosgrain, Vinylite (the new transparent plastic), and lizard are the trims that are most in evidence. Platforms in day shoes are of lesser importance this fall and there are very few wedges, sandals, and oxfords in view.

To avoid cutting at the instep, the shoe designers have ingeniously inserted a section of sponge rubber disguised with a covering of the shoe fabric or with the material of the trim.

Simple Elegance

Day and street shoes are plainer this season and express simple elegance rather than fancifulness. When open toes are shown, the openings are small.

A closed-toe, medium-high-heel pump of bark brown suede with trimming of the new plastic, Vinylite, in amber shade, is definitely new. Large inserts of Vinylite on the sides give flexibility. As trim there is a butterfly bow of the plastic.

Wall toes are important and form a prominent place in every shoe designer's collection. They are used in walking types, dainty afternoon styles, and in trim, sturdy street models. Cuban heels are strongly in evidence.

The high-built, boot-shape shoe has a version in each designer's group. One especially smart closed-toe style is in black suede of D'Orsay cut. There is a ruffle of black faille at the instep. Another variation of this style has a wrapped cumberbund effect of black faille over the instep. The shoe proper is of the very new reindeer suede. It has a very small open toe and a graceful three inch heel. An extremely new feature about this shoe is that it has a processed inner sole. This feature is designed to keep the feet at a normal temperature at all times—warm and comfortable in winter and cool in the summer. By next fall, it is predicted, all, or at least a greater portion of women's shoes, will automatically have this excellent feature; however, it is at present exclusive with one important designer.

Furniture Heels

A wedge that is especially smart because of its very simplicity, is of the unusual reindeer suede in a monk style. This shoe is ideal for walking, as the wedge heel is low; it is also perfect for the campus. A sabot band of heavy black faille serves as the only trim.

Unique and amusing heel treatments are shown. Furniture heels will have a mild run. They come in pine, mahogany, walnut, etc., and have enduring wearing features.

When sandals are shown they are mostly high-built types with wrap-around effects over the instep and ankle.

Dainty suede dress pumps with both open and closed toes have pinwheel or bow trim at the insteps. Some of these are perforated and some are soli'd with attractive trim of French knots. A new note indeed is an entire heel of French knots. Black suede with a suggestion of red calf on the trim is good.

Lace for Bags And Blouses

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the most sophisticated milliners using wool lace for fall hats, it may be expected that this fabric, hitherto little used for decorative purposes, will appear in handbags, gloves, scarfs, and blouses. The tailored wool lace blouse is a welcome change from the other types of wool blouses, and with suits increasing in popularity, the wool lace blouse has a definite future.

For evening and afternoon the sheerer laces are used—in hats again. Florence Reichman's little lace pompadour hat, with its centered red rose, is typical of the feminine elegance to be attained by the use of lace. We can look for the touch of black lace again on neckwear, handkerchiefs, in blouses, on handbags, and even on black suede gloves.

A formal black velvet evening gown, shown in the Germaine Monteil collection, epitomized the true French tradition. Black Valenciennes edged the deep "V" neck of the gown, which was designed with a tight bodice and a wide circular skirt.

Lace blouses will appear for fall in every variety—from the inexpensive but charming all-lace blouse, which is the "topper" for a long skirt and blouse ensemble for dinner and evening engagements, to the soft sheer blouse with delicate lace to be worn with the most formal afternoon suits.

The lace evening bag is an accessory of certain future. You will see bags in black laces, and in delicate tinted laces, embroidered entirely with sequins and pearls.

SEASON SKIPPER—TWO COATS IN ONE

"It's the perfect light weight. Just the weight I want these crisp days. Really smart, too."

"When the frosts come, I need more warmth, so I take the lining, pull a single fastener and . . .

"My coat is entirely transformed. Now it's the perfect winter coat, warm in the coldest weather."

39.95

Stackpole Moore Tryon

115 Asylum Street Hartford, Conn.

SAGE-ALLEN'S

Mary Lewis Shop Has It!

Colorful corduroy — pinwale version—in a slim princess original that buttons down the back. Beige, Copper or Blue. Sizes 9 to 17.

$11.95

Mail and 'Phone Orders Filled

Exclusive with Sage-Allen's Mary Lewis Shop . . . Second Floor

HARTFORD, CONN.

WORTH—Main at Temple, Hartford, Conn.

WORTH

Sable Blended NORTHERN MUSKRATS

Very Specially Priced at

$198

The fall of 1940 finds muskrat possessing new fashion importance. Northern muskrat, with its thick, soft undercoat and glossy surface hairs, lends itself best to sable or mink-brown blending by famed Hollander.

Use The WORTH Budget Plan

Only 19.80 down, 10 monthly payments of 18.71 each, which include the small service charge.

WORTH FURS Second Floor

HARTFORD, CONN.

DIAMONDS

Enhance the effectiveness of the New Fall Silhouette

Let Us Show You the Results of Our Designers

Henry Kohn & Sons

Jewelers and Silversmiths

890 Main St., Hartford, Conn.

G. FOX & CO

Cordially Invites You to Meet

Dorothy Winslow

Director of the Wedding Bureau

Our New Advisory Service

for Brides and Brides-to-Be

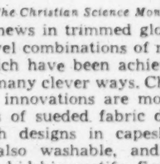
Carlin Comfort Shop 4th floor

HARTFORD, CONN.

Machineless Permanent Waves

Zotos	$10.00
Jamal	6.50
Vapor Marcel	5.00

The new coiffures are definitely shorter in length and delightfully swirled about the head in flattering lines.



THE PROFESSIONAL BEAUTY SHOP

MARTHA A. OVEREND

57 High Street Phone 6-4873 Hartford, Conn.

STEIGER'S

a Berkshire Classic

For the Specialty Shop Look

PRATT AND MAIN STREETS, HARTFORD

OUTLET

MILLINERY WOMEN'S APPAREL

Six Pratt Street, Hartford
799 Chapel Street, New Haven
169 Main Street, New Britain
1105 Main Street, Bridgeport

MILLINERY

Thousands of New Fall Hats to choose from for Misses and Matrons.

COATS, SUITS DRESSES

Newest Fashions for the new season.

Foot Delight SHOES
Debonair SHOES
HOSIERY
HANDBAGS

Fashion Decrees

A HAT trimmed with FUR to match your coat

Our customary service to suit individual taste makes this decree one to satisfy your individual need.

Helaine Hats

24 Trumbull Street, near Lewis

HARTFORD, CONN.

RUBBERELLA

—the neatest trick of the season

A pair of rubber sandals—tucked away in the handle for that rainy day.

$3, $3.50 and $5

HOWARD HARTFORD CONN

269 Trumbull St. Phone 2-3470

HARTFORD, CONN.

HAIL TO HAPPY FEET

SELBY ARCH PRESERVER SHOE

ARCH PRESERVER SHOES help feet ignore sidewalks and hard surfaces necessarily traveled by the active modern woman. Let us give you expert fitting service.

$8.95 to $10.95

McINTOSH SHOE CO.

Women and Children's Footwear

89 PRATT ST., HARTFORD, CONN.

Fall & Winter Fashions

Stormy Weather Footwear

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Boots—Boots—for rainy days, for football games, for snow and ice. Your feet, for these occasions, will more than likely be shod in some form of boot.

For just plain rain and not very cold weather, there is an all-rubber high boot designed to fit over high heels and to slip on and off easily because of the zipper fastening down the side. This one comes in black, is a faint reminder of Texas boots, and promises to be a campus favorite.

A black velveteen high boot with fur trim at the top, quite Russian in feeling, is a strong contender for first place in street wear for snowy days. This is also designed to fit over high heels and has the easy zipper side fastener: no more tugging and pulling to get overshoes on or off.

WATERBURY, CONN.

HOWLAND-HUGHES

"WATERBURY'S FRIENDLY DEPARTMENT STORE"

Fashion favors luxurious, fur-trimmed coats this season! We have a magnificent collection to choose from.

FASHION FLOOR

WATERBURY, CONN.

Blakeslee's

Neva Split

FUR COATS

$68.00

456% stronger at all seams

Sold Only at

THE BLAKESLEE CO.

Service N. E. Since 1859

99 North Main Street

Paul D'Ome. Courtesy of Charles of the Ritz

College girls still favor the long bob, but it will clear the shoulders. On the forehead, curls will be continued, but not in their former profusion. No seeming frowsiness is tolerated in the college girl's style curriculum!

Smart Cockpit Togs for 1940

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A girl in a white helmet and goggles still stands for women flyers in the minds of most persons, and a lot of people still recall the old jingle:

"There are no horses in the sky
So, Lady, won't you take a chance?
Won't you even learn to fly
Without those awful riding pants?"

But airport observation tells us that that picture is passé. 1940 girl pilots are as style-conscious as race-track spectators, and twice as appealing, but they don't go in for riding pants.

The Women Flyers of America, whose 700 members can be found on Atlantic coast airports any bright Sunday, are wearing slack suits and jumpers with slack-length trousers or split skirts. Even the helmet and goggles are no longer necessary, for today's flying students are learning in closed-cockpit ships. The problem of avoiding dangerous entanglements with controls, however, still dictates the split-skirt choice.

Since many of these career-girl flyers go directly to social engagements from their flying lessons, the three-piece outfit which includes slacks, blouse, and skirt has found high favor with them. A girl wears the outfit as a slack suit while doing active flying or taking ground instruction in the greasy hangar. Then she slips the skirt on, changes from low-heeled moccasins to good shoes, and presto!—she is wearing the popular fall two-piece "nice" dress. She is all set for society as soon as she takes off her wind-resisting net, combs her hair, and puts on her good hat. The slacks and low-heeled shoes make a bundle that fits into a vanity case.

Capes to Cover You When It Rains

Inspired by college girls are great capes of wool, waterproofed to wear over everything from slacks to evening clothes—a practical and dramatic fashion.

WATERBURY, CONN.

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.

"Waterbury's Dependable Store"

Women's and Misses' Wool Dresses for Fall

Wear a Lynn Gray Classic, the most useful little wool dress in your wardrobe.

Sizes 10 to 20 — Price $7.98

Sugenheimer's

A GREAT STORE . . . IN A GREAT CITY

DISTINCTIVE NEW FALL FASHIONS FOR MISSES AND WOMEN

- WEARING APPAREL
- SPORTSWEAR
- CORSETS
- MILLINERY
- ACCESSORIES
- BEAUTY SALON

WATERBURY, CONN.

Parker Parker

New Britain Connecticut

Quality Merchandise at Fair Prices . . .

Both silk and wool dresses—from 7.98

Untrimmed coats—from 16.95. Fur trim—from 49.95

Shagmoor, Dobbs, Arden, Belle Sharmeer, Lelong

Clare Potter Designs Clothes For Active Sports

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Clare Potter's clothes are as direct as a glance from her gray-blue eyes. They both say what they mean. That has been and is an American custom, and Clare Potter's clothes are as American as New Hampshire pines.

The morning I met her she arrived on the heels of her fall 1940 collection which had just been shown, the fresh fragrance of an early morning cross-country ride still about her. She wore a light fawn-colored twill suit, somehow reminiscent of horses, and a soft white tailored shirt open at the throat. Her black hair, brushed up in the fashionable silhouette at the sides, softened above her forehead in an interesting bang arrangement that behaved like a wayward, yet very attractive chrysanthemum. It was as ingenious and independent as some of her designs. The back of her hair was brushed down smooth over her head and curled under at her neck in a soft bob. Her smile comes readily, and all evidences point to a life which moves at an interesting tempo for this young woman who still wears size fourteen, earns a salary that runs into large numbers, and handles shears with the precision of a master.

Sportswear for America

Sportswear and Clare Potter are synonymous, and sports are her unending delight. Her clothes are typical of the active outdoor American woman—no gadgets, no folderol, but plenty of severe smartness. Of the top ten American designers she holds the rare distinction of never having attended a European opening. America has been her bailiwick. She sticks to it and likes it. Tweeds and woven woolens of Ireland, Scotland, and the English Midlands have taken her abroad many times and have played an important role in her scheme of achievement, but when it comes to the "feel" of things in her work, like Wendell Willkie, she finds endless resources within herself and draws generously upon them. And, happily for the American public, the more she draws, the more she finds she can supply. She is fortunate, besides, in having so strong an ally, and so intelligent and appreciative a supporter as Charles W. Nudelman, the Seventh Avenue manufacturer with whom she works in New York.

"We have never followed Europe," he said as we talked over the collection, "though we have always gone in for interesting fabrics. As a matter of fact, we have stuck strictly to American fashions since 1932, and I think I may be modestly proud that we were the first of the Seventh Avenue manufacturers to promote an American designer's name and allow it publicity."

Rush to Promote Names

Today, however, Mr. Nudelman feels that there will be a great rush by these same manufacturers to promote names—to establish the identity of designers long hidden in the mists of anonymity, but he thinks also that in six months the furor for discovering the identity of designers will have passed, and only a very few will survive the floodlights of publicity.

"Clothes this fall are colorful," Clare Potter acknowledges with satisfaction, and every one of her creations attests her assertion. One of her typical sports models blended shades of half a dozen delightfully warm reds, greens, and mustard yellows that held the beauty of some late-blooming garden. A cleverly knitted sweater repeated the colors and design of the coat in yarns unraveled from the material.

Glorious Ski Suits

Clare Potter's tailored dinner clothes startled the world of fashion several years ago, and they increase in popularity season after season. Thanks to her peerless taste in combining colors, one of her lovely dinner gowns told a harmoniously vivid story, with its soft cherry waist, its deep eggplant purple sash, and its sulphur skirt.

Her ski suits are enough to make enthusiasts out of the most languorous debutantes. To begin with, they are entirely waterproof and are worn with pony-skin boots that would have delighted some Mongol chieftain. In feminine sizes they are irresistible. One ski suit was made of a soft gray men's wear serge, with a yoke front and back of scarlet English tweed. The trousers were perfect for active sports, easy without being untidy, and tucked snugly into the boot tops. The blouse, of airplane cloth, strong and fine, was also red.

But Miss Potter does not desert you when you have struggled out of your ski bindings. For lounging around afterward, when one still feels the tingle of the winter's sport, she proposes an after-ski suit of light wool of Diablo red, with long comfortable shirtwaist sleeves and pajama trousers, belted with a gold military buckle reminiscent of those which adorn the uniforms of New York's Seventh Regiment.

Her coats all show the soft line this season. No hard tailored lines are in her collection. There are tweeds and both gay and conservative plaids. One deep green tweed outdoor coat is completely lined with warm fleecy lambskin.

Clare Potter drapes her materials on her model, the fabrics according to their texture practically inspiring their own cut. One of her favorite models is gray-eyed, blonde Miss Corinne, who literally knows Miss Potter's clothes from their babyhood up. Her athletic figure, typical of so many American women who indulge in active sports, measures 18 across the shoulder, and boasts a twelve hip-line and a twelve waist, and pleases Miss Potter with its proportions. She confides that Miss Potter is great fun to work with because she has a fine, even disposition and a grand sense of humor.

Bureau of Fashion Trends

The fashion of woolknit jackets is gaining great importance for fall. Three tones of brown Cashmere jersey are used in this ensemble. The one-piece dress has a beige blouse and chicory brown skirt, slightly flared. The long, bloused jacket is Persian rust, and will be equally smart and comfortable with lounging pajamas or with other sweaters and skirts.

Between-Season Breezes Foiled By Jackets

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Always at the turn of the season, when a coat is still too heavy, and yet the air is noticeably cool if one ventures forth with nothing at all over the shoulders, comes a pleasant feeling of foresight if one has a jacket handy—particularly a woolknit. Jackets of this material are light in weight, do not crush and do not need undue pressing. You can use them over a one-piece dress or with a separate skirt.

There is something casual about a jacket, that fits admirably into the scheme of American living in this in-between season; and it is then that sweater jackets, cardigans, or pull-overs are in constant demand. Some are decoratively made with the cable-stitch and look very hand-knit. Others in knitted tweed-like fabrics seem to have snared the muted heather tones of autumn in their threads, and are shown in suits with lumber-jacket tops.

Sleep in Comfort And Style

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dame Fashion plans to guide your sleeping as well as your waking hours from now on. To enable you to sleep in style there need be no sacrifice in comfort, for night-gowns and pajamas of warm weights now have been enlivened with delightful colors and designs of original character. For the very feminine gowns, a luscious and downy fabric has been devised to give you glamour, as well as an extra complement of coziness. One exquisite ensemble features a turquoise nightgown with white dot design and rose pink jacket with hood in matching print.

You will no longer keep it secret that you are a flannel pajama addict, for in their latest styling they rival men's pajama tailoring, and actually adopt the same vertical striped fabrics as their own. As generously cut as brother's, and braid-trimmed, too, they now give you the durability men prize in their nightwear. Many of the flannel pajamas are fashioned with butcher boy backs, another innovation first fancied by college girls, who mother many of the best casual styles.

The Merchandise Mart, Chicago

No more bulky clothes for winter sports! Now wind-proof poplin keeps you warm with chic, as this ski suit illustrates. Quite the smartest set seen is the red plaid jacket with side slide closing, matching mittens and visored cap.

HOWLAND'S

Bridgeport, Conn.

We KNOW fashions for WOMEN

For years the fashion shops at Howland's have dressed women of taste in lovely, becoming clothes. Our new collections illustrate our belief in smartness . . . our theory that YOU can wear the new fashions, interpreted with womanly restraint.

FASHIONS, SECOND FLOOR

Every Smart Woman in Town Knows the

THOMPSON SHOP

Where Service, Fashion, and Economy Meet

DRESSES
COATS
FURS

Including Extra-Size Garments

PRICES $7.50 UP

We Welcome Charge Accounts

985 Main St., Bridgeport, Ct.

Bureau of Fashion Trends

Fashions for skatin r have kept pace with the rapid rise in the popularity of this jolly sport. The sweater, mittens, and bonnet of this new costume for winter, 1940, are white Shetland woolknits, hand-embroidered in Viking red and Viking blue. They are designed by a Norwegian but made in America. The circular skirt is a fine wool gabardine. Our skater wears bright red knee-length socks and red and white moccasins.

Platforms and Wedges Persist In Casual and Play Shoes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The casual shoe of today is the outgrowth of yesterday's play shoe, which was only meant to be worn on the beach, the lawn, or around the house. Not so today: these shoes are now completely equipped to be worn on the street as well, because of a specially designed and patented soft, yet sturdy, leather sole with a small rubber uplift on the heel. These soles stand incessant wearing.

Palomino, a practicable new leather, is in the spotlight this season. It is the hide of a famous circus horse (a cross between an Arabian and a Persian) and is the lovely color of powdered mustard. It is made up in sabot style with modified wedge, and there is a Western style bag to match, called "chaps." Palomino may be washed with soap and water when soiled.

Platforms and wedges are important in play and casual shoes. A campus favorite is a crushed calf oxford with a small wedge which gives the effect of a platform. The design of this oxford suggests an envelope or packet. Many gay and interesting new colors are available in this shoe—red fox, spice, and blue river, all thoroughly explanatory names. This oxford is smart with tailored slacks.

For after-ski wear there is a soft calf slipper which has a very small raised heel, and a lining of luggage-striped linen. It is trimmed with bunny fur dyed to match the color (canary, seal brown, or white) of the leather used.

Try Woven Toes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do your silk stockings wear out first in the toes? Modern science has come to your rescue with exquisitely fine hose that will wear longer than those with an all-silk foot. A whole knit-in toe section, woven into the foot, is made of fine nylon-covered elastic thread.

We'll Get You in Shape

WEAR

A Pantie Girdle for Sports
A Girdle Every Day
A Corset in the Evening

Annette

115 Bedford Street

STAMFORD, CONN.

Persian Lamb Yoke Back Swagger

From $250

Every Hirsch Fur Coat Is Guarantee Bonded!

HIRSCH'S FUR SHOP

Furs Cleaned—Glazed—Remodeled

Tel. 3-4042

43 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.

Marguerite Beauty Salon

Specializing in all branches of BEAUTY CULTURE

Full line of Ybry Perfumes

205 Main Street Tel. 3-3245

STAMFORD, CONN.

THE ELL SHOP, INC.

Gowns, Millinery, Wraps

DRESSES - GOWNS - HATS

Charming—Colorful—Wearable

Tel. 4-1321 MME. ELL

STAMFORD, CONN.

Read's

Serving Bridgeport Since 1837

Follow our weekly fashion show of women's apparel and see everything that's new for Fall!

Fashion Show Every Tuesday, 12:15 to 2:00, in the Venetian Restaurant

Broad and John Streets Bridgeport, Conn.

Fashions that Register!

—priced for budgeteers—

No need to pay a king's ransom to be suited to the queen's taste! For Moltasch has hand picked a royal selection of smart new coats, furs, frocks, and accessories—priced for commoners!

M. Moltasch & Son, Inc.

280 Main Street Stamford, Conn.

Frankel's

Stamford, Conn.
So. Norwalk, Conn.

Your New Fall Fashions *await your selection*

Ladies' and Misses' Coats, Dresses, Furs and Accessories

Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings

Charge Account Service

I. MILLER Beautiful Shoes

"Bo-peep" $12.75

To complement your costumes and compliment your taste.

In Connecticut at

I. MILLER—HARTFORD
Trumbull at Pratt St.

I. MILLER—NEW HAVEN
1008 Chapel Street

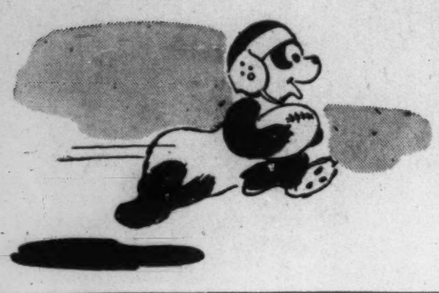
L. SPELKE & SON—STAMFORD
419 Main Street

Mantell & Martin

Shagmoor —65!. *Shagmoor Alpaca, Slim, fitted model with harmonizing dyed Wolf collar. Also with South American Kit Fox or Beaver. $69.95*

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
STAMFORD, CONN.

Exclusive with us



Fall & Winter Fashions

Soft, Roomy Handbags Contrast With the Slim Silhouette

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In felicitous contrast to the thin, pencil-like silhouette, bags this season have betaken unto themselves a very soft and plenteous look. Most of them are pliable, frameless, supple, plump, and squashy. Even in types which belong distinctly to the tailored variety, a softness or fullness of some sort creeps in somewhere, if it be only in the matter of diagonal tucking.

Many of the best bags are noticeable for their lack of applied decoration. They find their chief charm in dressmaker detailing in the nature of drapes, ruchings, petals, gathers, or tucks. When decorations are employed, they are quite likely to run to small metal or plastic frame details, and tend to designs which indicate lightness and daintiness.

Monograms Are Popular

Initialed bags are in demand, partly because people cling to the individualism which a monogram denotes. Bags designed to display initials are often gracefully circular, so that the curving lines of the monogram become an eye-catching center motif. Occasionally, the clasp is monogrammed as the only note of decoration on the bag. When entire names are written on the bag's frame they serve not only as a decoration, but as a practical means of identification.

A few shapes still tend to follow the narrow silhouette, and the slim, wide, underarm bags are almost a classic with us. Another popular design this season carries the handles down to the very base of the bag, widening them as they reach the bottom, giving double assurance that they are doing their job.

Drawstring Bags

When pompadour bonnets are abroad, no season is complete without a drawstring bag. They are almost inevitable when velvet bonnet bows are tied beneath the chin. One tiered-skirt bag of supple antelope, full and ripply, has its drawstring finished with graceful plastic balls of clear shimmering lucite.

An "upside down" bag looks as it it were about to scatter your valuables to the four winds. Instead, the bag rests on a rigid base, and its cordlike handles are securely fastened by gold pinwheel discs.

Muff Bags Good

Muff bags are always "in" when winter blows through stark November trees. But even before the nip of frost at your fingertips, fur bags are high fashion this fall as a novelty accent to the popular furless costume. They combine well with all-fur and fur-trimmed millinery. Some of them are formidable, but always they are soft and frameless. Leopard, unfailingly decorative, Persian lamb, mink, and, topping them all, beaver, are the popular furs which, when used in bags, lend a touch of warmth and richness to the classic untrimmed suits playing so practical a part in every woman's fall wardrobe.

For More Comfort in Shoes

Walker-Dickerson Shoes $10—$11

COMFORT: *Something you always hope for in smart shoes you buy—but seldom find.*

DICKERSON SHOES *have it!*

COMFORT *without sacrificing style.*

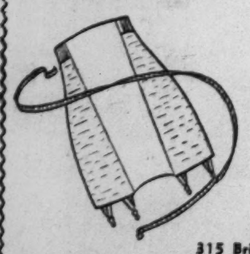
Manning-Armstrong
309 Bridge Street
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

We Specialize in
Custom Made Millinery
To Suit the Individual
Fleurette
340 Bridge St.
(Over the Georgian)
Springfield, Mass.

MAUDE BARBER
Smart Fall Fashions
Suits • Coats • Gowns
Light Weight Wool Dresses
340 Bridge St., Room 316 (over The Georgian)
Springfield, Mass. Phone 4-0040

TELEPHONE 4-3751
MAISON WOODWORTH·INC.
Beauty Salon
313 BRIDGE STREET, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Latest Fashions in Hair Styling
In the Heart of the City on the ground floor

Jewelry
that's smart
to wear
or to give
TRUE BROTHERS
1390 Main Street **Jewelers** Springfield, Mass.



Have Your New Fall Corset
CUSTOM FITTED
Even more important than our fine selection of corsets for all types—is our careful attention to individual fitting.
Jeanette Haag's
CORSET SHOP
315 Bridge Street Springfield, Mass.

A haberdasher kerchief in plaid, with corded borders and ombre stripes, is a perfect complement to your new tailored suit and tweeds. Warm heather tones of brown, deep red, forest greens, wines, and blues are dramatized in these tailored squares designed by Bloch Freres especially to tuck into your purse flap or peep perkily from a suit pocket. Handkerchiefs play a star role among accessories.

American Couture Urged to Bid For South American Favor

By Jo Copeland

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is now generally recognized that Paris is no longer the fashion center of the world. But what is less generally recognized is the fact that the present European conflict must inevitably have a most favorable reaction on American textile industries.

Since there will be no more imported fabrics for a long time to come, our designers of materials will come into their own. Our weaving industry will be stimulated, and American silk mills will become of prime importance. Truly, I believe that thousands of the unemployed will soon find new work, keeping American men and women clothed.

South American Favor

One of the first steps we must take to increase American business and prestige is to make a definite bid for South American favor. South American women, in the past, have looked to Paris for their fashions. Now is our opportunity to serve them—and we can do it if we admit a South American influence into our own accepted modes.

The new theme song, for early autumn fashions, should be "Americana," with patriotic colors much used as a result of the war, the national defense movement, and the presidential campaign. Smart creations as well as cheap copies will go red, white, and blue; I can only hope that some discretion will be used!

Hip drapery, I predict, will be another of the accepted innovations for fall. And hark, ye who have scoffed at padded shoulders! Since they continue to march at the head of still another season's fashion parade, common sense indicates that we must finally realize they're here to stay. Whether you like them or not, it is possible that broad shoulders may never be discarded, because they do so much to achieve a narrow hip and waist effect. But—and here's a most important point—the padding should be done more carefully, with no dip between the end of the normal shoulderline and the beginning of the padding, so that the frock, even when donned, won't look as though it had a coat hanger inside, in addition to its wearer!

New Combinations

Another innovation for fall, at least from my own salon, will be the use of many new combinations of materials. If we can't have new materials from abroad, at least we can have the fun of making the most of what we have. And so it's quite possible that, long before Christmas, you'll be wearing broadcloth trimmed with organdie or silk and wool mixtures, and tweeds trimmed with paillettes of gold and silver.

Why not?

Handling Jerseys Intelligently

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

So many beautiful novelty jerseys have been developed this year, to be used alone or in combination with plain jerseys, that alert women, particularly those who do some of their own sewing, are interested in knowing how to handle them properly.

1. When cutting a garment from jersey fabric, always lay the pattern on the wrong side of the material. This will prevent the edges from curling up and will make it possible to get your seams smooth and even.

2. As soon as you have cut the jersey, strengthen the neck edges, the armholes, and bias sections by running a basting thread along these edges. This serves as a temporary stay or reinforcement.

3. If you are stitching rayon jersey on the machine, use a very fine needle and a medium-long stitch.

4. Try to use a table long enough to keep all sections of the material on a flat surface. This prevents sagging.

5. When making buttonholes, eyelets, or even when sewing on snappers, be sure to use a reinforcement of muslin or crinoline.

6. Finish the seams by "pinking."

7. Press jersey very lightly, each time pressing and then lifting the iron, instead of pushing it across the surface.

Brigham's
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
APPAREL and ACCESSORIES so fine, so individual you wear them with pride and authority. You will be impressed with the unusualness of our Fall collections — and delighted with the affordable prices prevailing. "Follow the trend to Brigham's."
Fashions for Junior Debs, Misses and Women

Fresh Flowers

Perennial Fashion Favorites
Designs to accent beauty
Corsages
Bouquets
Artistically Arranged
Frank M. Page
133 State St. Phone 7-0235
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Jane Taylor's Judgment and Selection Influence Fashion Parades in Stores All Over the United States

By Kay Campbell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

If you had a two and one-half million dollar budget with which to buy clothes, how would you spend it? Having an uncertain number of children to send back to school, how would you clothe them economically, but not cheaply? With thousands of women to attire smartly, but discerningly, for a work-a-day world, how would you avoid shoddy, soon-to-be-worn-out fabrics and select only the durable, yet desirable materials, and the lines which give promise of fashion-rightness for the entire season? And with thousands of women dependent on you to pull out of the long racks of manufacturers' samples the duds they'll pack in their bags for week ends of fun, how would you pick their slacks and ski and skating outfits?

Results of Her Shopping

These are only a few of the problems which confront one woman, Jane Taylor, busiest resident buyer in Los Angeles, who selects all types of garments for seventy-five prestige stores throughout the United States. On her intuition and judgment depends the fashion parade of many a family hundreds of miles from these Pacific shores.

Sleuthing and shopping resulted in 150,000 pairs of slacks of every color and material being sent to these seventy-five stores last year. Their prices ranged from $2 to $100. And to match and wear with these, she selected more than 10,000 pairs of play shoes. Of the 20,000 swim suits she sent to your favorite store and others, those of lastex and those made in dressmaker lines were most popular.

How to please YOU—that is this buyer's eternal problem. Last season she bought 40,000 hostess coats and more than 100,000 ballerina skirts (ranging in price from $2 to $3) and more than 10,000 midriff shorts and bras for which you paid from $2 to $20. Last season you liked denims for play things—shirts, slacks and shorts—40,000 of them, but for next winter she's selected double-breasted blue jackets of fine flannel combined with black velvet slacks for after-skiing, and black velvet boleros and slacks combined with soft green wool for your after-skating costumes. Soft suedes combined with plaids, designed by Voris, are her selection for your skating outfits.

Starts New Styles

But sleuthing and shopping are not her sole activities. Creating new styles is another important phase of her work. Last year she purchased 20,000 "rogue" shirts and sports jackets for men, as well as 30,000 pairs of men's slacks. This year, following her suggestion, several of the manufacturers are bringing forth identical slack suits for men and women, which she has termed "Mr. and Mrs." suits. One manufacturer has them in suede. Another utilizes the "rogue" idea for both feminine and masculine outer shirts to be worn with slacks.

Last year she originated "lucite" jewelry. This year she's sponsoring nut necklaces and bracelets—combinations of hickory and litchi nuts or black walnuts and filberts. She's buying musical instruments tied with college colors for collegiate lapels, and copper and moonstones for sophisticates.

To Jane Taylor goes credit for the "longie" stocking and hundreds of past successes in the apparel world, but to describe all of them would require several pages in this supplement, so let's get on with her predictions and selections for this fall.

Last year she purchased 60,000 coats of exclusive California tweeds. This season she's selecting boxy, casual coats of the same soft, fleecy tweeds for her back-to-school collection and for travel, but for the dressy coats she prefers smooth wools in sculptured lines, occasionally with bloused backs or dolman sleeves. From one manufacturer's line she has selected a number of nubby wools, some self-trimmed, others with jet buttons or black velvet strips forming a corselet waistline. One gray model has a tuxedo neckline.

For Spectator Sports

For spectator sports she likes sheer wools similar to the coat-style in Brazilian red "charm" material, which buttons down the front and has a slightly flared skirt. Miss Taylor sent 900 dresses from this manufacturer's line to one store in Evanston, Illinois. All had slightly flared skirts, casual necklines, narrow belts and bell-shaped, three-quarter-length sleeves. Some were interestingly striped horizontally, with vertical stripes down the front section, while others were of plain "charm" wool. (The name is indicative of the texture of the wool.)

"Pompadour-ables" is her tag for the new hats which are so perfect for the new hair line. All of the hats she is choosing are flattering and have lots of color.

Color is prominent, too, in the street dresses she finds interesting. Off-browns, symphony blues, true reds—these are the hues most popular here.

Bright Blouses

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Edith Head, Paramount designer, believes in the shirtwaist and skirt silhouette as revived in "The Great Victor Herbert."

Blouses make a strong bid for attention on every business woman's list of wardrobe needs, and, so far as color is concerned, terra cotta, Brazilian green, yellow, and bold Latin American pinks—may well brighten your suit.

Polka-dot pastel satin blouses are made with tuck-in or tightly-belted bodices, tie necks or Peter Pan collars. The long, full, tight-at-the-wrists blouse of white satin also deserves your attention.

Poole's
MAIN AND BRIDGE
SPRINGFIELD'S BUSY CORNER
We Give S&H Green Stamps
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

It's a wise wardrobe that relies on these quality-conscious darlings every hour of the day! Choose them elusively glamorous for dress-up, trimly sheer for tailored times, smoothly sturdy for sports. Meticulously made with tiny seams and smart heels, they'll do right by your legs...and your budget! Glorious LUX-tested shades to complement every color scheme! Many in proportioned lengths, with the ever-faithful Wearex Toe. All with extra elasticity and clever reinforcements for longer wear.

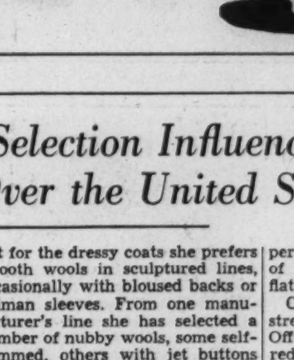
79c $1.00 $1.15

"CHARGE IT"

Credit Arrangements Are Made on a Friendly and Liberal Basis, Decidedly Helpful in Fall Shopping.

30-Day Accounts 90-Day Accounts
Budget Credit Accounts

CREDIT OFFICE — FOURTH FLOOR



FORBES & WALLACE
HAIL!
to our fall
go-with-everything
hosiery color
Americana

Rocketing to fashion fame. The ONE color you'll need in silk stockings for autumn because it goes with everything. A darker, neutral, blendable shade that's equally good with silk or woolens. Our fashion staff approves it with black and all the brown family, bluestone and soldier blue, with lively winterberry and leaf gold, with tawny greens and smoky greys. Three proportioned lengths, short, average and tall in: Number 330 3-thread sheer crepe, Number 300 4-thread business crepe, and Number 33 7-thread semi-service weight. Sizes 8½ to 11 in our money-saving Wallace brand.

1.00 3 PAIRS **2.85**

MAIL AND PHONE ORDERS FILLED
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

So you're going to be an Autumn Bride?

OUR BRIDAL CONSULTANT
is the Very First One to See

A MAGNIFICENT new Bride's Room. An efficient young Bridal Consultant. Just waiting for YOU. Ask for Miss Elisabeth Kenley. Tell her about your wedding plans, your budget limits. Then sit back and relax while she relieves you of every worrisome detail. She'll help you plan your dress, your attendants' dresses, your trousseau. She'll order your invitations, arrange for your photographs, attend to your flowers. She'll help you choose patterns in silver, china, and crystal (and list them for your friends' benefit). She'll do everything, in fact, but actually walk up the aisle for you. Turn to her now and heave a sigh of relief. Her service is yours without charge.

THE BRIDE'S ROOM . . IN THE FRENCH SALON—2ND. FLOOR

STEIGER'S
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

COPYRIGHT 1940 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, OCTOBER 5, 1940

© Courtesy of The Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass.

QUEEN ELIZABETH IN COURT JEWELS • *From an Engraving After Zucchero* • See Page Eight

A BULGARIAN DREAM COMES TRUE . . . . . *By R. H. Markham* . . . . . Page Four

CAMPAIGN DEBATE: IS THE NEW DEAL SPENDING SOUND? . . . . . Page Three

TRAINING FOR THOSE WHO NEED IT MOST — Staff Photographs

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut Chats with Student at the Hartford Job Training School (left, above), Carl A. Gray, (above, right), Who Found the Greatest Unemployment Existed Among Those Under 25.

Schools for Young Job Seekers

By Robert R. Mullen

OF MOHAMMED ALI the story is told that when he needed a general to head his forces he placed an apple in the middle of a very large rug. Then, assembling the candidates, he announced that he who removed the apple without stepping on the rug should win the post.

The men pondered long. Finally the Bey's cousin, a man not particularly noted for physical agility, gave the problem its logical solution by simply rolling the rug up from the edge toward the apple.

United States Commissioner of Education John W. Studebaker has an idea almost as obvious for unraveling a large portion of that particularly tough problem of finding jobs for the young folks, and, simultaneously, unstopping the bottleneck of skilled labor shortage.

Every sign so far—and this is substantiated by a factory-to-factory survey of the National Association of Manufacturers—indicates that a defense-stimulated industry, as well as a normally recovering one, has need only for men with specialized skill—ability to run lathes, and grinders, molders, tool makers, welders, operators of screw machines, and the like. So Commissioner Studebaker has launched a nation-wide program to take the boys who never had a chance, and men who need another one, off relief rolls by putting them through a 400-hour trade training course that will at least introduce them to the mysteries of skilled machine work.

In approach, the plan resembles the idea successfully evolved in the State of Connecticut a year ago, where some 700 young men a month are now in process of emerging from trade courses and entering jobs in private industry.

* * *

Connecticut's endeavors and Commissioner Studebaker's national program are predicated on the fact—established by the American Youth Commission—that fully one third of America's unemployment falls among youngsters who have come to working age during the depression.

They are boys and girls who have never had a job, who are untrained—liabilities in any carefully managed machine industry. In a normal decade many of these—especially in the industrial areas—would have been absorbed in apprentice schools, others would have found jobs as helpers, where they would gradually have acquired mechanical knowledge.

But with such channels closed, they have piled up on the labor market, spilled over onto relief, or simply bogged down like Art Bentley (just to change the name a little).

In June, 1937, Art was graduated from the Quincy (Massachusetts) High School. There was a proud push to the top buttons of his new double-breasted blue coat as he took his diploma. It was a decidedly bright moment, for, to top it off, Art ranked among the relatively few who had promise of a job.

Things, you may remember, were looking up that spring. Cottons, shoes, woolens, the things that so largely spell prosperity in New England, were in double-shift production. Quincy's big shipyard was ablaze with ships a-building.

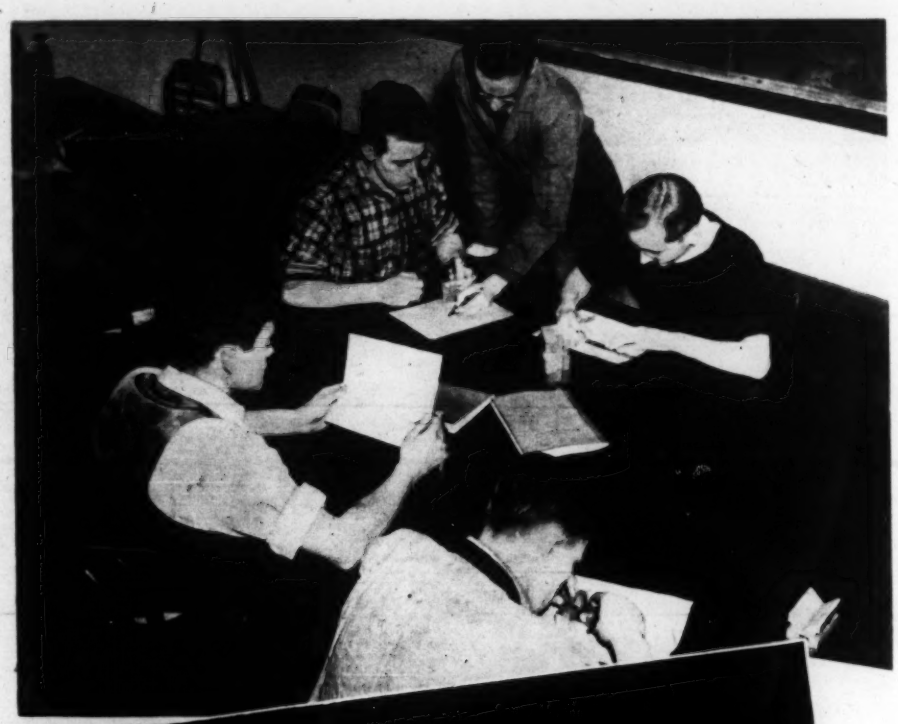
Business was good in the retail furniture line, too, so Jim Edmonston had offered Bill Bentley's boy a job on the delivery truck, $12 a week and a chance to keep busy. But toward the end of summer things slackened. The recession came into the headlines. One day Edmonston called young Art into the office. He was sorry, but from now on it could only be three days a week work, at least until the holiday upturn. The turn never came. Ever since, Art has been earning $7.20 a week.

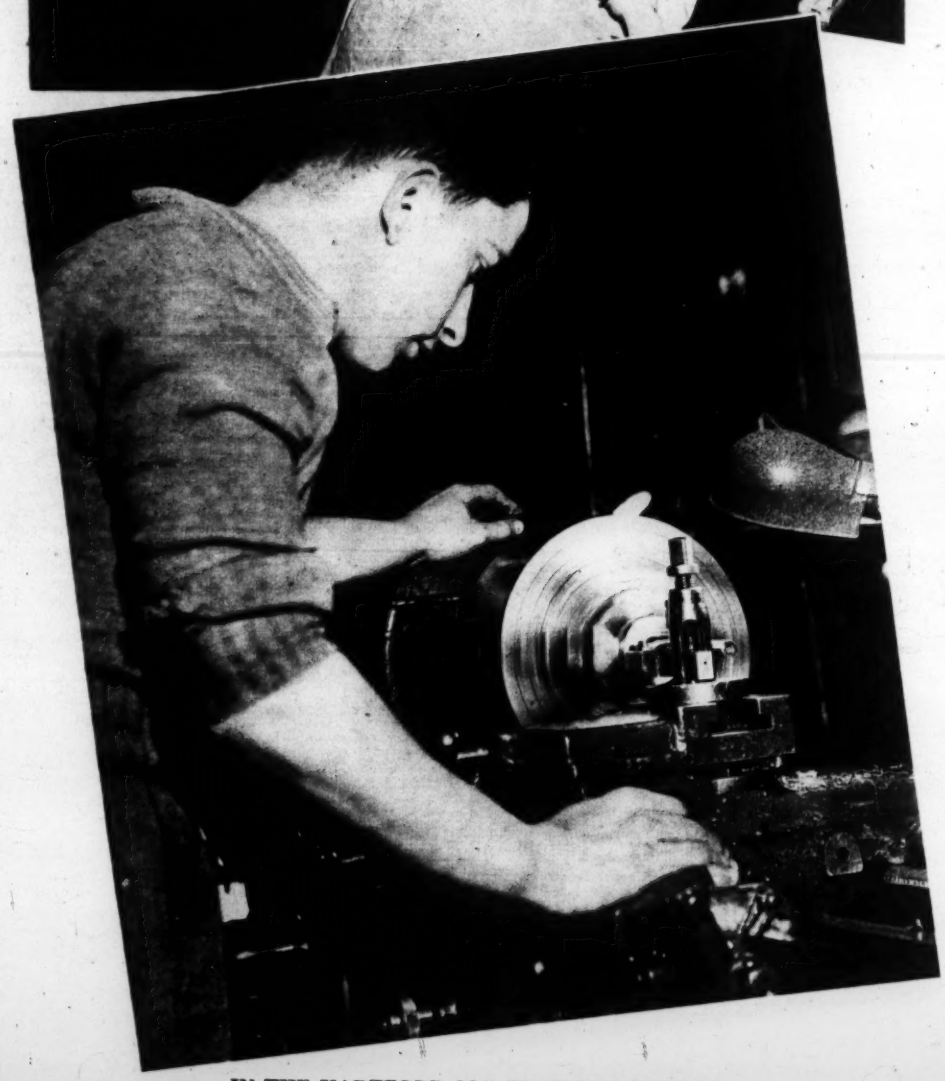
* * *

Art is beginning to wish he had followed the advice of School Superintendent Muir and gone to the Quincy Trade School. Some of the boys from there are working at the shipyard, earning $45 a week, have a good chance to go ahead, and—not to be discounted—have the satisfaction of knowing they are contributing something definite and tangible to the nation and its defense program. A man needs to feel he is doing more than just earning wages.

The plight of Art can be multiplied many times, perhaps 3,000,000 times, for that is the estimated number of unemployed young folks in the country today. For many such youngsters, particularly those with a mechanical bent, the Studebaker scheme of throwing open the nation's trade schools offers an abundant opportunity. And they are grasping it. When word got out that applications would be received in Brooklyn at 9 on a certain morning, there was a line several blocks waiting as early as one!

The Studebaker scheme is also tailored to fit another group of nearly 3,000,000 unemployed. These are the men 40 or more who once had some shop experience,





IN THE HARTFORD JOB TRAINING SCHOOL

A Class in "Paper Work" (top). Advanced Lathe Practice (above)

but who have become "skill-rusty," discouraged, content to eke it out on the WPA.

In his bright corner room in Washington's new Interior Building, Commissioner Studebaker had been studying the parts of the problem for some time. There was need of skilled workers; there were men available to be trained; there were schools at hand—1,053 excellently equipped and staffed vocational schools—to do the training. Some means of getting these elements together remained to be found.

The catalysis came, of course, in the defense program.

When Congress began talking early last summer in terms of billions for weapons, wiry, energetic Commissioner Studebaker, who had worked his own way through college by laying bricks, hastened to the White House, told his story, asked for and got $15,000,000 with which to operate the nation's $1,000,000,000 trade school plant through the summer, training 150,000 men. He got the money June 27. Within three days a dozen schools were opened. More have started daily ever since. The Worcester (Mass.) school turned out the nation's first graduates on Aug. 30. Jobs were waiting.

* * *

By running the trade schools at night and during the summer, when ordinarily they would be closed, it is estimated that 500,000 men a year can be given 10 weeks of skill-polishing work or a like amount of introduction to machine practice. With the 750,000 normal daytime capacity, this would give a total of 1,250,000 highly valuable men each year, come war or peace.

This great resource of educational facilities, including professional administrators in 25 states, some 700 local supervisors, and 22,000 teachers, plus reserves as needed from industry, is a vivid asset to the country in the opinion of Mr. Studebaker.

He points out that the general estimate is that 1,000,000 skilled workers are now being absorbed in the expanding defense work. As wages rise, many of these skilled defense workers will come from mechanical trades not directly concerned with defense. Such workers will have to be replaced, making possible a labor turnover of as many as 2,000,000 jobs, if Commissioner Studebaker's plan brings the men up to required skill.

Success of the Studebaker scheme is pre-figured by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin's experiments in Connecticut. A year ago the Governor set a commission, headed by youthful Carl A. Gray, executive of a big Hartford manufacturing concern, to work studying the State's unemployment problem. Finding the jobless to fall mostly into the under-25 and unskilled, and in the over-40 and skill-rusty brackets, Mr. Gray so reported to the Governor. He, in turn, obtained the use of the Hartford trade school from 11 at night to 7 in the morning, when it not only was free from other use, but, also, when it meant serious business on the part of those enrolling to attend. Large

(Continued on page 12)

A Bulgarian Dream Comes True

By R. H. Markham

SOUTH DOBRUJA is coming back to Bulgaria. It is somewhat larger than Delaware in extent and contains a few more inhabitants than the city of Indianapolis. It is level and fertile. Since it lies between Europe's grandest river and the vast Black Sea it is well watered, and so is highly productive. Wheat thrives, corn abounds.

The Bulgarians call South Dobruja their granary. Also, Golden Dobruja. They like to make speeches about it. And they are wonderful orators. If logarithms appeared to be vitally connected with love, social reforms or national aspirations, the Bulgarians would deliver lilting orations about logarithms. They also sing about Dobruja. The words and music of one especially sweeping song combine all the emotions of "Onward Christian Soldiers," and "My Old Kentucky Home." Likewise, the Bulgarians march for Dobruja—in grand processions with flowing banners and glowing placards. Societies, associations, and clubs, grandpas, grandmas, and little children have very often tramp-tramp-tramped down the boulevards of Bulgaria's cities, singing of Dobruja Land.

So Dobruja has been on my heart. It has been sung into me. I am sure if the Bulgarians set out to, they could sing, orate, and march dinosaurs or Tasmania into one's heart. Slavs are like that. When swarms of Bulgarian hikers fill wooded dales with songs, that radiate over the land on moonbeams, the breezes stop to listen, and all the stars tune in. If you heard them singing about Dobruja, you'd think it a promised land or paradise.

* * *

But if you went to see Dobruja, you'd find it isn't—quite. It's just a place where good things grow and where men and women harvest them. There you often smell the fragrance of freshly upturned soil, and the still pleasanter aroma of grass that has been scythed, or wheat that's ready to be sickled. You hear corn whispering. You hear boys and girls singing in a field; or geese scolding, as they march home single file, in step. You see men driving swift-moving teams of little brown horses along very dusty roads and wonder why they don't use oxen, as most of their Bulgarian brothers. You note great herds of cows moving toward town or village, each knowing its own gate. There are also droves of black, slower-moving buffalo, so stolidly imperious that they wouldn't make way even for a tank. At times, you see festoons of red peppers, glowing from the sides of little houses and yellow corn hanging beneath the eaves.

In the crooked-streeted villages, low-roofed houses gather about springs or public wells or lone trees. In the few towns, small shops line each side of long, long streets. At night, most of the lights you see are from kerosene lamps or candles. When you finish a ride on one of Dobruja's roads, you'll be covered with dust—if you aren't spattered with mud. You see a good many schools, whose dark-eyed children are barefooted most of the year. Where broad-domed churches aren't the chief landmarks, slender minarets mount toward the sky from little white mosques.

Many peasants pray to Allah for rain; others to the Bulgarians' "Gospod." During recent years, thousands of Allah's red-fezzed worshippers have returned to Turkey, whence their fathers emigrated, centuries ago. Their farms have been taken by settlers who pray to Rumania's "Domnezeu." There are many descendants of Tartars who once spread such terror in Dobruja as Tamerlane and Genghis Khan. There's a little orphan group of Gagouzes who don't seem to have come from anywhere and aren't related to anybody. There are Armenians, too, and Russians with strange customs and queer looks.

Dobruja is as a lake, where birds of passage rest and leave seeds from many lands to grow into strange plants. Dobruja was an imperial highway from Europe into Asia, from Asia into Europe. Extending along the Black Sea, it reminds one of the very famous Palestine road skirting the eastern Mediterranean, over which repeatedly marched the armies of Egypt, Babylon, Assyria, Phoenicia, Germany, France, Great Britain. Through Dobruja passed Romans, Greeks, Turks, Russians, Crusaders, slant-eyed Mongolians, conquerors of many sorts. If the trails of Dobruja told you all the things they've seen, you'd know the history of half the Old World. As invading armies, liberating hosts, marauding tribes, fleeing refugees moved through Dobruja, weary or adventurous men occasionally stayed behind and survived as living relics of forgotten centuries.

Usually they were not very numerous, and in so unsettled a region they lived in an elemental manner, so Dobruja was long beyond the fringe of civilization. For centuries, it was under Turkish domination, and in time many sturdy, hard-working Turkish peasants settled there. As the Russians, decade by decade, pressed the Turks back toward Istanbul, adventurous Bulgarian peasants, little brothers of the Russians, moved into Dobruja and settled among the Turks. When Russia in 1878 freed Bulgaria from the Turks, southern Dobruja became part of the new state and the stream of Bulgarian settlers grew.

Management James Sawders, Keystone View Co.

A SONGFUL PEOPLE OF THE SOIL

A Bulgarian Shepherd (top) Tends His Flock on Plains that Are Backed by Balkan Mountains. Market Day (center) in Berkowitza. Planting Time (above) Near Stanimaka

Frugal, close-fisted, robust Ivans and Ivankas worked on Dobruja's fertile plains during all their daylight hours, turning them into a sea of waving gold. Spurred by the joy of liberation and hopes of a new life, they built little mud-covered, wicker houses which they neatly whitewashed twice a year; they erected churches, put up modest schools, set up savings banks, formed political parties, founded papers, and rejoiced in being part of Europe. They even produced writers of much distinction, giving Bulgaria its most gifted novelist and its first high-ranking woman poet.

Life, to be sure, was not very romantic, and obscure men still passed dull days, milking sheep, plowing corn, hoeing peppers, shooing chickens from their houses, and sewing pigskins into moccasins. But their children went to school, their youth danced in the squares on holidays and they all went to church on Sundays, wearing bright hand-woven clothes that made them feel clean and uplifted. Dobruja trails, that had heard so many battle cries and shrieks of suffering, now heard the melodious creaking of wheat-filled wagons, the mooing of gray herds and the songs of harvest maidens. Agreeable years followed one another, Bulgarians and Turks lived peacefully together, and humble people throughout the Balkans envied the prosperous Dobrujans.

* * *

Then came upheavals. Bulgaria plunged into wars that brought disaster and Rumania seized Dobruja. The golden granary was lost, and 135,000 Bulgarians passed under alien rule, as an equal number of Turks exchanged Bulgarian for Rumanian masters. Among the red Turkish fezzes and brown Bulgarian sheepskin caps were no black Rumanian felt hats. In all south Dobruja lived not 10,000 Rumanians.

But the Rumanian government brought in Rumanian settlers and gave them land that they might serve as guardians of the new frontier. Rulers have done such things as that, since the time of old Sargon. By 1940, 100,000 Rumanians lived there, beside 150,000 Bulgarians. The number of Turks had greatly diminished. Most Bulgarian schools were closed; many Bulgarians were deprived of land; Bulgarian activities were curtailed; many Bulgarian intellectuals were exiled, and the local Bulgarian population felt oppressed. Bulgaria, itself, was outraged. It nursed its embitterment, kept its desire for restitution at white heat and untiringly worked for the day when South Dobruja should come back. Now it has come back. "Dobruja Land, Dobruja Land," which could only be sung in Bulgaria, now echoes through Dobruja, too. Lost children have been restored. Bulgaria exults.

Not merely for the wheat fields; not merely for the big gray herds. But because two decades of humiliation have ended. Bulgaria, also, has good fortune; it also received consideration. It can have faith again in its manifest Balkan destiny.

As streams of Bulgarian refugees fled from Dobruja into Bulgaria 27 years ago, and 22 years ago, even larger streams of destitute Rumanians are now fleeing into Rumania. I am very sorry for them. They had built homes in Dobruja and were trying to get ahead. Such little people pay the bills for kings who make mistakes.

Perhaps we shall find a way, some day, whereby we can be happy without making someone else unhappy. Maybe we'll sing our national songs together and won't chase anyone away as refugee.

CAMPAIGN DEBATE

Is the New Deal Spending Sound?

A Research Study by Staff Writers of The Christian Science Monitor

U. S. Bureau of Reclamation

GENERAL VIEW OF THE GRAND COULEE DAM, STATE OF WASHINGTON
The New Deal's Widely-Commended Power and Farming Development of the Columbia River Basin

NO FUNDS—NONSENSE!
TELL THE BANK TO GET SOME MORE AT ONCE. I HAVEN'T USED NEARLY ALL THE CHECKS IN MY CHECK BOOK!
DEM. CONGRESS
U.S. TREASURY DEPOSIT BOOK
NOTICE OF OVER-DRAFT

Reproduced by Special Permission of The Saturday Evening Post (c) 1940, by The Curtis Publishing Company

CARTOONISTS HAVE FOUND A MINE OF MATERIAL IN THE SPEND-LEND PROGRAM

THE PANORAMA of President Roosevelt's eight years of office will yield abundant material for the historian of the American scene. No other President has broken so much new ground. But the mainspring of all the innovations was a new idea which has now been absorbed in American practice. This was that in the complexity of modern life the Federal government must be the instrument of the social service state. That is what's responsible for the New Deal spending policy—or the policy of spending money raised by borrowing instead of taxation on projects outside the normal operations of government.

The social service concept as expressed by the Federal deficits didn't spring full-fledged out of the conjoint cranium of the "Brain Trust." Nor was it taken to Washington by the President himself. As a matter of fact, Mr. Roosevelt thought he could pursue old-fashioned fiscal economics in his Administration. He took office, in other words, as an avowed budget balancer. What spoiled the attempt was the fact that the 1929-33 depression had undermined the entire private economy. There was no natural resiliency left in it. The proof is that the contraction in government spending which Mr. Roosevelt introduced on his assumption of office produced no corresponding expansion in private spending. A sinking spell again came over the country, accordingly, in July, 1933. It was then that the President began to spend vigorously so as to arrest the recession and put a floor under the economy lest the political as well as the economic institutions of the country be destroyed. At first the spending was called "compensatory." Then the phrase "pump priming" was given to it; but, whatever name it's called, the spending is evidence of a social responsibility which no other administration had shouldered.

Why should the Federal government have taken up this new function of shoring up the country's spending? The answer is that it couldn't help it. There were 14,762,000 persons unemployed in March, 1933, out of a total labor force of under 50,000,000, and upon private charity was thrown the main burden of taking care of them. Even Al Smith, an orthodox Democrat, demanded that "the Constitution be put on the shelf" if the organic law interposed obstacles against remedial action by the Federal government. Nor had President Hoover himself been content with any quiescent role for the Federal government. He gave confidence talks, persuaded leaders of industry to keep up corporate spending, launched the RFC system of Federal government lending, initiated the lending of relief money to the individual states. To the Hoover administration, indeed, one must go back for the origin of the long and unbroken line of unbalanced budgets. No government, Democrat or Republican, New Deal or Old Deal, could sit idly by and see the people starve.

The difference between the Hoover and the Roosevelt method was that Mr. Hoover treated his deviations from orthodox practice as temporary. He clung to all the traditional notions on fiscal policy which had come down from the uncomplicated horse and buggy days. President Roosevelt, on the contrary, recognized the new conditions as necessitating new functions for government. In other words, he didn't allow conditions, negatively, to unbalance the budget; he unbalanced the budget, positively, in meeting the conditions and correcting them.

Two outstanding phenomena were brought to light by the 1929-33 depression which called imperatively for a government spending policy. One was the manner in which the national wealth had become liquefied. In Thomas Jefferson's day the American's savings were represented for the most part in actual posses-

(Continued on page 14)

THE CHIEF ARGUMENT against the New Deal spending policy is that there is no policy. No consecutive thread of a fiscal philosophy can be traced in the New Deal from the time of its spectacular inauguration. The opposition to Mr. Roosevelt thus denies that there is any policy in spending which is worthy of intellectual acknowledgement. Spending under the New Deal, rather, is attacked as a continuous vote-catching device destined to perpetuate the chief spender in office. That the opposition has been on the right track is now held to be proven by the fact that in defiance of all tradition Mr. Roosevelt is bidding for a third term in the Presidency.

President Roosevelt came to office pledged to a balancing of the Federal budget after President Hoover's "extravagance." On this issue he fought his campaign. He accused "the present administration of being the greatest spending administration in peace times in all our history." Not only did he oppose spending; he was even more opposed to government spending of borrowed money. "Revenues," he said, "must cover expenditures by one means or another. Any government, like any family, can for a year spend a little more than it earns, but you and I know that a continuation of that habit means the poor house." In another speech he said he regarded it "as a positive duty of the government to raise by taxes whatever sums may be necessary to keep the unemployed from starvation." As President, Mr. Roosevelt proceeded to carry out his election promises. He called for a 25 per cent cut in the expenses of the Federal government, and, in his first speech to Congress, warned, "Too often in recent history liberal governments have been wrecked on the rocks of loose fiscal policy."

How ironical these speeches and pledges read at the end of the eighth Roosevelt year! They afford only a reminder of Mark Twain's famous New Year's resolution to live within his income even if he had to borrow money to do it! So, Mr. Roosevelt has been engaged in making Federal government outlay meet income by indulging in the greatest borrowing in all history. His New Deal has piled up an accumulated deficit of $20 billions, and the statutory debt limit had to be abandoned by legislation in 1940, so as to permit more deficiteering. The debt had topped the $40 billion mark at the end of 1939, or double the debt outstanding when Mr. Roosevelt became President. This, as Mr. Roosevelt said about Mr. Hoover's spending, is, indeed, "breath-taking." The Roosevelt administration has spent more money than all the administrations between Washington and Wilson put together. If governments, liberal or illiberal, are wrecked on loose fiscal policy, Mr. Roosevelt's is not only wrecked, but shattered beyond repair.

Spending got under way within a year of Mr. Roosevelt's assumption of office. It was greeted with a fanfare of justifications. But few there were who felt that the metamorphosis in Mr. Roosevelt's position was due to any intellectual change. Even those close to the New Deal doubted it. A testimony may be taken from Professor John H. Williams, of Harvard, who has often been called into conference at the Treasury as Deputy Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. "I personally believe," says Professor Williams, "that it (the spending theory) was never adopted in this country on theoretical grounds, but that we found ourselves faced with a condition, and rationalized it a good deal, and evolved out of it this theoretical justification."

Yet the spending was covered up by a

(Continued on page 14)

Notice: Citizens at Work

The 4200 Members of the Commonwealth Club of California Win Notice for Their Work in the Public Interest

By Robert W. Desmond

WENDELL WILLKIE became a serious candidate for the Presidency of the United States precisely at 12:47 p. m., Pacific Coast Time, on March 15 last. It was then that he stood up to address a large turnout of members of the Commonwealth Club of California in San Francisco's Palace Hotel.

Mr. Willkie until that day was known chiefly as a business man who had crossed swords with the New Deal administration and had come off not too badly. The San Francisco business and professional community rallied to see him. Hundreds were unable to get into the Gold Ball Room and had to be content to hear the talk over the radio or read it in the papers.

Anyone who wants to do so can find the reports of that address in print. It was an historic occasion, as now seems evident. General Hugh S. Johnson, referring to it in the Saturday Evening Post of June 22, describes the Commonwealth Club of California as "probably the most important forum on the Pacific Coast," and added that as a result of his talk there, "from complete political obscurity, Mr. Willkie found himself a stellar attraction in record time."

* * *

This is not a story about Wendell Willkie, but rather about the club which occupies so remarkable a position as to be able to catapult a luncheon speaker "from complete political obscurity" right into the White House—maybe! He was not even nominated when General Johnson wrote those words. It is even more remarkable because it was a sort of repeat performance. Franklin D. Roosevelt also spoke to the club members at a very similar meeting on Sept. 23, 1932. That was in the midst of a presidential campaign, but Mr. Roosevelt's address has since been rated as "the most important of all those he made," and it forms the first chapter of his book, "Looking Forward."

Members of the Commonwealth Club—and there are more than 4,200 of them, all men, leaders in San Francisco and the communities for miles around—are accustomed to occupying ringside seats as history is made, and to observing and rubbing elbows with the world's great and near-great. The club was organized in 1903, its avowed purpose being to "get the facts," and one of its boasts is that every President of the United States since McKinley has accepted an invitation to address its members, either before or during his term of office.

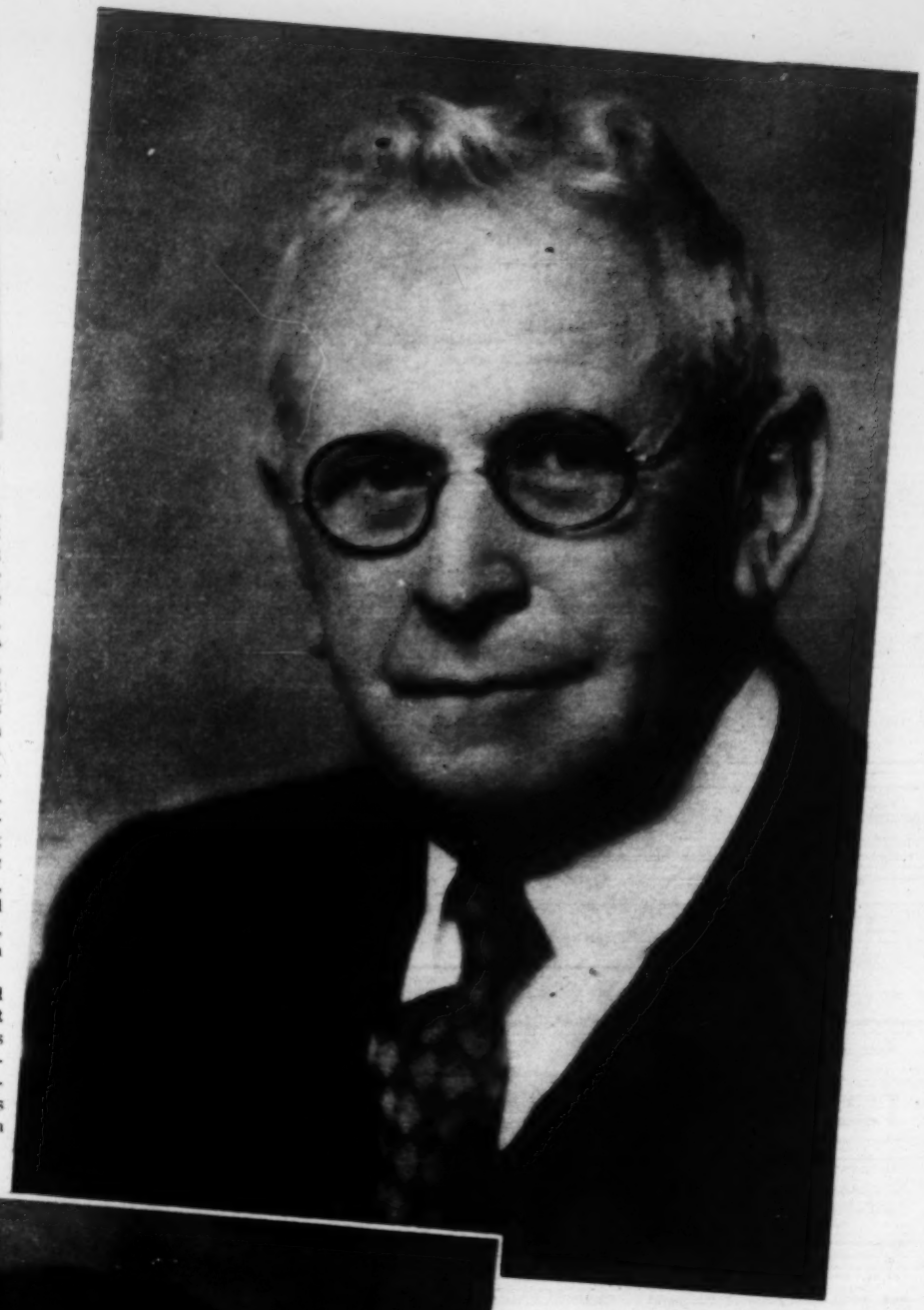
Herbert Hoover, as a Californian, is a member of the club, and has addressed it on several occasions. When the former President returned from Europe in 1938, after having interviews with virtually all the governmental leaders, the club staged "an evening with Herbert Hoover," during which all that Mr. Hoover said was entirely off the record, and following which members were free to chat with him, if they wished. Incidentally, Mr. Willkie, also, and other speakers, seem to get very "close" to the members at the club meetings; so much so that members—even at large meetings—gain a sense of knowing the man. There is an air of intimacy that has become almost traditional. At some meetings it is possible to direct the most searching questions at the speakers, experts in the subjects discussed, perhaps subjects of a highly technical or specialized character.

* * *

But if the Commonwealth Club limited itself to listening to midday addresses by guest speakers it never would have earned the position it occupies in the State of California, and in the West. It is a study club, in the full sense of the word, and the results of its study have become apparent in many ways. It stresses two objectives: first, "to investigate and discuss problems affecting the welfare of the Commonwealth and to aid in their solution"; and second, "to maintain itself in an impartial position as an open forum for the discussion of disputed questions."

As in so many communities even today, in 1903 certain persons in California felt that the forces for civic good were not sufficiently mobilized, and that the public welfare suffered as a result. Among those holding this view was Edward F. Adams, an editorial writer for the San Francisco Chronicle. In conversations with others, he kept stressing the need for a club that would act courageously in the interests of the public, and his efforts were to earn him the distinction of becoming the acknowledged "founder" of the Commonwealth Club. At its first meeting were Mr. Adams, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, then President of the University of California; John P. Young, managing editor of the San Francisco Chronicle; Frederick Burk, President of the San Francisco Normal school; and William P. Lawlor, attorney, later to become a Justice of the California Supreme Court.

The membership that first year reached 40. The list has climbed steadily until at the end of 1939 the total membership was 4,145, and it has increased since. Speaking at the twenty-fifth anniversary meeting of the club, in 1928, Founder Adams remarked that "it is the realization of a certain achievement of recognized usefulness, as the result of our own efforts extending over a quarter of a century" that gave rise to a sense of joy. "And," he added, "it has been done with our own volunteer services and our own money. Nobody has given us a dollar. It is a record of which we have a right to be proud." To this, the 1940 President of the Club, C. C. Young, former Governor of California, adds that, "with increasing experience, our work is from year to year becoming more and more valuable, and the Club's sphere of influence in the betterment of public affairs is steadily growing wider and wider."



OFFICERS OF A CLUB WHICH EVER WIDENS IN INFLUENCE

The Hon. C. C. Young, Former Governor of California, Now President of the Commonwealth Club of California (above), and Stuart Richardson Ward (left), the Club's Executive Secretary

The luncheon meetings at the Palace Hotel doubtless are the most spectacular of the Club's activities, although they form only part of the full, well-integrated club program. During 1939, there were 65 of those meetings, attended by 26,900 persons. The speakers included Senator Robert A. Taft, Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, Secretary Henry A. Wallace, Hon. Robert H. Jackson, Secretary Harold L. Ickes, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, Oswald Garrison Villard, Senator H. Styles Bridges, Dean Roscoe Pound, Dr. P. C. Chang, Clarence K. Streit, Gov. Lloyd C. Stark, Hon. William Gibbs McAdoo, and many others.

Yet this list is typical of the luncheon speakers who have addressed the club membership since 1908, when the custom began. All points of view are presented in relation to topics of the times, not only by these luncheon speakers, but in other club meetings. The club direction does not dodge controversial issues.

* * *

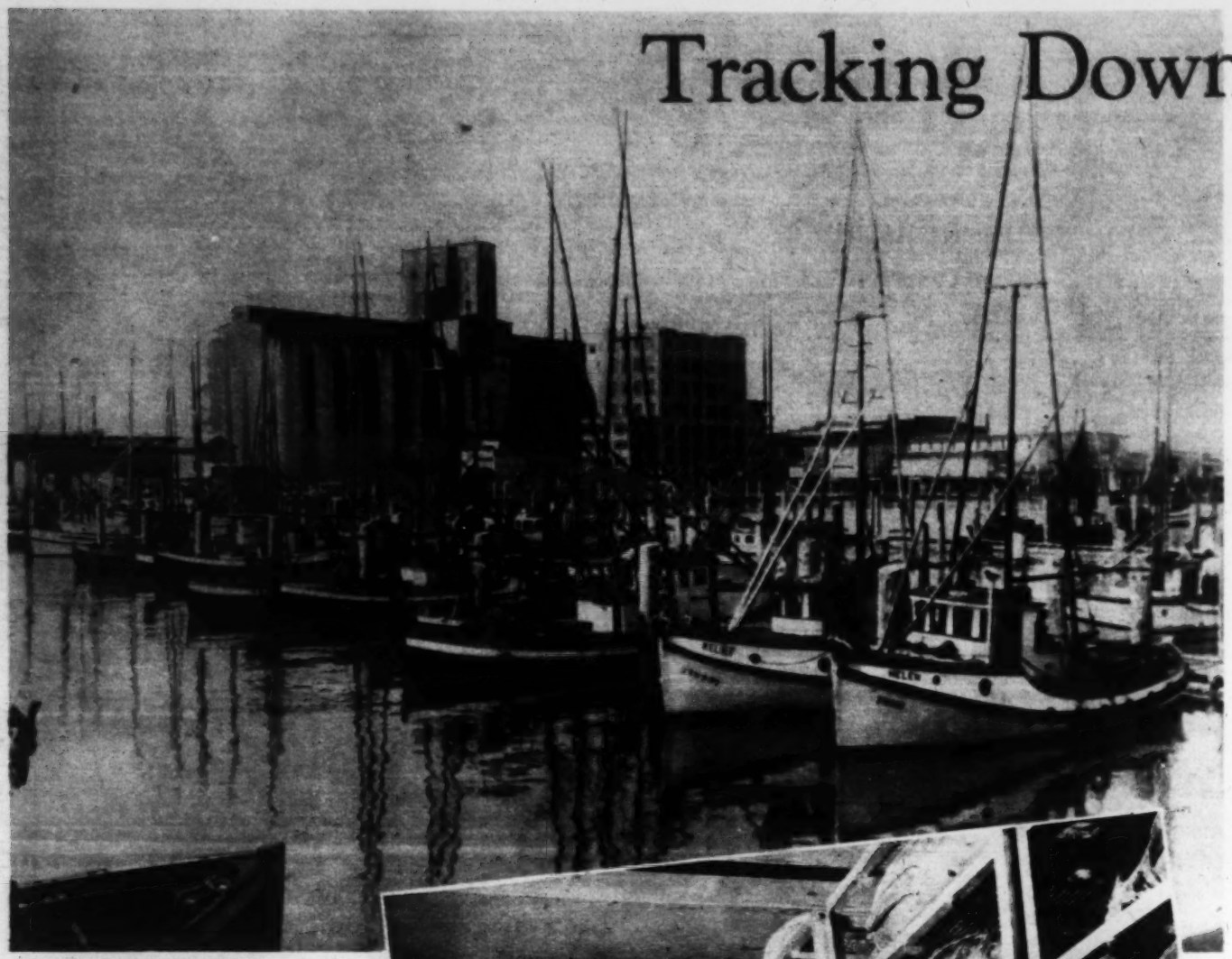
"It seems to us particularly vital that principles of free speech and an open forum, for which this Club stands, should be scrupulously adhered to," the program committee has declared. "Speakers in no way represent the viewpoint of the Committee. In fact, whether or not any or all the members of the Committee approve or disapprove of what the speaker may say is considered by us to be immaterial. What the Committee has always been concerned with is the knowledge and ability of the speaker to talk on a subject which is of interest to the general membership of the Club. In choosing luncheon speakers, it is our definite intent to be impersonal and neither reckless nor afraid."

No complete list of speakers before the club on past occasions could be presented in an article of this sort; but in addition to those already mentioned, the Club has heard such persons as Norman Thomas and John L. Lewis, Dr. James Bryant Conant of Harvard, Alexander Troyanovsky, former Soviet ambassador; Walter Damrosch, Samuel Gompers, Elihu Root, Arthur Brisbane, William Jennings Bryan, William Allen White, Clarence Darrow, King Albert of Belgium, Robert E. Peary, General Bramwell Booth, Lincoln Steffens, Dr. T. Z. Koo, E. A. Filene, Maj. Gen. George

(Continued on page 13)

Tracking Down the Tuna

By Donald H. Black



A TUNA FISH INDUSTRY COMES TO OREGON AND WASHINGTON

A Fleet of Small Boats, With Their Mast-Like Fishing Gear, Between Excursions in Search of Albacore (top). In the Freezer (center) Part of the Catch Awaits Canning in Later Months. In the Cannery (above) Empties Travel Along the Work Tables and Return Filled to Automatic Machines Which Complete the Process

IT WAS A WARM DAY in August of 1936 that the purse seiner Robin lurched through the rolling Pacific Ocean off the rugged Oregon coast in search of Chinook salmon. Normally, salmon are found within a 25-mile range of shore . . . but not on this day could they be located.

To put a purse seiner to sea for several days and return empty-handed means a marked loss in the annual income of these men who obtain their living from the ocean depths. The skipper of the Robin, loath to turn back to shore without a catch, maneuvered his craft north and south, always moving farther out to sea.

Far outside the customary salmon banks the vessel entered the blue waters that mark the Japanese Current. A few minutes later members of the crew sighted fish leaping through the rolling waves. Rigging was shaken out and they went to work trolling for the fish. They were taken easily on the feathered lures, and the fishermen were surprised to find that their catches were albacore tuna, a commercial fish that was known to have frequented the warm waters off the Southern California coast.

When the Robin finally turned shoreward she had in her hold 2,000 pounds of albacore. The catch was docked at Coos Bay and created little or no comment. Fishermen who had "worked" the north seas for years declared the catch a "freak" . . . that the tuna had "merely strayed farther north than had been their wont."

That "freak" catch grew to a total of 41,000 pounds of tuna before the "run" apparently played out. Fishermen continued to insist that it was merely a stray run of tuna, but that "stray run" was the forerunner of a huge, new industry destined to mushroom on the shores of the Pacific "where rolls the Oregon."

* * *

The next year the albacore once more put in an appearance in the blue waters of the Japanese Current. This time the fishermen were less skeptical and, although their crafts were not equipped for fishing albacore, they put to sea with makeshift gear of every description and the season's catch reached the surprising total of 1,721,759 pounds. The bulk of this catch was shipped, under refrigeration, to the tuna canneries of Southern California. The Columbia River Packing Corporation, cautious about being stampeded into what looked like, but might not be, a new industry, packed 3,000 cases in one of its Astoria salmon canneries.

Other canneries shied away from the packing because of the expensive process necessary, but said if the tuna appeared another year they would accept it as proof that the run was to be a permanent addition to fishing in the northwest waters.

The next summer, late June found fishing boats making regular scouting trips. July came and three weeks went by. Then, one day a boat brought the news that the tuna had returned to the northern waters.

Hundreds of fishing boats streaked to sea from a dozen or more ports in both Oregon and Washington. On shore, work was speeded to construct special equipment to handle the tuna catch. Salmon canneries were hurriedly equipped to meet the special cooking requisites of tuna canning and a new industry had come to Astoria.

Housewives will need to specify albacore tuna, or a given brand, if they wish to try this fine-grained, white-meated fish. Otherwise they may get one of several larger species of tuna—bonita, yellow-fin, skip-jack, or blue-fin. These four varieties yield meats that tend to be darker and less fine of grain than the albacore.

For more than 20 years the albacore was commercially exploited off the shores of Southern California, in that sector of the Japanese Current, with packers canning 30,000,000 pounds in 1917. The 1928 catch was negligible. Seven years later the vanguard appeared off the Oregon coast.

* * *

Taking their cue from the Californians, who were buying tuna as fast as it could be docked at any northwest port, Astoria canneries packed 80,000 cases in 1938. The entire pack was bought up by a waiting market. That paved the way to construction of a modern tuna cannery on the Pacific Coast by the Columbia River Packers' Association.

Today hundreds of little boats head out to sea late in July and for more than two months they dump an endless stream of shimmering, blue albacore on the docks of every fishing port on the northern coast. Carrying two to five men, equipped with special tackle and with holds filled with ice, these boats aim to remain at sea until they have a "pay-load," ranging from 2½ tons to 15 tons, depending upon the size of the boat. Each trip requires from two to five days to catch a load. Fish are taken on a troll one at a time. They weigh from 10 to 26 pounds, with the average about 20.

The fishermen's union limits the length of time a boat may stay at sea and if, at the end of the time limit, a boat does not have a load it must report in to shore or be penalized. The union also controls the price at which the fish will be sold, as nearly as it can be controlled.

This year canneries opened the season with bids of between $140 and $150 per ton, and it was predicted that a price in that range would prevail throughout the season, although the union had, earlier, asked for a price of $165.

Operating at top speed, the canneries can pack only about 20 per cent of the fish caught during the season. The remainder of the catch is placed in huge, quick-freezer plants. Frozen, individually in racks, they are later stacked, ceiling-high, like so much cordwood, in these immense lockers to await the development of the cannery pack. Through this process about 800 additional cannery workers are maintained at work throughout the fishing season and through the remainder of the year, into January and sometimes February, depending upon the catch.

No estimate has been made as to what the probable pack will be in 1940-41. The packers attempted a 500,000-case pack last year. It is expected that this year's run will produce at least 750,000 cases.

* * *

The albacore was supposedly indigenous to the waters of Southern and Lower California. Regularly each season, as they do off the Oregon coast, they appeared and disappeared. Where they came from or where they went, no one seems to know, except that they also appear, periodically, south of the Hawaiians and off the eastern coast of Japan.

Last fall the skipper of a halibut schooner returned to Astoria from a halibut trip in Alaskan waters. In discussing his trip he mentioned that one of his men had caught a tuna in the Unimak Pass, waterway through the Aleutian Islands from the Pacific to the Behring Sea.

Thus, in the light of these appearances of the albacore, a plausible explanation might be that the schools migrate around the loop of the Japanese Current. It is known that the current moves northward off the Japanese Islands and turns east just south of the Aleutians, through which runs the Unimak, turns south below Alaska, zigzags down the Washington, Oregon, and Northern California coast, then swings in to skirt the Southern California beaches, only to swing away again off South America and across the Pacific to complete the loop.

In this pathway the albacore has been found in great numbers. It may be that the one picked up in the Unimak waters will be the key which will unlock the riddle. Certainly, it is now an accepted fact that the tuna didn't come to the North Pacific in 1936. Fishermen are convinced that they have been there all the time and were merely discovered because, in recent years, the Japanese Current is known to have moved much closer to the Oregon shores; in some instances it has moved more than 100 miles landward from the course it pursued 50 years ago.

Art and the Business Man

By Evelyn Roe

SCATTERED OVER the United States are thousands of business and professional men who would like to do a bit of painting and sculpture now and then—if they could be sure nobody would laugh at them. Sooner or later the most timid ones will probably take courage from knowing that about 1,000 such men —lawyers, stockbrokers, mining engineers, certified public accountants—are already organized, in a National Association of Amateur Art Clubs, and doing very nicely, thank you.

Because of something very pleasant indeed that happened recently to it, the New York Business Men's Art Club is wondering if maybe what are sometimes referred to as "soulless corporations" may not emulate the princes of the Renaissance, by supplying a frank and coherent patronage for art. There is quite a little story to it, revolving around Thomas J. Watson, president of International Business Machines. The people who know Mr. Watson even slightly say it's surprising, the number of activities he plunges into with dash and swing which have nothing to do with adding machines or comptometers or telautographs.

* * *

Before Mr. Watson comes into the picture we should go back a little way. Some 20 years ago, Dr. Dudley Crafts Watson, now a traveling lecturer for the Chicago Art Institute, decided that a good many men were amateur painters, under teacher, preacher, lawyer, economist, statistician exteriors. A way should be found for them to get off by themselves—oh, maybe a night or so a week, he thought, and have easels, and canvas, and paints, or drawing boards and paper and watercolors—without having a lot of unbelieving bystanders looking on and jeering. Given a chance, they might have a good time and maybe do some quite good painting. The more he thought of the idea the better he liked it. So he set about doing something about it. In almost no time, with a little initial push from a few key people in various cities, there were flourishing Business Men's Art Clubs.

The usual procedure was for a group to get together—rallied mostly by word-of-mouth—hire a studio at small cost, make up a treasury for the purchase of art materials, and simply turn to and paint.

Things went well. If you happened to read publications devoted to art matters, you saw mention now and again of exhibitions of paintings by business men. Sometimes you saw reviews of the shows in a metropolitan journal. You saw lists of the men who had contributed their work, and you were surprised to see that among them were bankers, professors of chemistry, bank tellers, real estate men—many kinds of people not commonly associated with paints and easels.

About 1933 the whole thing got a setback. In some cities the chapters simply evaporated. In others the membership dwindled and nothing more was heard of the group as an organized unit. One reason was the depression. Men who had been able to salvage one night a week for their own in which to paint were simply too preoccupied with what was going on in the world of business. Then a number of the city groups apparently languished when changes in the economic scene took members out to live in suburbs or other sections remote from the city.

* * *

In 1939 a few of them began to revive. New York, which had been among the missing, suddenly had a Businessmen's Art Club, with quite a brisk membership. Joseph Huebel, president of the National Association, approached George Robinson, who is a lawyer with ideas about art for the people, and proposed that he dig in and organize a new New York group.

The plan took something like six months to crystallize. Then, here was a club, made up of two or three lawyers, a telephone engineer, a mining engineer, a retired manufacturer of architectural materials, a stockbroker, a sign painter, a photographer, a statistician and some others.

A studio was hired, down on the fringe of Greenwich Village. Every effort was made to keep everything as simple as possible because taking to painting is sufficiently out of line for most men without cluttering up the project with a lot of trimmings. For the most part the men were interested in painting still lifes and landscapes. That meant an economy in itself because they didn't have to hire models. If any members decided they'd like to do some character stuff, arrangements were made to hire a model for a special evening.

Well, the thing had been going well for a few months, when one day Mr. Robinson got the idea it would be a good thing for the club to give a show. Someone had said that Thomas J. Watson might be interested in lending a hand. To understand why, it is necessary to go back to a period before either of the World's Fairs opened. It had been Mr. Watson's idea to commission two painters in each of 79 countries to do a painting which could be exhibited in duplicate collections which would adorn the International Business Machines Buildings at the San Francisco Fair and at the New York World's Fair. There were to be two complete sets of paintings from 79 countries.

The exhibitions that resulted were all that Mr. Watson had hoped for and more. When it became necessary to plan for the adornment of the two buildings for the second year of the fairs, Mr. Watson commissioned two painters in each of the 48 states of the Union to do a painting apiece.

With a background of such a practical interest taken in the work of contemporary artists, Mr. Robinson's natural question was, Might not Mr. Watson be interested in giving the exhibition of the Business Men's Art Club of New York a place to pitch its tent?

Mr. Watson listened; then remarked: "Fine; they can have their show right in our building." And so the exhibition went up on the walls of the International Business Machines offices in Madison Avenue, with 16 members of the New York Business Men's Art Club represented. Mostly there were landscapes and still lifes, with one work of sculpture. To celebrate, Mr. Watson gave the club members a dinner.

* * *

Mr. Robinson might be forgiven if he tooted his horn a little about the whole thing. But he doesn't waste time that way. "You know, I don't think this experience has been an end, but a means," he said. "I think men around the country are going to hear about it and take courage and get busy. Two kinds of men. Business and professional men who've been wanting to do a bit of painting themselves. Maybe they have been members of one of the groups that petered out; maybe the plan never got started in their neighborhoods. And then I think industrialists and corporation heads are going to consider what Mr. Watson did and think whether they can't do some version of the same thing in their own communities. How many times have you and I gone into some industrial or business office building and noticed how dreary it looked. If its corridors were livened up once in a while with an art exhibit, it would not only be good publicity for the business man but a sound community cultural influence.

"Let me tell you, these days when we see cultures being quenched all over Europe—at least, the tangible expression of them—it makes us think we'd better be taking some extra precautions about preserving the vigor of our own arts. If business men were to think of it, I imagine quite a few of them would just as soon as not give wall space to a temporary exhibit of paintings done by men in the community. And if the plan were adopted generally over the country—in conjunction with the getting together of more business and professional men in painting groups—well, I think it would mean much to the cultural life of the country."

ART IS THEIR AVOCATION Al. Hummers

William Oberman, a Sign Painter, (left, top) Makes Pictures of His Garden Flowers. John W. Thompson, a Patent Attorney, (right, top) Hangs His Painting. Thomas J. Watson, President of International Business Machines, (center, top) Provided the Gallery. A Group of New York Business Men's Art Club Members (above) Hang Their Show

PRECIOUS STONES SET IN GOLD—SAPPHIRES, AMETHYSTS, PEARLS, AND DIAMONDS—EXALTING USEFUL THINGS, OR SUFFICIE

At the 1939 Jewel Fashion Show in New York, Debutante Joan Achelis (top, left) Wore the Largest Known Perfect Pink Diamond Ring, and a Suspended from a Chain of Diamonds

'Their Color

By Pearl Strach

SADI HEARD IT, Sadi the Persian poet, sitting among the sellers of rare gems at Basra, in the thirteenth century, and he wrote down in prose and in verse the tale of the Arab. "Once upon a time," said the Arab, "I lost my way in the desert and, having not a morsel of food remaining, settled in my heart that I must die." But suddenly, he added, "I lighted upon a bag which felt to be full of grain. Never can I forget the relish and the joy, of thinking that it was parched corn, and then the agony and despair to find it only a bag of pearls!"

So Sadi, in reflecting upon this, commented:

> The desert traveller mid the driving sands,
> Sinking with thirst—what matters if his hands
> Hold pearls or dust? His dried mouth curseth both!
> So, when a man with hunger falls to die,
> What difference whether in his girdle cloth
> He hideth gold or only frippery?

Yet jewels have saved many from starvation. Still one finds refugees from the Russian revolution selling a ruby or an emerald now and then to pay the rent of an apartment in Paris or a London "third pair back." In time of war or persecution jewelry is the one form of portable property which can be "cashed" in any part of the world. The nomad tribes of the Near East early discovered the practicality of estate in gems. Their comparatively permanent quality as well as the beauty of precious stones made them, from time undated, the superlative in speech.

It is interesting to mark how writers have always likened the sky to a sapphire; not the sapphire to the sky; the sea to a turquoise or emerald, rather than the gem to the sea. They have told of a maiden's lips that resemble the ruby and teeth like pearls; of hair that is "gold" or "silver" or "copper"; and the shifting, changing clouds of dawn and sunset have taken on for them the colors of amethyst and coral, topaz, and amber and all other jewels which have a name.

The "Holy City" of Saint John the Revelator had a wall of jasper of which, we are told, "The first foundation was jasper; the second, sapphire; the third, a chalcedony; the fourth, an emerald; the fifth, sardonyx; the sixth, sardius; the seventh, chrysolyte; the eighth, beryl; the ninth, a topaz; the tenth, a chrysoprasus; the eleventh, a jacinth; the twelfth, an amethyst." The 12 gates were 12 pearls, and the "street of the city was pure gold."

From these 12 foundation stones and from the 12 stones mentioned in Exodus as those which were set in Aaron's breastplate, various lists of "birth stones" have been compiled, and today the American jeweler hands his customer, who is trying to observe the birth stone idea in a gift, the following guide:

January—Garnet.
February—Amethyst.
March—Bloodstone or aquamarine.
April—Diamond.
May—Emerald.
June—Pearl or moonstone.
July—Ruby.
August—Sardonyx or peridot.
September—Sapphire.
October—Opal or tourmaline.
November—Topaz.
December—Turquoise or lapis lazuli.

Although the diamond is included, as the sixth stone, in Aaron's breastplate, gemologists raise the question whether this is not an error in translation, since the diamond was probably not known to the Israelites. Pliny, writing in the first century of the Christian era, calls it "the most valuable of gems, known only to kings," for it was just becoming known to the Romans through discoveries in India. During all succeeding centuries it has retained its value as the leader among gems, even since the finding of it in large quantities in Africa, in the latter half of the nineteenth century. When practically all other commodities change in value the diamond remains about the same, over a long period.

Without the control of the industry, as it is exercised in Africa, the diamond market would suffer from irregular production, for its intrinsic worth depends not upon its physical beauty alone, but very largely upon its rarity. The balance between supply and consumption is very skilfully maintained. If the mines of Kimberley were opened to any person who could purchase the land, and the yield permitted its full extent, the trade would be in jeopardy. The firm of De Beers Consolidated Diamond Mines at Johannesburg, the great industry started by Cecil Rhodes in 1889, controls practically all South African mines and has its representatives on the companies of the Belgian Congo and other diamond producing areas. Where diamonds are likely to be washed up by rivers, the shores are heavily guarded, and in Africa it is a legal offense to be in possession of a rough diamond without a digger's license.

Of all the millions of people employed in the diamond trade, very few ever possess examples of the product that gives them work. Take Miss Wilson, on her little gallery, over the watch counter in the jewelry shop of Clearing Sons Company, in the same location for a century and as dark within as "Tellson's Bank." For 40 years she has been handling precious stones. She shares with the buyers and the proprietor the secret to the mysterious code of numerals which she scrawls in green ink on the back of the tiny price tag, for the benefit of the salesman, who transfers the number to the charge slip which the bookkeeper will use eventually in computing the excess profits report. She is as troubled as the owner when he does not obtain a particular stone for which he has put in a bid. When the semi-annual rush comes along, in June and again in December, two months in which the jeweler usually sells as much as in the other ten months together, she fairly sparkles with excitement and carries her price books home to work on over the week end. She has never had any jewelry except her gold watch and probably never will. She fastens her shoulder straps with pins from the five-and-ten cent store.

The black native of the Transvaal, housed in the compound 30 feet below the earth's surface, for 8 months of the year, possesses nothing in the world save his hard-earned pence with which he purchases his food ration. He knows that if he is caught in the possession of a rough diamond, without a license, he is liable to punishment. The individual dealer, it is reported, is occupied in what is virtually a gamble, constantly losing money, and, though valuable diggings may pass through his hands, earns on an average less than $15 a week.

While persons who dig or buy or sell diamonds become sufficiently familiar with them to experience no tremor at the contact, the operation which does require a "nerving for endeavor" is the cutting of the stones, and especially the first process known as cleaving. When the mallet splits the stone exactly as the cutter has

planne
lifetim
told m
Harry
mond
some 3
his wo
the cel
Antwe

As h
about
uncle,
little b
tles of
around
groove
mond,
elapsed
was cu
The gr
the lap
carpen
Mr. Ka
to the
cuttabl
less th

The
thing i
not be
to "ins
cutting
Paul F
who u
were v
ordina
risk.
chanic
treme
the cu
to Mr.
positio
50 yea
cutter'
permit
gians
been d
the cu
althou
here c

In
color
yellow
to in s
have
ment

olors Speak'

Pearl Strachan

planned, it is a great relief. It takes a lifetime to become expert, Lazare Kaplan told me. Famous in the trade long before Harry Winston took him the Jonker diamond to cut, Mr. Kaplan, who now has some 30 experts cutting stones for him in his workshop in New York, comes from the celebrated center of diamond cutting, Antwerp.

As he grew up in Belgium he learned about precious stones, from his father and uncle, who were lapidaries, while other little boys of his age were building castles of wood blocks, or pulling toy carts around. Before making the preliminary groove, for cleaving, in the Jonker diamond, he studied it for a year. Two years elapsed before this largest of all diamonds was cut into 12 pieces and ready for sale. The grain of a stone is as important to the lapidary as the grain of wood to the carpenter or carver. "You cut a diamond," Mr. Kaplan explained to me, "according to the way it is born." At best the yield of cuttable material from a rough stone is less than 40 per cent.

The cutting of a diamond is the one thing in the jewelry industry which cannot be insured. Lloyd's, which is known to "insure anything" would not insure the cutting of the Jonker, although the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company, who underwrote a million dollar policy, were willing to have the stone travel by ordinary registered mail. So great is the risk. As America has excelled in mechanics and in anything requiring extreme accuracy and thoroughness, so in the cutting of precious stones, according to Mr. Kaplan, she is taking a leading position. When the United States, about 50 years ago, demanded good cutters, the cutter's union, which is international, permitted only the best among the Belgians to come to America. The craft has been developed and now, says Mr. Kaplan, the cutting in America is much superior, although a great number of stones sold here come from Europe already cut.

In Biblical times stones of the same color often went by the same name, all yellow stones, for example, being referred to in some localities as topaz. Recent years have brought such scientific enlightenment that the modern jeweler can definitely classify his stones and detect the false, through analysis and laboratory test.

About the time the World War started England was just developing the science of "gemmology," spelled "gemology" in the United States. Robert M. Shipley, a California jeweler who had had 16 years' practical experience with precious stones and had taught a course in gems at the University of Southern California, went to England to study the methods employed there and, in 1931, founded The Gemological Institute of America. This organization, a kind of guild of jewelers throughout the United States, declares its aims and purposes to be of a non-profit and an educational nature. A correspondence form of study prepares the members for examinations, the passing of which, awards the title of "Certified Gemologist." While studies are pursued entirely by mail, various localities hold monthly clinics for the students, led by university professors or directors of museums. In Boston, for instance, the jeweler members are headed by Dr. Edward Wigglesworth, Curator of the Museum of Natural History.

Jewelers are trying to discourage the use of the term "semi-precious stones," for jewels may be valuable or of little worth, according to quality, size, color, or rarity. A fine ruby or emerald may exceed in value a diamond of the same weight, yet a piece of good jade, commonly called semi-precious, may be of more worth than an imperfect ruby, while a zircon, which stone has become especially popular of late years, because of its brilliancy and beautiful colors, may be priced at $2 or $2,000.

"There is no such thing as a synthetic diamond," Mr. Shipley told me, between lectures at the spring "Conclave" of the Eastern Division of the American Gem Society, in Boston. "The biggest I have ever seen produced artificially," he added, "was smaller than a pinhead, I think. We dropped it on a wooden floor and could not find it again. Our conclusion is that no one has yet submitted proof of a synthetic diamond." The most valuable cut diamond known is the largest piece cut from the Cullinan, in the British royal sceptre.

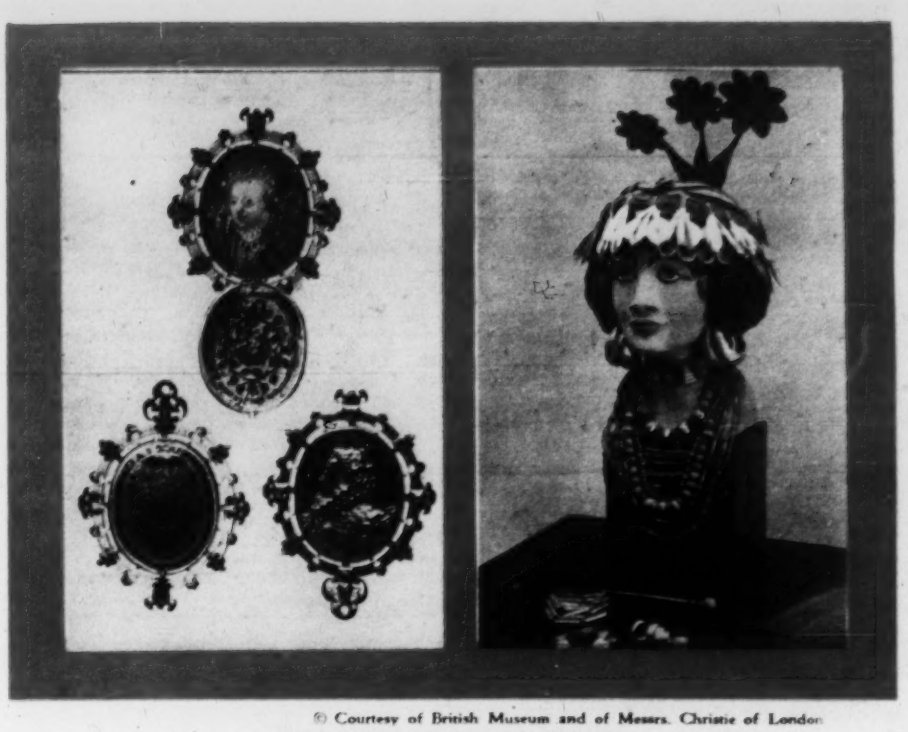
Diamonds are very popular in the United States. One gemologist says, "In New York one naturally thinks of diamonds . . . hard and brilliant and pointed . . . the people are like that, self-contained, and some of them hard, vivid and sharp-edged." The bold, largely undecorated, lines of modern architecture are reflected to some extent in modern jewelry. And like architecture jewelry must be built to last. It cannot change its shape to fit the whim of the moment as can fabric, or gown or millinery, or any of the other more perishable commodities. A woman's jewels last her lifetime and then become heirlooms. Every age, of course, has its favorite styles, but "fashion" caprices on the whole are, in jewelry, confined to the "costume" variety and the great mass of cheap trinkets sold in bargain basement, on department store novelty counters, and in five-and-ten cent stores.

The ancient patterns reappear in some form throughout the ages. The link bracelet glittering in the dim aisles of the vast New York store of ponderous Victorian interior, and set with $15,000 worth of uniform, colorless diamonds, has had its counterpart of linked motif in all periods. If the serpentine, gold bangle with the face of a watch cleverly tucked inside, where the head turns, so that only the wearer can see it, is heavily suggestive, in its bold proportions, of the modern fling for freedom, it is actually no more weighty with unadorned, bright metal than the bracelets and anklets of the past, found among African tribes or the people of Hindustan.

Clips of brilliant stones pinned onto gowns had their inspiration in the period of the Reformation, when the increasing interest in jewels as part of the dress caused entire costumes to be sewn with pearls and other gems. The woman who ten years ago was wearing three separate rings on one finger now has a "three-in-one" ring, with outer rows of close-set diamonds and a middle row of sapphires or rubies, giving a stripe effect. Bracelets are a solid glitter of diamonds, put together so that the platinum settings scarcely show between the stones.

Large brooches, in the form of a flower of gold or some other stylized form, are displayed. And yellow gold is used for colored stones, with very little to be seen

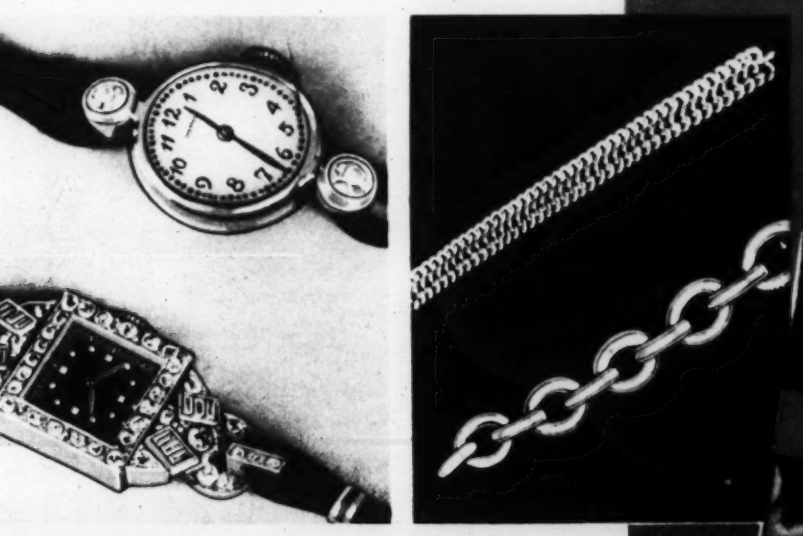
(Continued on page 15)



© Courtesy of British Museum and of Messrs. Christie of London

SOUVENIRS OF ROYAL EVENTS

The Famous "Armada Jewel" Miniature (Above, Left) Was Reputedly Given to Queen Elizabeth by One of Her Statesmen After the Battle of the Armada. At the Base Is Her Portrait in Relief on a Gold Plaque. The Reverse Side Forms a Hinged Locket Which Opens to a Miniature of the Queen at the Top. The Bust of a Sumarian Court Lady of the Third Dynasty Was Discovered During the Excavations at Ur. The Ornaments Are of Gold, Silver and Lapis Lazuli



, OR SUFFICIENT TO THEMSELVES IN THEIR BEAUTY
nd Ring, and a Pendant of Yellow and White Diamonds.

(C) Harri... Courtesy the American Museum of Natural ... New York, Wide World

Among the New Books

A Bitter Indictment of the Third French Republic

J'Accuse, by André Simone. New York: Dial. $2.50.

HERE IS A brilliant, bitter, well informed, highly partisan, absorbing, and at times irritating book. The author, a French journalist who conceals his identity behind a pseudonym, pours out in a stream of vitriolic invective his description of what was wrong with modern France. When one has finished the book one has long ceased to be surprised at the fall of France. One is even amazed that a regime so riddled with corruption, treason, and division could have withstood the mild test of Sitzkrieg. That it should have fallen before the storm of the Blitzkrieg would seem to have been certain.

The reader who likes the sensational exposé will have his fill from the beginning of the work until the end. We are shown an organization of hooded Fascists, the Cagoulards, plotting in 1937 to overthrow the legal government and to set up a dictatorial directory, to be headed by Marshal Pétain, General Weygand, Jean Chiappe, the former conservative Paris prefect of police, and Jacques Doriot, an ex-Communist turned violent nationalist. We are told that Georges Bonnet, Foreign Minister at the time of the Munich crisis, was conducting financial speculations based on the assumption of a capitulation to Hitler. And there is any amount of common or garden corruption, of the type outlined in the following passages:

* * *

The official institution of "secret funds" in the Government budget gave a constitutional blessing to corruption. The "envelopes" were made ready at the beginning of every month at the Quai d'Orsay and other Ministries, to be called for either by the business managers or the journalists of the various papers. When censorship was established the "kept" press hated it. The reason was, in the words of one business manager: "Ministers who can suppress attacks by means of the censorship will not pay." . . . One of Bonnet's spokesmen, expressing the Minister's views in an influential evening paper, was before the Munich crisis editor of a news-letter subsidized by the Czechs. In this sheet he took an anti-Munich stand. He managed to ride two horses going in opposite directions for quite a time.

There is unfortunately little reason to doubt the truth of this picture of journalistic corruption. But in many respects the book is more vivid than reliable. There is no documentation; many of the striking accusations are merely the unsupported personal statements of a man who is obviously a strong partisan. His viewpoint is that of an extreme anti-Munich Leftist, to whom Léon Blum, the leader of the Popular Front, was too weak and indecisive in carrying out his reforms.

The shortsightedness which he correctly accuses the French Right of displaying in relation to Mussolini and, for a time, also in relation to Hitler, he himself shows in regard to the Soviet Union and Communism. He assumes rather uncritically that Russia would have fought for Czechoslovakia; he has no word of condemnation for the Stalin-Hitler Pact, concluded after the Soviet dictator had invited French and British military missions to come to Moscow to talk over a military alliance. And about the only Frenchmen whom he doesn't berate are the French Communists, although their volte-face in becoming defeatists, in response to orders from Moscow, after they had worked as hard as possible to involve France in an anti-fascist war, was certainly no small factor in France's downfall.

* * *

The value of the book does not lie primarily in the sensational accusations, in regard to many of which the prudent reader will maintain an attitude of suspended judgment until more definite proof or disproof is available. It is rather in the re-creation of the atmosphere of decadence, of deepseated division, of pessimism and corruption which surrounded the last months of the Third Republic. Even when one makes a fairly liberal allowance for exaggeration, the general realism of this atmosphere cannot be disputed.

The author is well informed about French politics and he shows how a line of division about the war ran straight through French society from Left to Right. If there were lukewarm officers, aristocrats and businessmen with fascist sympathies, there was also no general enthusiasm for the war on the Left. While the Socialist Party leader, Léon Blum, was pro-war, an influential section of the party, headed by Paul Fauré, was as anti-war as it dared to be; and this anti-war group included some prominent trade-unionists, such as Reneé Belin, now Minister of Production in the Vichy Government.

A striking and significant feature of the book is that while there are many villains, notably Laval and Bonnet, there are no heroes. As "André Simone" tells the story, not one first-rate personality, comparable with Clemenceau in the World War, rose to save France in hour of disaster.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Tristan da Cunha

Tristan da Cunha (1506-1902), by J. Brander. London: George Allen & Unwin. 12s. 6d. net.

MR. JAN BRANDER has compiled a fully documented history of Tristan da Cunha, from its discovery by the Portuguese in 1506. Somehow, in spite of the remoteness of this tiny community, the savage nature of its surroundings, the shipwrecks and the storms, its story strikes one as a remarkably placid record. That is to say, life on the island appears always, notwithstanding hardships, to have slipped along with an almost Utopian lack of incident or friction in its human relationships.

There were a few romantic interludes, such as that provided by Jonathan Lambert, who in 1810 annexed the then uninhabited island, and proclaimed himself king. His object, he announced, was to secure "a Home where I can . . . remain, if possible, far removed beyond the reach of chicanery and ordinary misfortune." He would submit only to "the laws of nations (if any there are) as established by the best Writers on the subject."

Then, again, there are the inevitable stories of buried treasure. One hoard was left behind by a Captain Summers, who had amassed it as a privateer in the American Civil War; but it was finally lifted by his first mate, who had to work for years in his own country before he could save the money to get back to the island.

But much the most interesting document is the diary of the artist and naturalist, Augustus Earle, who, owing to a sudden gale, was marooned on the island for eight months in 1824, when William Glass was head of the settlement. The diary gives us the only really vivid picture in the book of the people, and their everyday life. He found them delightful; but how anyone could be happy there. . . . !

> Looking out from my abode, no spot in the world can be more desolate, particularly on a blowing night. The roar of the sea is almost deafening, and the wind rushing furiously down the perpendicular sides of the mountain . . . has the most extraordinary and supernatural effect. No sooner does night set in than the air is full of nocturnal birds whose screams are particularly mournful.
>
> And then comes the painful reflection, that I am so many thousands of miles from every human haunt. . . .
>
> But I force myself to struggle against dismal thoughts, unwilling that my comrades . . . should suspect how much I suffer; so I take my seat by the fire, shut out the night, pile on a cheerful log, and tell my tale in turn.

No doubt the settlement would never have survived had it not been so fortunate in its leaders—in William Glass, Peter Green, and the lady who is still there now, Mrs. Repetto; I should have liked a more intimate account of these personalities in place of some of the documents.

ERIC FORBES-BOYD

The Book Window

Eleven Verse Plays, by Maxwell Anderson (Harcourt, Brace, $3.75). Collection including "Elizabeth the Queen," "Night Over Taos," "Mary of Scotland," "Valley Forge," "Winterset," "The Wingless Victory," "High Tor," "The Masque of Kings," "The Feast of Ortolans," "Second Overture," and "Key Largo."

Troubled Waters, by Roger Vercel. (Random House, $2.50.) The six-month voyage of a French ship trawling for cod over the banks off the coast of Iceland, gives the author of "Tides of Mont St. Michel" an opportunity to show his skill in a vivid narrative of men against the sea.

Folkways, by William Graham Sumner (Ginn, $4). Centennial edition, with introduction by William Lyon Phelps.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE
FIFTH EDITION
The Best Handy-Sized Dictionary
because
it defines *all* the most commonly used words, selected from WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY, Second Edition—the "Supreme Authority" in courts, schools, and editorial offices—and is edited with the same careful scholarship.
110,000 entries; 1,800 illustrations; 1,300 pages; $3.50 to $8.50, depending on bindings. Purchase of your bookdealer, or order from the publishers. Write for New Quiz and Picture Game—FREE.
G. & C. Merriam Co., 485 Broadway, Springfield, Mass.

YOU *Can* BELIEVE ALL YOU HEAR . . . WHEN IT'S A *Musette!*

Shown above is the **LOUIS XV Marquetry Musette** in selected Butt Walnut, richly carved and inlaid with an exquisite design in which over 25 different woods are used. $500 F. O. B., New York City. Other models from $395 F. O. B., N. Y. C. Purchase on Deferred Payment Plan if desired.

When you become the proud owner of a WINTER-MUSETTE, you discover that this new-day piano lives up magnificently to the many claims prominent musicians, decorators and the public as a whole, have made for it. Its low, graceful lines and distinguished styling show, at a glance, why it has been hailed as *"America's most talked about and copied piano."* And its rich, beautifully modulated voice and exquisitely responsive action are brilliant justification of the statement heard over and over again, "Only the *WINTER-MUSETTE* brings out the full tonal beauty of every note."

NEW YORK Winter & Company Musette

Mail this coupon for your copy of Winter & Company's beautiful new catalog.

WINTER & COMPANY Dept. D-100
863 East 141st St., N. Y. C.
Please send me the Winter-Musette Catalog showing 16 authentic Period Models.
Name .....
Address .....
City ..... State .....

INSTITUTION RECIPES
Standardized Large Quantities
by Emma Smedley
THE ORIGINAL LARGE QUANTITY COOKERY BOOK. First published in 1904, now available in The Sixth Edition, 1940. Over 14,000 copies now in use. Invaluable for use in Schools, Colleges, Summer Camps, Sanitariums.
Price $3.00
EMMA SMEDLEY, Publisher
Eight East Front Street, Media, Pa.

A "Double A" Publication
PARLIAMENTARY RULES Simplified
Reprints 18 articles from The Christian Science Monitor. Reduces parliamentary procedure to fundamentals and explains reasons, making rules easier to understand. Invaluable to church officers. From local "Double A" agents or direct: $1 plus 3c postage.
ASSOCIATED AUTHORS
53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois

KING JAMES VERSION
Bibles
Corresponding with DeLuxe Edition of
SCIENCE AND HEALTH
with Key to the Scriptures
by
MARY BAKER EDDY
Self-pronouncing; 7¼x5⅛ inches; levant binding.
BLACK (01684x) $7.00
BLUE (01685x) 7.00
BROWN (01687x) 7.00

Quarterly
Containing citations which comprise the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday Services in all Christian Science churches. In English; also Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian and Swedish, with English alternate pages.
Single Copy 25c
$1.00 a Year
Order from local Christian Science Reading Rooms or send remittance direct to
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
One, Norway Street,
Boston, Massachusetts

WOMEN EARN MONEY
With Sensational LOW PRICED PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS
ACTUAL SAMPLES ON APPROVAL
Thrill friends—show finest quality, big-value DeLuxe personal Christmas Cards and Stationery, and breath-taking 21-Card $1.00 assortment; 50c profit. 7 other magnificent ass'ts. including new Gift Wrapping Cabinet. Also big variety lowest priced personal Christmas Cards. Orders easy—profits big. Samples on Approval. WALLACE BROWN, Inc., 225 5th Ave., Dept. S-25, New York, N. Y.

TRAPHAGEN SCHOOL OF FASHION For Results
Internationally Celebrated Graduates
Intensive Fall and Winter Courses. Approved by Regents. Register Now. Fashion Drawing, Design, Layout, Sketching, Styling, Draping, Fashion Journalism, Interior Decoration, Textile, Stage & Screen Design, Window Display. Day and Eve. Send for Cir. 7. Investigate Before Registering Elsewhere. *World's Fair visitors welcome 9 a. m.-9 p. m.*
TRAPHAGEN, 1680 Broadway (52d Street), New York

HAVE YOUR
photographs, tintypes, daguerreotypes, faded snapshots, etc., restored or reproduced in
The Copley Prints
CURTIS & CAMERON
221 COLUMBUS AVENUE, BOSTON
Send for Free Circular

Wyandotte RIPE OLIVES
Tree Ripened, Full Flavored

BOOK SERVICE

IF THE book You Want is in Existence we will help locate it. Our record is successful. For out-of-prints, hard-to-find, rare and unusual books, magazines, etc., write ARMSTRONG & PRATT (C.5), 342 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

With Chinese Guerrilla Units

Twin Stars of China, by Evans Fordyce Carlson. New York: Dodd Mead. $3.

MAJOR CARLSON, a former officer of the United States Marine Corps, who resigned his commission in order to be able to express freely and publicly his sympathy with the Chinese cause, has an extremely interesting story to tell. During the first years of the war between China and Japan he attached himself as an observer to Chinese guerrilla units which were operating in parts of North China where the Japanese held the railways and the main towns.

He shared their rough food and long marches (40 miles a day was an easy assignment for the hardened fighters of the Communist Eighth Route Army) and proved by personal experience that one could, under proper guidance, journey widely in Japanese-occupied territory without coming into contact with the Japanese. His Chinese guides even wanted to take him into Peiping on one occasion; but he declined this offer as unnecessarily risky. He probably showed good judgment in this connection, because a British military attaché, Colonel Spear, who had also made an extensive trip through Chinese guerrilla territory, was arrested by the Japanese when he approached Peiping, held in prison for a long time under difficult conditions, and threatened with being placed on trial as a spy.

* * *

Major Carlson was especially impressed by the devotion, self-denial, and military efficiency of the Chinese Communists, whose leaders he interviewed in their temporary capital at Yenan, in North Shensi, where caves provide living quarters and natural air-raid shelters. He also met Chiang Kai-shek and other leaders of the Kuomintang, and his observations, based largely on notes which he took in his diary, range over a number of nonmilitary subjects, such as the New Life movement, the migration of Chinese factories and universities to the far western parts of the country, and the growth of industrial co-operatives.

The author's sympathy with China is frank and outspoken. He finds the Japanese Army "third rate, as compared with the armies of the Western powers." He speaks of "inferiority of striking power, poor co-ordination of transport, poor co-ordination of the air force with ground troops, inferiority of weapons, poor direction of artillery fire, and lack of imagination and initiative on the part of leaders."

* * *

There can be little doubt that the Japanese Army is inferior to those of the more advanced Western countries, if only because Japan is industrially as yet far from abreast with such countries as Germany, Great Britain, and the United States. On the other hand, foreign observers who have seen Japanese troops at first hand testify to their fighting spirit and to their endurance and ability to make long marches with a minimum of supplies.

It is possible that Major Carlson's warm sympathy with the Chinese leads him to gloss over certain weaknesses in the Chinese character and in Chinese political and military organization which made it possible for the Japanese Army to occupy all China's largest cities and most of its network of communications. It is open to question whether, as the author states, "treason is extremely rare among Chinese"; if there were not a fairly large number of Chinese traitors the Japanese espionage service could scarcely be so well informed as it has often proved to be.

In general the author is more competent as a military observer than as a commentator on politics and economics. His account of his travels in the Communist-controlled area, while it is an interesting record of an unusual experience, lacks both the literary quality and the economic background of Edgar Snow's narrative of his visit to Red China.

Columbus' Third Voyage

With Columbus on His Third Voyage To the Indies, by C. S. Forester. Boston: Little Brown. $2.50.

C. S. FORESTER'S skill as a writer of novels based on ancient sea lore is again borne out in his account of the adventures of Don Narciso Rich, emissary of the King of Spain, on the third voyage of Christopher Columbus to the Indies.

When the question arose of King Ferdinand's sending out a lawyer to unravel the tangled affairs of the new colonies, Don Narciso was as surprised as the King was pleased to hear his own voice suggesting that he be detailed to the expedition. Just why Rich, a plump, prosperous, nearly middle-aged Barcelona lawyer, should wish to volunteer for such a hazardous job was something that he himself could not fully fathom as he sat doing his laundry under an equinoctial sun sometime later.

Out of Don Narciso's experiences, Mr. Forester has compounded an exciting novel that tells of encounters with wild animals and savages, storm and shipwreck, and fierce personal strife. His descriptions concerning the historical highlights of the third voyage are colorful and dramatic. His account of the sighting of the first land—a triple mountain peak which the Admiral named Trinidad "in the name of the Trinity"—is especially vivid.

* * *

Mr. Forester's fine gift as a storyteller breathes into technical abstractions the warmth of human striving for knowledge. Always the need for reckoning longitude, the riddle of centuries, confronts the explorer. If only they had a way of knowing by how many hours their noontime differed from that in Cadiz, they could tell how many miles they had sailed to the Westward. Turning sand glasses every half-hour on a 10-weeks voyage left leeway for many days of error in the Admiral's reckoning.

The author's portrayal of Columbus is quite as appealing as anything relating to the hero of his novel, the Barcelona barrister whose zeal for conquest takes command of his knocking knees only by degrees. As a prophet of geography, the Admiral is not always reliable. But to question his views is heresy—an intellectual impulse Don Narciso is forced many times to stifle. Columbus' absentee control as viceroy of the colonies is subject to criticism. There is much in the conduct of affairs which the Admiral entrusted to his inept brothers for Rich to condemn in his report to the King. It is Don Narciso's findings which result in sending Columbus home in chains.

* * *

But on the slanting deck of his flagship, the Holy Name, confronted with a problem in seamanship, Columbus is no longer the "touchy old gentleman, rather set in his ideas." He paces the deck like a young man, his high clear voice easily calling orders to the captains of the caravels, presumably "basing his judgment on a whole host of trivial indications—the wind upon his cheek, the heel of the deck, the action of the sails, and the general behavior of the ship."

Imagination, it is said, is as good as many voyages. Mr. Forester's ability in this direction is enriched by a sure grasp of sailing knowledge which gives his writing the authentic flavor of the sea.

H. T.

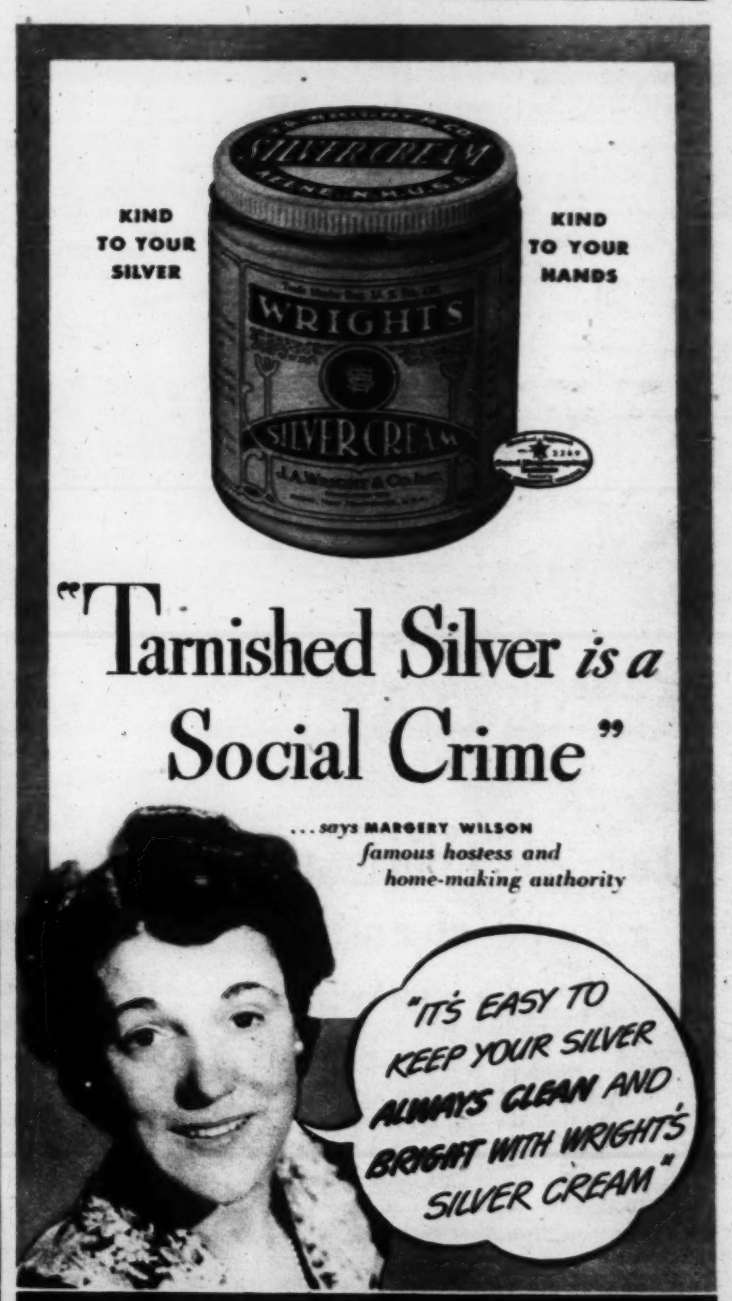
Germany in Defeat

Oxford Pamphlets: Was Germany Defeated in 1918? by Cyril Falls. Labor Under Nazi Rule, by William A. Robson. Oxford: University Press. 3d each.

"GERMANY WAS utterly defeated by military force in 1918," Captain Falls declares. Among the causes contributing to that defeat, the military correspondent of The Times emphasizes the blockade and propaganda. But he shows by an analysis of the military campaign that Germany suffered an overwhelming defeat in the field, losing a quarter of its men and half of its guns in the battles of the Hundred Days. The German army leaders themselves admitted they were beaten. "What we must, therefore, do," wrote Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria on Oct. 15, 1918, "if we are to avoid a military disaster which will ruin our whole future as a nation, is to make haste to approach our enemies, and especially England, with peace offers." The outside world has not questioned this, but Nazi Germany has considered it necessary to reverse the facts for so-called patriotic reasons.

Another welcome addition to this series is Dr. Robson's succinct account of the Nazi organization of labor. This shows that despite fine phrases the German worker is reduced to servitude. Trade unions are illegal, the peasant is tied to the soil and the industrial worker may be sent anywhere if national interest demand, not merely in wartime. The author gives due credit for the elimination of unemployment, though condemning Nazi methods, and concludes that "the status, the freedom, the power, and the conditions of work of the employed worker in Germany have deteriorated to an almost inconceivable extent under Nazi Government."

Macmillan is the American publisher of Michael Prawdin's "The Mongol Empire," the English edition of which (George Allen & Unwin) was reviewed in these columns on Sept. 7.


KIND TO YOUR SILVER
KIND TO YOUR HANDS
SILVER CREAM
WRIGHTS
SILVER CREAM
"Tarnished Silver is a Social Crime"
...says MARGERY WILSON
famous hostess and home-making authority
"IT'S EASY TO KEEP YOUR SILVER ALWAYS CLEAN AND BRIGHT WITH WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM"
WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM
America's Favorite since 1873

Guests judge your success as a hostess not alone by your food—but by the beauty of your table setting. Keep your silver *lustrous* with reliable, easy-to-use Wright's Silver Cream! Kind to your silver—kind to your hands—because Wright's Silver Cream is "air-floated" to remove all grit. The big 8-ounce jar costs about as much as a jar of cream—and a little goes a long way. For only a penny or two, you can give your silverware a complete beauty treatment. Get it at your favorite store.

SEND COUPON NOW FOR FREE SAMPLE

TRY WRIGHT'S ON TILE, WHITE WOODWORK, PORCELAIN, GLASS TOO

IN RETAIL STORES EVERYWHERE

J. A. WRIGHT & COMPANY
547 Dunbar Street, Keene, N. H.
Please send me a free sample jar of Wright's Silver Cream.
Name
Street
Town
State

Preserve Them Forever in Filmo Movies

PALM SIZE Filmo 8
$49.50 $10 Down
Makes Movies at Snapshot Cost
New 16 mm. Filmo Auto Load Motion Picture Cameras from $115

FILMO MOVIES *are so easy—so inexpensive.* The film drops into place—no threading over sprockets. Then press the button—*what you see, you get,* in black-and-white or full, natural color, even in slow motion. Every priceless expression . . . every precious detail.

Precision-built by the makers of Hollywood's professional movie equipment, Filmo is a *basic* camera that will meet your present and *future* needs. See your camera dealer today—capture those "patty-cake" days while you can. Bell & Howell Company, Chicago; New York; Hollywood; London. *Established* 1907.

Mail Coupon for Free Movie Booklet

BELL & HOWELL COMPANY
1805 Larchmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Send ☐ free, 16-page booklet telling all about Filmo 8 mm. Movie Cameras; ☐ information about new 16 mm. Filmo Auto Load.
Name
Address
City State CSM 10-40

Bell & Howell

They go THROUGH LIFE making friends

- **Your personality is judged by your *everyday* conversation. Whatever you say *can* and *always should* reflect your real abilities. Are you sure you make a good impression every time you talk?**
- **In your conversation lies the opportunity for social and business advancement — new friendships — new contacts—popularity—promotion—*in short,* SUCCESS.**
- **You may have this booklet FREE. It describes in detail a simple and practical method for self-training in conversation—*in your own home.***

This unique method is heartily endorsed by leading educators.

- Acquire ease and skill in *conversation.* This booklet tells you how. Mail coupon or write to Conversation Institute, Dept. 2457, 3601 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago.

Adventures in Conversation

Conversation Institute,
Dept. 2457, 3601 Michigan Boulevard,
Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.
Please send me your *free* booklet "Adventures in Conversation."
Name
Address
City State

HAND-WOVEN HAND-TAILORED
By the Natives of Old Santa Fe

These distinctive original San Miguel Cravats, at only $1.00, are handloomed in the adobe homes of the native descendants of the first Spanish tillers. Their lovely glowing colors and patterns are inspired by the Southwest's magnificent sky and landscape beauty. Their perfect soft wool texture is the result of generations of wool growing and weaving—an art here since the 16th Century Conquistadores. Color combinations are correct . . . they tie and hang perfectly . . . order yours today. State choice in stripes, plaid, check or plain in blue, green, brown or gray backgrounds. Sent direct $1.00 postpaid anywhere in U. S.
Write for FREE Gift Folder.
Dealer Inquiries Invited
Southwest ARTS & CRAFTS
SANTA FE, New Mexico, Dept. N

. . Young Job Seekers

(Continued from Page 2)

local plants, Underwood Typewriter, Colt's Firearms, Pratt & Whitney, United Aircraft—to name a few—were interested and volunteered to furnish two experienced instructors apiece.

If you visit this school with the Governor and Mr. Gray any night after 11, you will get a vivid glimpse of the persons who make up the impersonal statistics you have been seeing in the charts and graphs in recent years.

Stop by the lathe of Robert "A". . . . Gray asks, "How old are you?"

"Nineteen," Robert replies, concentrating on centering a bar in the chuck.

"A depression baby," Governor Baldwin points out to you in an aside, "only 9 when the crash came, 12 at Bank Holiday time. Comes from a poor family, probably never been out from under the cloud of fear and destitution of the depression in all his most impressionable years."

Mr. Gray slips over another question: "How far did you go in school, Robert?"

"Two years of high school."

"Did you have anything like this?" pointing to the lathe, which obviously had quite a fascination.

"No."

"If you had, would you have stayed in school?"

"I guess so."

You walk up to the grinder where O. P. Olsen of Underwood is showing Stanley "B" how to turn out an accurate job. Here you may notice an interesting by-product of this type of school.

This lies in the spirit—if that is the word—of American workmanship, which is conveyed by the teachers. We think of American factories as such efficient results of time and motion study—the Charlie Chaplin sort of thing where one man scrambles to put his one little bolt in the right place as the assembly line whizzes by—that we suppose there is no place left for the artisan, the man who does a skilled task expertly in a place where quality counts above quantity.

Stanley threw down a micrometer with a bit of annoyance at not having mastered its operation swiftly enough. Olson picked it up, fingered it gently a moment, and then courteously explained that really skilled mechanics have a fondness for their tools and don't risk damaging them with rough treatment.

Some of the pride these American workmen take in their product is conveyed as Olsen describes the most exacting job he ever turned out. It was a gauge to be used in adjusting noiseless typewriters.

* * *

"I knew," he said, "that machines set on that gauge were going out to all parts of the world. If they weren't just right, we would have 'kick-backs' that would hurt our business. It's a responsibility, I can tell you, and you don't want inaccurate micrometers on that job!"

There is not the least bit of "hokum" about this little speech. Olsen means it. You know it, Stanley knows it.

You walk on to the next machine; a tall, lanky fellow, more communicative than the rest. He's a soda "jerk," he confides; 31; quit high school before graduation.

You do a bit of mental arithmetic after the fashion of the Governor, and conclude he left school about 1926, when jobs were plentiful. You can picture the gang that used to hang around the drug store. The soda jerker was important, a clearing house for messages of the boys, and master—for a couple extra cherries on the nut sundae—of popularity with the girls.

"But I'm married now," he continues, "two little boys, and a soda jerk's $16 spreads thinner than butter on a drug store sandwich."

"Expect to get a pretty good job out of this?" you ask.

"Well, I should start at about $25 a week, and when I really know how to handle these things in an expert way there is really good money."

You go into the office of Loomis R. Weston, superintendent, for a midnight snack.

* * *

"You should have been here last Christmas," says the Governor. "We graduated the first class, 53 of them. We had a little ceremony here in the school, some speeches, a tree, and we gave a certificate to each boy who had completed the course.

"But the real thrill came when we handed each one a letter telling him what plant to report to the following Monday morning for a real, honest to goodness job in private industry. You should have seen their faces!"

The Hartford school has continued to turn out 25 graduates a week since last January. Total for the State, including a new school just opened to train men specifically for the expanding United Aircraft plant (Vought-Sikorsky planes, Pratt & Whitney engines), now runs above 700 a month—each getting a job!

The cost of the Connecticut plan has largely been borne by the industries benefiting from the training. In the Studebaker plan, the Federal Government will pay the salaries and cost of supplies. And, since education already absorbs such a consequential part of the tax dollar, there may be opposition to continuance of the Studebaker plan.

However, under the close observance of Gov. William H. Vanderbilt, the city of Providence, Rhode Island, has carried on some experiments that should prove of national interest. Twenty-five boys were given specialized training and the cost to the city was $10 apiece. Each boy immediately found a job and a year later was found to be earning from $25 to $35 a week.

It is, of course, quite patent that it was a good investment for Providence to pay $10 to equip these boys to become economically self-sustaining members of society instead of unemployed candidates for the relief rolls.

That is how Commissioner Studebaker looks at his scheme, which at least must stand as one of the most intelligently focused efforts to break the unemployment log-jam yet projected.

The World of Poetry

Being a plea . . . for the term "minor" . . . as applied to poets

THERE IS A PROBLEM which the reviewer of poetry faces which, in a sense, is peculiar to his craft. In the field of fiction, books fall into general classifications with some semblance of order. That is, the light novel falls easily into a recognizable group as does the mystery story, the biography, the historical novel, and so on. There are, of course, degrees of excellence even in the most frothy type of fiction but, for the most part, boundaries are fairly well defined.

* * *

However, things are not so simple in the field of poetry—where every book of poems that is printed is expected, with only a few exceptions, to be judged by absolute standards of poetical criticism.

I don't know whether this state of affairs is due to the critics or the poets. I suspect some of the blame belongs to both.

Part of the difficulty lies in the fact that we have assumed willy-nilly that there is some stigma attached to the term "minor poet." It seems to me that it is time that situation was corrected. It should be self-evident that not all poets are major. Yet in order not to offend, critics are forced to all sorts of dodges to label poets for their readers, at least without using the word "minor." The temptation to use "major" as an adjective is one that can be faced.

* * *

I hereby form a society for the elevation of the word "minor," for describing a good poet who does not merit the adjective "major," but who is doing work which requires serious critical attention. It should be an honor to be a good minor poet. Looking back over poetical history one is struck by the fact that the poets of the past whom scholars label "minor" have no small reputation.

Anyway, in any age, the minor poets are the ones who really keep poetry, per se, alive. They, the good stout yeomen of the *ars poetica*, keep the public reading poetry until they get used to the eccentricities of the current poetical genius.

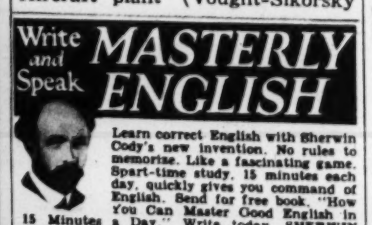
JOHN RITCHEY

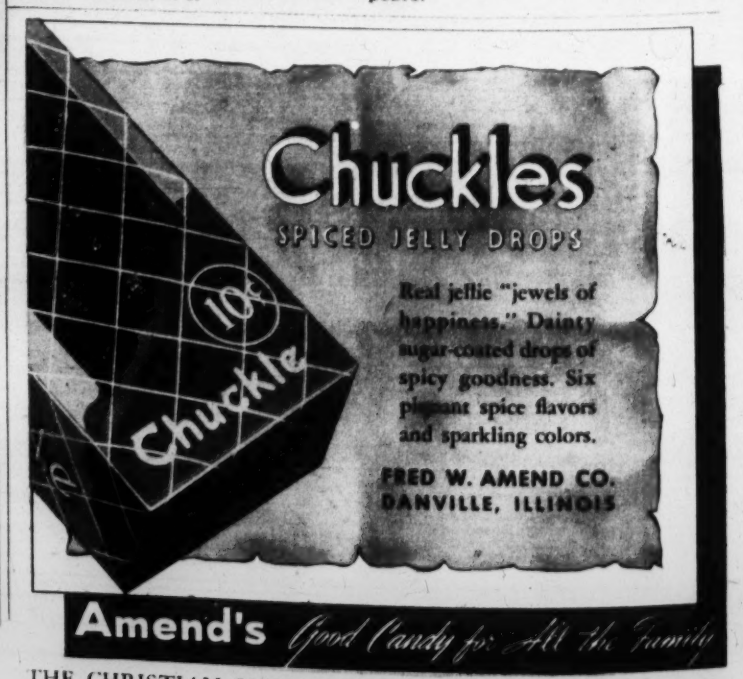
One-Tree Orchard

At Island View, New Brunswick, nine miles north of Fredericton, the capital city, is what is called "the One-Tree Orchard." Here on one tree grows 145 varieties of apples and three varieties of pears.

Layers of Luxury...
... For you, Pequot makes exquisite Percales—light weight and soothingly soft. The name Pequot has been a symbol of wear and service for generations. And the price is so low that you can indulge yourself in this sleeping luxury every night. Remember, when buying luxury sheets... insist on Pequot Percale.
PEQUOT
PERCALE
PEQUOT MILLS, SALEM, MASS.

"For years I thought a quick cleanser had to be gritty!"
Many women are surprised to find Bon Ami does not rely on harsh caustics and scratchy grit for its effectiveness. Yet it is quick and thorough enough for *all* their cleaning. What's more, they find Bon Ami *saves* the surfaces it cleans. Because it is free from harsh alkalis and destructive grit, it does not scar or dull bathtubs, sinks, refrigerators and other household equipment.
Bon Ami
Bon Ami Co., 17 Battery Pl., New York, U. S. A.
"hasn't scratched yet!"
Bon Ami


Write and Speak MASTERLY ENGLISH
Learn correct English with Sherwin Cody's new invention. No rules to memorize. Like a fascinating game. Spart-time study, 15 minutes each day, quickly gives you command of English. Send for free book. "How You Can Master Good English in 15 Minutes a Day." Write today. SHERWIN CODY SCHOOL OF ENGLISH. CSM-10 Searle Building, Rochester, N. Y.


Chuckles
SPICED JELLY DROPS
Real jellie "jewels of happiness." Dainty sugar-coated drops of spicy goodness. Six pleasant spice flavors and sparkling colors.
FRED W. AMEND CO.
DANVILLE, ILLINOIS
10¢
Chuckles
Amend's Good Candy for All the Family

. . Notice: Citizens at Work

(Continued from Page 5)

Goethals, George Creel, Victor Herbert, Dr. Sven Hedin, Viscount K. Ishii, David Starr Jordan, Sir George Paish, Robert Gordon Sproul and Ray Lyman Wilbur, both members of the club and presidents of the University of California and of Stanford University, respectively; Otis Skinner, Sir Ernest Shackleton, former German Ambassador Hans Luther, Signor Marconi, Senator Hiram Johnson, also a member of the club, and many others.

The organization maintains offices in the Hotel St. Francis, on San Francisco's Union Square, with a well-balanced library of research materials and a reading room, and with a number of full study programs always under way. The club has assets of approximately $300,000 and the director of the important Social Science Research Council has declared its reports to be as fine as any research work in the United States.

The research work is carried on by 33 "sections" into which the club membership divides itself, by choice, on the basis of personal interests and qualifications. These sections have grown from four originally, studying the following subjects:

Administration of Justice	Legislature and Elections
Agriculture	Literature
Architecture	Mineral Industries
Art	Municipal and County Government
Aviation	Music
City Planning	National Defense
Daylight Saving	Pacific Ocean Commerce
Delinquency	Photographic Art
Economics	Propaganda and Censorship
Education	Public Health
Forests and Recreation	Public Utilities
Governmental Finance	Radio
Highways	Social Welfare Organizations
Immigration	Traffic Safety
Industrial Relations	Unemployment
International Relations	Water Resources
Latin America	

Each one of these sections is under a chairman with special qualifications and knowledge of the subject, and appointed by the president of the club. The sections vary in size and activity, naturally. The International Relations section is one of the largest and busiest at present, with about 500 members, even though there also exist such allied sections as those concerned with Latin America, National Defense, Pacific Ocean Commerce, and Propaganda and Censorship, a relatively new section. The National Defense section, which was moribund from 1924 to 1928, now is extremely active.

* * *

The sections usually meet weekly or fortnightly, at luncheon in one of the San Francisco hotels or clubs. Each section sets itself the task of examining some particularly important or controversial subject falling within the sphere of its interest. Speakers with special knowledge of the topic are brought in to address the members of the section, and to answer questions. The purpose is to hear all sides of the matter and, ultimately, to formulate a section report, or "transaction," as it is called. In this task, a section also may call upon the club's Research Service, which is directed by Prof. Samuel C. May, of the University of California.

During the 37 years of the club's existence, more than 20,000 pages of these "transactions" have been published, covering more than 300 subjects, and available to the entire membership. It takes from six months to several years of study before a section is ready to draft such a report, or transaction. After all sides of the case have been heard, a postcard vote of the members of the section is taken, and the results of that vote are incorporated in the report itself, as published.

The general report of the section is presented to the entire club membership, not only through the "transaction" itself, but at one of the Commonwealth Club's monthly dinner meetings,—representing another important activity. At such a meeting, the section making the report, even though it has reached its own conclusion, is required to have a qualified speaker present to express the opposite, or minority, view. Members of the club then may make five-minute talks from the floor, with a full hour devoted to this forum on the subject, if so much time is required to permit expression of all viewpoints. Stenographic reports of the evening's program then go to all members, as well as to libraries, newspapers, and others throughout the country.

* * *

Only after this elaborate preliminary is a postcard ballot of the entire club membership taken on the subject. If—but only if—the result of the ballot shows a substantial majority favoring a particular viewpoint, that viewpoint becomes official "club policy," and is advanced in the press and before the state legislature, or even before Congress if the subject requires.

During a given year, the "transactions" make a bound volume of 800 pages or so. In 1939 the sections presented reports, later published, on such topics as the Wagner Act, Latin American relations, compulsory health insurance, Federal housing, mechanical inspection of automobiles, price fixing, and others. Attendances at section meetings set a new high during the year. Many of the busiest and most prominent business and professional men, educators and public officials give freely of their time and experience in the interests of the club work. Since they receive no compensation for these efforts, it is clear that personal enthusiasm for an ideal must be the leading motive—and the citizens of California are the ultimate beneficiaries.

The Commonwealth Club is a potent civic organization and carries real weight. Not only do its meetings receive full press coverage, when they are public meetings, but the reports on all meeting are compiled by section secretaries for members, and are widely used and quoted. The entire organization is co-ordinated by Stuart Richardson Ward, for more than a decade the executive secretary of the Club; and by William L. Hudson, the assistant executive secretary. The other officers, the Board of Governors and the Executive Committee members all are prominent and influential in the community and the state.

The altruistic purpose of the club, combined with the distinction of its membership and the sound work done in getting at the facts, has made it possible to translate "club policy" into action in more than one instance. It deserves credit for the establishment in California of the Small Claims Court, which makes it possible for people in moderate circumstances to recover small amounts without recourse to expensive legal procedure. It put the Direct Primary law on the books. It brought about substitution of Civil Service in place of the spoils system in the state government.

The accomplishment of which the club is most proud, probably, is the establishment in 1922 of an effective state budget, eliminating the old "log-rolling" system. The move, which was fought by the professional politicians, was drafted by club members after a long period of study, an educational campaign then was undertaken throughout the state, the measure was put on the ballot by means of an initiative proposal, and was approved by the voters of the state, over the heads of the politicos.

These are only a few of the accomplishments of the Commonwealth Club. Important as it has been in the past, the Commonwealth Club has its eyes turned to the future. The membership is growing. The sections are becoming increasingly active. The questions which confront all people seem more vital and insistent than ever, and realization of this is arousing more and more persons to the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship. They are increasingly ready, and eager, to act.

The Commonwealth Club, in 1933, authorized a Junior Membership for men under 30. "No tom-toms have been beaten in order to roll up a large Junior Membership," Mr. Ward, the executive secretary, said in his report for 1939, "for it is believed that Junior Members who select the Commonwealth Club because they are attracted by its ideals and the function it performs for the state and the Nation, will make that membership material which will guarantee a worthy posterity. It is therefore particularly encouraging to note that our Junior Membership enrollment more than doubled during the past year to a new high of 276."

This in indicative, and to those within the orbit of the Commonwealth Club's influence it does seem, as President Young said, that the club's "sphere of influence in the betterment of public affairs is steadily growing wider and wider."

Genuine Baby Alligator

ZIPPER COIN PURSE or Key Case, TALON Zipper, for men or women—50c. 23rd and 91st Psalm printed in two colors of ink on India paper, vest pocket booklet, titled in gold letters. Spanish grain leather black or brown or suede in red, blue, green or brown, 25c; for Sunday School children, $2.00 per doz. Indexed Address Book in Tritone Brown Mission leather with gold title, also black or white, 25c. Beautiful pocket Secretary Case, 4 x 7 inches, closed, in Tritone Brown Montana leather with two extra memo pads, 50c. Pencil Set, six handsome multicolor finish pencils in Tritone Brown Elk grain leather, 25c. Comb and File set with triple cut File and Shell Comb in 4 tone Florentine leather, 25c. New "Flip Put" Key Case, our exclusive design with six swivel gift hooks, in fine calf, black or brown, 25c; in genuine alligator, black or brown, 50c. Attractive Leather Gift Novelties, over 100 items at unusual prices. Money back if not satisfactory. Agents wanted. Terms to dealers. Est. 1904.

FOWLER LEATHER GOODS MFG. CO.
1647 Harper Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

WHITTEMORE'S
For Every Kind of Shoe
SHOE POLISHES

SPRAY OR STREAM IN ONE!
For Your **KITCHEN FAUCET!**

FAUCET-QUEEN

Fits *all* faucets. Stays on—switch lever—*presto!* you have Spray *or* Stream. Wash or rinse dishes, vegetables, etc. Strainer. Anti-Splash. Rubber encased. Millions used.

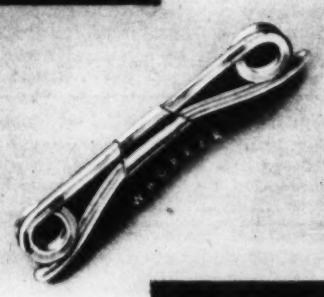
IN 4 COLORS — SMALL COST

FAUCETQUEEN CO., CHICAGO, MFRS.

5-10-25c or HDWE. STORES

COLLAR HOLDER

Whopper collar holder by Swank ...one of many different styles... at $1 up.



Swank collar holders to fit any collar style. At leading jewelers, department stores and men's shops.

SWANK

Listen to this Record!

SPEAK SPANISH
FRENCH, GERMAN OR ITALIAN
AT ONCE

Learn by listening to Cortina records, the NATURAL way—quickly, easily, cheaply

Sent on 5 Days' Approval

Most fascinating, most satisfactory method ever known for learning or perfecting yourself in a foreign language. **Investigate!**

Booklet FREE

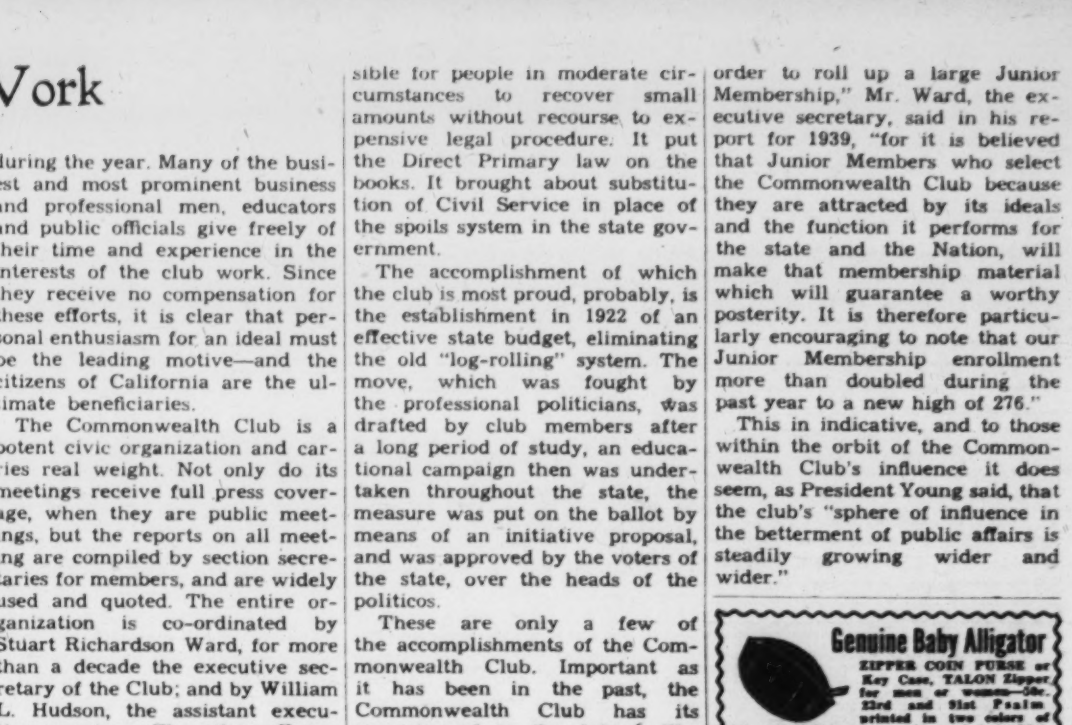
"The Cortinaphone Short-Cut"—tells just what you want to know. Interesting. Get it!

Write Today—NOW

CORTINA ACADEMY (Language Specialists for 50 Years)
Suite 3010, 105 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.
Please send me—without obligation—your free booklet. I am interested in (mark):
☐ Spanish ☐ French ☐ Italian ☐ German
Name .....
Address .....

REAL SILK

HOSIERY Answers more hosiery problems than any other brand



Does your hosiery problem keep you changing from one brand to another?

Millions of women buy Realsilk Hosiery season after season because it answers their hosiery problems better than any other brand. You too will find it a reliable brand to stay with.

Realsilk has unique answers to these hosiery problems:

The Fit Problem: Our Personal Fit Service takes into consideration your leg size and length as well as foot size. Unusual range of sizes—8 to 11, in all shades and weights.

The Wear Problem: Our balanced-twist Grenine thread resists snags, provides more elasticity for stretch and strain. No-Hole Hem helps prevent garter runs. Special re-inforcements at toe and heel.

The Color Problem: Special dyeing process and finest dyes put colors in to stay.

And the shopping problem too! The Realsilk Representative calls on you at your convenience. Phone for an appointment. Listed in your phone book under "Real Silk". Real Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.

Territories available for men and women of character. Write Dept. C.

Complete Color-Harmony Service

The Realsilk Representative who calls on you offers a complete color harmony service—the shades best suited for fall colors, occasions and costumes.

Copyright 1940, Real Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc.

FROM MILL TO MILLIONS

Is the New Deal Spending Sound?

NO

(Continued from Page 4)

deluge of theorizing from the New Deal Departments in Washington. The country was told that there was no other way of winning economic recovery except by spending one's way into that condition. You and I know . . . !

As an alleged emergency measure the expending continued as late as 1939. It was called "priming the pump"—meaning by both statement and implication that, as soon as the pump had been primed, there would be an end to deficits. For this reason the President predicted time after time an early balancing of the budget. On April 20, 1937, he still regarded it "as extremely important that we should achieve a balance of actual income and outgo for the fiscal year, 1938." On November 15 he forecast "a budget which I expect can be brought within a definite balance." But the new promises were as meaningless as the old. When the Federal government closed its books on June 30, 1938, there was a net deficit of $1,884 millions, and, moreover, the spending policy was losing all contact with the state of the business pump. A recession beginning in 1937 came to an end, according to the index published by The Christian Science Monitor, on April 8, 1939. Yet two months later the President announced a brand new lend-spend program.

This decision to increase government spending represented another metamorphosis in the fiscal philosophy of President Roosevelt. It was said that the unreliability of private enterprise called for constant government spending as a "permanent policy of the government." No more temporary measures, but a permanent policy of government spending.

What had been discovered was that all the time that priming had been in progress the pump itself had been out of repair. In part this was perfectly true. The business pump is in order when prices have been reduced to the level of incomes. As Professor Paul H. Douglas of the University of Chicago put it, "It is highly desirable to reduce prices to people's pocketbooks rather than to pump people's pocketbooks up to prices." The latter process produces only a synthetic prosperity which disappears when the water used for priming is no longer available. For the spending gives no encouragement to the people to spend likewise if prices still remain out of line with incomes. And that was the disequilibrium that the New Deal perpetuated by putting up prices of both farm and factory goods by successive New Deal measures. In 1937, for instance, construction costs had risen a further 19 per cent over their already very high level in 1936, and 1936 costs in turn were actually back at the 1929 figure. How was it possible to galvanize the construction industry into life when the industry had priced itself out of the consumer market, no matter how much the Government helped the people in the finance of homebuilding? It couldn't be done. In such circumstances this kind of priming amounted to a waste of good water.

But the New Dealers were more interested in erecting a new pump than in mending the existing pump. This is what was meant by the new lend-spend scheme of 1939. Similes may mislead more than they illuminate. And so the purpose of the last lend-spend scheme (before the national defense obliterated the New Deal fiscal picture) may be reduced to plain language. This was to set up a state capitalism side by side with private capitalism. No longer would there be a free economy, but a half-free, half-authoritarian economy. The prospect held out was of a government in perpetual competition with individuals in turning out, managing, or financing, the economic equipment of the United States.

If this is the spending policy, then it is unsound, because it threatens the free institutions of the American people. Surely the manner in which this money has been used at election times provides ample evidence. WPA enrollments increased substantially in the two election years 1936 and 1938 and decreased in the non-election years of 1937 and 1939. The curve had nothing to do with the state of business. Even at the present time, with national defense projects making new jobs, WPA enrollees are on the increase. To those with any sense of history, the situation is perfectly familiar. It is no new deal, but one of the oldest devices of rulers in history, having been used by Pericles in Greece, by Augustus in Rome, by Mussolini in Italy, and by Hitler in Germany.

YES

(Continued from Page 4)

sions. He might have evidences of debt, as, for instance, Federal government bonds, but little other "paper" wealth. Nowadays much of this wealth has been "floated" in marketable form in the shape of paper securities. A farmer will not buy another farm with his spare cash, but a mortgage on somebody else's farm. The city dweller may buy a part of a factory and receive a slip of paper as evidence of his ownership. So liquid had American wealth become by 1929 that A. A. Berle estimated in his book "Liquid Claims and National Wealth" that 38 per cent of it was marketable. The other phenomenon had to do with current consumption, and is that, in consequence of America's high living standard, payments for most of the American's purchases are postponable; as, for instance, automobiles.

The result of this situation was that in 1929 the initial fall in prices sent savers to the markets trying to realize cash for their slips of paper wealth. It caused Americans to postpone the purchase of a wide range of consumption goods which weren't necessary to bare existence. Coupled with the decisions of business likewise to postpone purchases of equipment, this situation produced unparalleled liquidation, and, since there were no buyers to offset all these sellers, panic ensued. This change in the economy accounted for the depth of the depression and in turn for the necessity of the Federal government acting—temporarily or permanently—as a stabilizing agent.

* * *

One theory that, in the light of this transformation of the economy, had to be cast overboard was the theory of the yearly balancing of the national budget. The theory, indeed, had long been outworn. It provided for a purely arbitrary time limit, having no relation at all to the up and down swings of the economic cycle. This cycle was recognized even in the Biblical Joseph's time as nearer fourteen years than one. Joseph, as Pharaoh's chancellor, planned on seven fat years and seven lean years, and made his budget accordingly. Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman, one of America's foremost authorities on tax problems, says, "While a budget is annual, a budgetary balance is not necessarily restricted to a single year. The requirements of a balanced budget are substantially met if there is an equilibrium after not too protracted a period."

Another theory which had been discarded by events and which President Roosevelt now has discarded in philosophy as well as practice is the theory which likens a government to a business corporation. It is invoked as support for the argument against budget deficits. The analogy fails to take cognizance of the fact that very few businesses stay constantly in the black. They pass from red to black and from black to red. They vary in their accounting with the business cycle, and the analogy ought really to be invoked by those who wish to see government turn frankly from yearly to periodical or cyclical budget balancing. Actually the difference between business and government is one of function. The raison d'être of a business is to make profits—its symbol, as Sombart put it, is the account book. A government, however, is formed to render service. And the time for rendering service is, obviously, when an economic slump has prostrated the private activities of the community.

* * *

All this is the commonsense justification for pump-priming. J. M. Keynes, the English economist, has provided the economic justification for it. "We produce in response to spending," he says. Naturally a dollar spent by the government which is provided by the taxpayer doesn't necessarily add to either net spending or production. The roles of the spender have been changed from taxpayer to government; that is all. But if the government, at a time when private spending has run down, borrows a dollar of idle money at the bank, and then proceeds to spend it, the dollar is a new dollar in circulation. Suppose it is given to a WPA worker. He takes it to a store, and the spending moves goods from the store, causes the store to reorder from the manufacturer, persuades the manufacturer to enlarge his plant or increase his equipment. In this way, according to Mr. Keynes, the self-sustaining recovery cycle gets under way.

* * *

In this fashion recovery was generated in Britain from the post-war slump by British government investment in housing. The example was contagious. Private spending went into housing, too; and the marked recovery in Britain was recognizably due to the housing boom. For the same reason the United States staggered out of depression into recovery. From 1934, when Federal spending began to pour into the economic system, the index of factory production went forward from 73 to a peak of 97 in December, 1936. Then the index fell back with the tapering off of government spending, but regained a momentum when recourse was made to pump priming, which has carried the index well above 100. It surely cannot be said that the filling out of national income back in 1929, which this increase in production represents, merely consists of the spending which has been accomplished by the Federal government. The spending was merely the primary agent. And this set in motion the multipliers in the private spending in accordance with the Keynes theory.

LETTERS TO STRONGHEART

by J. Allen Boone

One of the most arresting and thought arousing books of the day. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR says of it ". . . its philosophy is appealing, its style charming . . . it is so interesting that once opened it is laid down with regret."

THE FIRST ENGLISH EDITION is now ready. It is beautiful to read and in appearance.

AN IDEAL GIFT FOR ANYONE AT ANY TIME

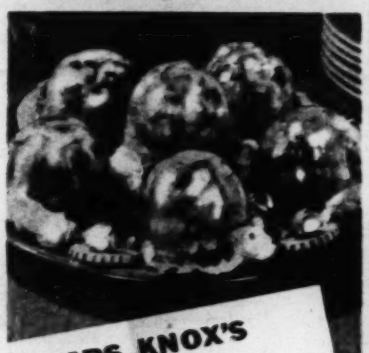
Price 8/6 post 7d.

Published by and obtainable from

THE ART STORE

53, Sloane Square, London, S. W. 1, England.

TUNA TANGS for OCTOBER SUPPERS



MRS. KNOX'S TUNA TANGS

(Serves 6—Uses only ¼ package)

1 envelope Knox Gelatine
¼ cup cold water
¾ cup hot water
1 teaspoonful salt
1 tablespoonful lemon juice or mild vinegar
½ teaspoonful paprika (if desired)
¾ cup tuna fish, flaked
¼ cup celery, cut small
¼ cup cucumber or cucumber pickle

Soften gelatine in cold water. Add hot water; stir until dissolved. Add salt, lemon juice, paprika. Cool. When mixture begins to congeal, add tuna fish, celery, cucumber. Mix thoroughly, pour into molds that have been rinsed in cold water. Chill and serve on lettuce. Garnish with mayonnaise, if desired.

NOTE: Don't confuse Knox Gelatine with factory-flavored gelatine desserts which are about 85% sugar. Be sure to use pure Knox Gelatine.

DELICIOUS! INEXPENSIVE!

Serve Tuna Tangs for Sunday night suppers...or when friends drop in. It's a grand, inexpensive salad...almost a meal in itself! You'll find dozens of other marvelous salads, desserts, sweets in Mrs. Knox's 55-page Recipe Book. It's FREE! Send for this treat-filled book. Try all these easy-to-make Knox dishes. Write today to Knox Gelatine, Box 800, Johnstown, N. Y.

KNOX GELATINE

is Pure Gelatine—No Sugar

PORTRAITS OF FASHION by Flexees

"Dieting? Not I, darling! It's my new Grecian Flexees!"

"Actually, I *haven't* lost a pound! But my corsetiere *has* done wonders in streamlining my figure to the new silhouette. Flexees makes me look inches slimmer and I never felt more comfortable."

Flexees 7 Basic Figure Types are Grecian, Renaissance, Parisienne, Egyptian, Empire, Moyen Age, Debutante. *Which are you?* Ask at your favorite store . . . now!

GIRDLES and COMBINATIONS $5 to $15

FLEXEES, 417 Fifth Ave., NEW YORK • TORONTO • LONDON

THE WORLD'S LOVELIEST FOUNDATIONS

EASY MONEY FREE SAMPLES

50 CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH NAME $1

Unusually good opportunity with sensational quality name-imprinted Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Tops in country. Also three new, different Personal Lines, 25 cards for $1. Thirty-five exquisite designs including Special Business Cards, religious, humorous, novel, Kraftone, etc. No experience needed. Spare time highly profitable. Add to earnings with our Christmas Box Assortments. Samples FREE. NOEL Art Studios, 9 E. 28th, Dept. D-30, New York, N. Y.

SEE ROCKEFELLER CENTER ★ IN NEW YORK

Inquire Information Desk or write Rockefeller Center Observation Roofs, R. C. A. Building, New York City.

You haven't seen New York until you've seen Rockefeller Center; and you haven't seen Rockefeller Center until you've taken the Guided Tour, including all points of interest and the inspiring 50-mile view of surrounding area from the 70-story RCA Observation Roof.

Special Guided Tour, including Observation Roof, $1.10—Observation Roof only 50c

ROCKEFELLER CENTER OBSERVATION ROOFS

Over Editor's Desk

A VIGOROUS DISCUSSION of the spending-lending philosophy of the New Deal in its later years is contained in this week's installment of the staff debate on the United States presidential campaign issues.

Pearl Strachan, staff writer attached to the Monitor's Boston office, obtained a large amount of first-hand information about jewelry some time ago. Just now the subject is timely, as any visitor to department and specialty stores will notice. More selling space is being devoted to the presentation of jewelry than for many months past, we are told.

Portland and Oregon have come upon an example of the boon that is being sought on every side these days as a source of employment of men and money—a new industry. Donald H. Black, who has observed the coming of the albacore tuna to market in ports of the North Pacific—with the catch increasing every year—describes the event and its meaning.

The Commonwealth Club of California has an amazing record of public service, as readers will agree after finishing the article on this subject in this issue, written by Robert W. Desmond, who is Chairman of the Department of Journalism in the University of California.

Dobruja is one of the places in the news that R. H. Markham knows well at first hand. He lived much among the Bulgarians during his many years as Balkan correspondent for the Monitor, and responded with pleasure to our request for something on how they felt about the return of one of their ancient provinces.

How much aware of what is going on in the world of skilled trade is Connecticut is evident in the article by Robert R. Mullen of the Monitor's Boston staff. Within the needs of the times a way has been found to do something definite to help youngsters to find a place in business and industry.

Things to Come

In preparation for these pages is an article on the effect that the draft is expected to have on business conditions, particularly in relation to mortgages, and other time-payment commitments, of some of the men called to service. One of the Monitor's sports page writers has written his explanation of the reasons for the lag of amateurs behind professionals in golf. A young American woman who went to Paris in the Spring, and found herself, like most people, unprepared for the German invasion of the city, relates her experiences in an early issue. A flower expert has written for the Monitor directions for the care of bulbs during the fall so that they may be brought into the house for the blooming period in winter.

. . 'Their Colors Speak'

(Continued from Page 9)

of the green, red and white golds of a decade ago. On the whole, however, "fashion" leaves the jewelry trade comparatively untrammeled.

Jewelry for men forms a larger part of the trade than it did formerly, and colored stones such as onyx, carnelian, coral and turquoise have been introduced into such articles as scarf pins and cuff links, particularly in the field of costumes for sport.

There is not the close, personal relation between the craftsman and designer of today and the customer, which existed in the Middle Ages, when such artists as Cellini and Michelangelo could be engaged to design a personal jewel for a son of the house of the Medici. But it is possible to consult with the designer of a first class jewelry store and to have one's own preferences carried out in a setting.

It is in the setting of jewels that one traces history. Each race has had its individual expression. The Roman culture was long evident in European jewelry. The barbaric type of England prior to the Middle Ages, showing the Jutish influence, as well as the Celtic, mingled with the Byzantine and the Christian form of art, which was charged with symbolism. Then gradually, through the Renaissance and the Reformation periods, jewelry as an easel piece gave way to jewelry as part of the costume, which is its chief function today.

Jewels have made history. Wars have been fought over them. Crimes have been committed because of them. Novels of all ages glitter here and there with incidents surrounding some valuable gem. Mystery tales and detective yarns have no greater source of "motive" material than precious stones. The market endures, in spite of unemployment and lack of necessities in various strata of society, the last figure of jewelry store sales in the United States, that of 1937, being quoted by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, as $312,000,000.

Though Sadi comments, when a man hungers, "What difference whether in his girdle cloth he hideth gold or only frippery?" jewels are the world's most exchangeable property, where one man hungers for bread and another for self-decoration.

That Light

ROBERT FRANCIS

The lights go out one after one
And others may be going soon,
But not the stars and not the sun
And not the little mirror-moon.

The light man makes man may put out
But there is light he cannot dim,
And through the midnight of his doubt
That light will still shine down on him.

CHESTERFIELD'S LETTERS

King's Printers' Edition, limited to 500 sets. Six volumes, published at 12 guineas, *now offered at 4½ guineas.*

This is typical of the hundreds of bargains in books in new condition in our Catalogue 575, free on request.

W. HEFFER & SONS, LTD.
BOOKSELLERS, CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND

FREE HOSIERY SHADE CARD — Fall Shades

THOUSANDS OF WOMEN are realizing tremendous savings by buying Full-Fashioned Silk Hosiery direct from wholesaler

Regent Stockings for Every Purpose!

- 3 Thread CHIFFON
- 4 " SHEER with triple heel
- 5 " SERVICE-SHEER
- 7 " SERVICE-weight

3 PAIR for $2.05 POSTPAID

Sold on a money back guarantee anywhere in U. S. A. Send for Free Fall Hosiery Shade Card.

REGENT HOSIERY CO.
116 Suffolk St., Dept. M-70, New York, N. Y.

How I learned the great Zambini's neatest trick

1. Zambini, the famous magician, was plain Harry Carpenter when we were roommates in college. Even then, he made my neckties disappear. The other night, we had supper after his show. Everything was lovely until the waiter brought coffee.

2. "No, thank you," I said. "Coffee contains caffein, a stimulant . . . and I never touch stimulants." Zambini laughed. "Watch the great Zambini! Presto! . . . the caffein is *out!* Drink it . . . it is not a stimulant!"

3. He insisted he wasn't fooling, so I drank two cups of the finest coffee I ever tasted. I don't believe in magic, but after dinner I told him: "Professional ethics or not, show me that coffee trick . . . or else!"

4. Zambini chuckled. "You force me to give away a good trick. That was Sanka Coffee . . . real coffee, but 97% of the caffein has been removed. Compared to *that*, making an elephant disappear is child's play!"

5. "I like Sanka Coffee because of its flavor," he said. "Sanka Coffee is a delightful blend of the finest Central and South American coffees . . . and while 97% of its caffein is taken out, all the delicious *flavor stays in!*"

6. Deep gratitude made me send him an electric stove, a coffee-maker, and some Sanka Coffee. I plan to visit him again, too. Maybe I can learn something else as wonderful as that Sanka business . . . but I doubt it!

REAL COFFEE . . . BUT NOT A STIMULANT!

Sanka is one of the great coffees of the world . . . rich . . . satisfying and delicious. Sanka is ALL coffee, and *nothing but coffee!* Yet, Sanka Coffee is NOT A STIMULANT . . . for 97% of its caffein has been removed . . . *without* removing *any* of the delightful *flavor.*

Remember to make Sanka Coffee strong . . . a heaping tablespoon to a cup. If you "perk" it, leave it a little longer on the fire. Available in both "regular" and the popular, new "drip" grind.

SANKA COFFEE

REAL COFFEE . . . BUT NOT A STIMULANT . . . 97% CAFFEIN-FREE!

TUNE IN "WE, THE PEOPLE" . . . *Tuesday nights, Columbia Network. See your local paper for time and station.*

Copyright, 1940, General Foods Corp.

Gifts THAT ARE DOUBLY WELCOME

BECAUSE THEY ARE USEFUL AS WELL AS BEAUTIFUL AND LASTING

THIS Holiday Season your Fuller Brush Dealer brings you an even wider selection of Brushes and Accessories suitable for gift purposes. Such popular items as the personal brush sets for both men and women are beautifully boxed, ready for presentation. More than ever before Fuller Personal Brush Sets are the choice of discriminating people because they are beautiful, useful and lasting. You must see them in their richly artistic boxes to really appreciate them. The prices are now so low that you will save money and time by putting them at the top of your shopping list.

FULLER BRISTLECOMB

$2.39

FULLER FLESH BRUSH

$1.50

FULLER CLOTHES BRUSH

$1.40

Gift Sets Attractively Boxed
Ready for Presentation

Personal Sets for Ladies and Gentlemen

Men's Personal Set consisting of comb and pair of military Bristlecombs in gift box. A distinguished gift that men appreciate and take pride in. Ladies' Personal Brush Set consists of comb and Bristlecomb in lovely gift box. The same Bristlecomb so popular with Hollywood. Your Fuller Brush Dealer will supply gift boxes for your other purchases of Fuller Brushes. Call him early. He has the complete line of Fuller Brushes, in sets and individual pieces.

FULLER SHOWER BRUSH

WITH TUBE
$2.50

3 FULLER TOOTH BRUSHES
and 1 Tube Fuller Tooth Paste
or 1 Can of Fuller Tooth Powder
99c
TAKE YOUR CHOICE

FULLER BRANCH OFFICES
ARE READY TO SERVE YOU. TELEPHONE THE OFFICE NEAREST YOU

Akron, Ohio	Minneapolis, Minn.
Albuquerque, N. M.	Mobile, Ala.
Altoona, Pa.	Moline, Ill.
Atlanta, Ga.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Augusta, Ga.	Nashville, Tenn.
Baltimore, Md.	Newark, N. J.
Binghamton, N. Y.	New Haven, Conn.
Birmingham, Ala.	New Orleans, La.
Bluefield, W. Va.	New York, N. Y.
Boise, Idaho	Norfolk, Va.
Boston, Mass.	Oakland, Calif.
Brockton, Mass.	Oklahoma City, Okla.
Bronx, N. Y.	Omaha, Neb.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Pasadena, Calif.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Paterson, N. J.
Burlington, Vt.	Peoria, Ill.
Butte, Mont.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Cambridge, Mass.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Camden, N. J.	Portland, Maine
Canton, Ohio	Portland, Ore.
Charlotte, N. C.	Providence, R. I.
Cheyenne, Wyoming	Raleigh, N. C.
Chicago, Ill.	Reading, Pa.
Cincinnati, Ohio	Richmond, Va.
Cleveland, Ohio	Roanoke, Va.
Columbus, Ohio	Rochester, N. Y.
Corpus Christi, Texas	Sacramento, Calif.
Dallas, Texas	Saginaw, Mich.
Dayton, Ohio	Salisbury, Md.
Denver, Colo.	St. Louis, Mo.
Des Moines, Iowa	St. Paul, Minn.
Detroit, Mich.	Salt Lake City, Utah
Dubuque, Iowa	San Antonio, Texas
Duluth, Minn.	San Francisco, Calif.
Erie, Pa.	Schenectady, N. Y.
Eugene, Ore.	Scranton, Pa.
Evansville, Ind.	Seattle, Wash.
Fairmont, W. Va.	Shreveport, La.
Fargo, N. D.	Sioux Falls, S. D.
Flint, Mich.	South Bend, Ind.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Spokane, Wash.
Fort Worth, Texas	Springfield, Mass.
Fresno, Calif.	Springfield, Ill.
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Green Bay, Wis.	Tacoma, Wash.
Greensboro, N. C.	Tampa, Fla.
Hammond, Ind.	Terre Haute, Ind.
Harrisburg, Pa.	Topeka, Kansas
Hartford, Conn.	Tulsa, Okla.
Hempstead, N. Y.	Upper Darby, Pa.
Houston, Texas	Washington, D. C.
Huntington, W. Va.	Waterloo, Iowa
Indianapolis, Ind.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Jackson, Miss.	Youngstown, Ohio
Jacksonville, Fla.	
Jamaica, N. Y.	Fuller Brush Co., Ltd.
Johnstown, Pa.	Branch Offices--Canada
Kansas City, Mo.	Calgary, Alta.
Knoxville, Tenn.	Edmonton, Alta.
Lansing, Mich.	Halifax, N. S.
Little Rock, Ark.	Hamilton, Ont.
Long Beach, Calif.	London, Ont.
Los Angeles, Calif.	Moncton, N. B.
Louisville, Ky.	Montreal, Que.
Lubbock, Texas	Oshawa, Ont.
Lynchburg, Va.	Ottawa, Ont.
Lynn, Mass.	Quebec, Que.
Manchester, N. H.	Regina, Sask.
Mansfield, Ohio	Saskatoon, Sask.
Maywood, Ill.	Sherbrooke, Que.
McKeesport, Pa.	Toronto, Ont.
Memphis, Tenn.	Vancouver, B. C.
Miami, Fla.	Winnipeg, Man.
Milwaukee, Wis.	

Prices apply in Continental U. S. only and are subject to change without notice.

TELEPHONE THE FULLER BRUSH BRANCH OFFICE NEAREST YOU OR WRITE DIRECT TO THE FULLER BRUSH COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN. (IN CANADA, FULLER BRUSH COMPANY, LTD. HAMILTON, ONTARIO.)